

B.22

WAR

vol

..Ver.Cuts.and.Clippings..

.Vol.V.

From...JUN 24 1916...

To...JUL 28 1916.....

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

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Russian	P 132

~~Misselmann~~

Misselmann

War Ents and Clippings

VOL. V

Collected by R. C. Evans.

1/6

From

24th June 1916 — to — 28th July 1916

a continuation from

Books 1-4.

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

God SAVE OUR SPLENDID MEN
SEND THEM SAFE HOME AGAIN
God SAVE OUR MEN.
SEND THEM VICTORIOUS.
PATIENT AND CHIVALROUS
THEY ARE SO DEAR TO US
God SAVE OUR MEN.

At eleven o'clock on Wednesday night an engagement began along the line.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL Not Prince Alexander or Earl Curzon

London, June 21.—King George has given his sanction for the Duke of Connaught, whose term as Governor-General of Canada expires next October, to return to England, says an announcement issued by the Colonial Office.

The King also excused Prince Alexander of Teck, whose appointment was made before the war, from being the successor to the Duke of Connaught, as the prince feels he cannot relinquish his military duties.

Nothing is known officially concerning the reports that Earl Curzon, of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, will become Governor-General of Canada.

The Times states that the rumor that Earl Curzon is to succeed the Duke of Connaught is incorrect.

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Ottawa, June 21.—The announcement from London that the Duke of Connaught will leave Canada at the end of his five-year term in October brings no news to Ottawa. The fact that Canada would have a new Governor-General in the fall has been known for months, and was published in The Gazette last April, as was also the fact that Prince Alexander of Teck, at one time designated as the Duke of Connaught's successor, would not come to Canada. A report was published locally this week to the effect that Earl Curzon might be the new Governor-General. The Government knows nothing of this, and it is regarded as unlikely that Lord Curzon will be the man. It is expected that before a successor is chosen definitely the Government of Canada will be consulted.

The Duke of Connaught was appointed Governor-General in March, 1911, but did not begin his term till October of that year. He was to have remained two years, but at the end of that time his term was extended, and when war broke out he remained indefinitely. By October he will have completed the usual gubernatorial term of five years.



GERMAN'S FOOD SUPPLIES "SHRINKING" WISELY.
A clever system from "The Daily Graphic."

GERMAN DRIVE WRESTED LINE FROM FRENCH

Carried First Line Trenches Between Hills 321 and 320 and
The Thiaumont Works

AT VILLAGE OF FLEURY

Attacks, Covering Front of
Over Three Miles, Were
Stubborn Despite Enormous Losses by
French Fire

The Germans have gained another step in their progress toward Verdun by capturing French positions northeast of that fortress. Fighting along a front of over three miles on the right bank of the Meuse, the German forces, following the usual artillery bombardment, and in the face of violent fire from French guns, carried French first line trenches between hills 321 and 320, and also the Thiaumont Fort.

Fierce fighting marked the advance toward Verdun. Paris declares in admitting the loss of the trenches and the Thiaumont work. Further along the fighting line the Germans reached Fleury, about 3½ miles northeast of Verdun, but Paris says they were repulsed there by a violent counter-attack. Paris states the attacks on the woods of Vaux, Chapitre, Fumin and Chenois, and on the Dambloup Battery, were broken and repulsed. South of the Dambloup Battery in the sector of Moulinville and on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, the French positions are being heavily bombarded by the German guns.

Official Statements GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 21.—The official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium, issued by the War Office today, follows:

In the new sector, yesterday there was considerable activity in the air along our front. There were no combats, mostly indecisive, but two of our machines were brought down. Our artillery obtained direct hits on two hostile aircraft batteries, and the destruction of one of these batteries continued to engage for 7 minutes.

Last night the enemy continued on a very small front southwest of Moulinville, but no infantry attack developed. Enemy positions were driven off during the night east of Vaux, Chenois and west of Fleury. At mid-night we successfully exploded a mine opposite Fleury and occupied the hill of the crater.

A German mine was sprung this morning east of Neuville-St. Vaast, but did no damage to our positions and caused no casualties.

Today there was no action of any importance to report. Isolated and unimportant artillery engagements have taken place. During one of these we silenced a German battery west of Lens.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 21.—In fierce fighting in the region northeast of Verdun the Germans today carried French first line trenches between Hills 321 and 320, and also the Thiaumont work, according to the French official communication issued tonight. The Germans also drove their attack to as far as the Village of Fleury, about 3½ miles northeast of Verdun, but here they were repulsed. In the other sectors in this region heavy offensives by the Germans were stopped by the French fire.

The communication says: On the left bank of the Meuse bombardments with shells of heavy calibre continued all day in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, and on our second lines in the sector of Chantonnay.

On the right bank of the Meuse, following violent artillery preparations last night, the Germans at 5 o'clock this morning made a series of attacks on a large scale on a front of about five kilometers (3½ miles) from Hill 321 to the east of the Dambloup Battery. Attacks with heavy effectiveness followed each other with extreme stubbornness, notwithstanding the enormous losses which our certain fire and mitrailleuse fire inflicted on the enemy.

Between Hill 321 and Hill 320, after several unsuccessful attacks, the Germans succeeded in carrying our first line trenches and the Thiaumont work.

A powerful German attack, which had reached to as far as the Village of Fleury, was repulsed by a violent counter-attack.

Attacks directed on the woods of Vaux, Chapitre, Fumin and Chenois, and on the Dambloup Battery, were broken by our fire and completely repulsed.

In the Wever the artillery fighting was rather violent in the sector of Moulinville. Elsewhere there is nothing important to report.

On the night of June 22-23 our aviators carried out several bombardment operations to the north of Verdun. The stations of Grande Per, Longueval, Nantillet and Auzen Le Roman received numerous shells of heavy calibre, as also did Castonments in the region of Amannes and Montfaucon. A violent fire broke out in the Longueval station. An ammunition depot situated to the north of Brioules was blown up by our shells and outbreaks of fire were observed.

CANADIAN LINE REMADE UNDER INTENSE FIRE

Greatest Courage and Endurance
Shown When Rebuilding
Trenches After Battle

STRONG DEFENCE SYSTEM

Volume and Concentration of
Enemy Shell-fire Suggested
Preparation for Attacks,
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Ottawa, June 21.—The following communique has been received from the Canadian general representative at the front:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, June 21, via London.—The consolidation of the positions recaptured on the morning of June 13 was carried out by our troops during the past week under difficult and trying conditions. Our original lines were found practically obliterated. The ground has been churned into a sea of mud. The remains of former trenches and shell holes were all deep in water. The weather continued cold and wet.

Under a constant, and at times intense bombardment by the enemy, new trenches and works had to be constructed. All our battalions engaged on this arduous duty displayed the greatest courage and endurance. Throughout they received splendid assistance from our pioneers and engineers.

As the result of indefatigable labor our hold on all essential points was confirmed and a strong defensive system built.

No further counter-attacks were delivered by the enemy. From time to time the volume and concentration of their shell fire suggested preparation for an assault, but the prompt and vigorous retaliation of our artillery on these occasions effectively ended any such attempt.

A great deal of patrol work had to be done during the period, not

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GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 23.—The official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium, issued by the War Office to-day, follows:

In the fine weather yesterday there was considerable activity in the air along our front. There were 22 combats, mostly indecisive, but two of our machines were brought down. Our artillery obtained direct hits on two hostile aircraft batteries, and the ammunition of one of these batteries continued to explode for 2½ minutes.

Last night the enemy emitted gas on a very small front southwest of Messines, but no infantry attack developed. Enemy patrols were driven off during the night east of Wytschaste and west of Pilhelm. At midnight we successfully exploded a mine opposite Haisnes and occupied the lip of the crater.

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No further counter-attacks were delivered by the enemy. From time to time the volume and concentration of shell fire suggested preparation for an assault, but the prompt vigorous retaliation of our army on these occasions effectively checked any such attempt.

A great deal of patrol work had to be done during the period, not to determine the positions and movements of the enemy, but also for purpose of recovering our own dead and any wounded or undisciplined Germans in the area affect-

The total number of prisoners taken now amounts to five officers and 186 other ranks, of whom three officers and 59 other ranks are wounded. Twelve complete machine guns with spare parts were found to have been abandoned by the enemy, together with considerable quantities of small arm ammunition, hand grenades, colored flares and other trench stores. The prisoners state that both in their attack on June 2 and throughout the ten days' period of our preparation for the counter-attack the German casualties were exceedingly heavy. While engaged in reconnaissance our patrols more than once encountered parties of the enemy.

On the second day after our counter-attack when the enemy's position at a certain point was still undetermined three scouts, Sergeant Lesueur and Privates Lane and Waldron, each from a separate unit, went out as a patrol in the early morning and made a close examination of a considerable area of ground in front of our trenches. Many German dead were found in shell holes or the remains of trenches. At one point our patrol surprised a party of four Germans in a dugout. All four were killed. After an absence of about seven hours our patrol returned safely, bringing in much valuable information.

On the following night a patrol of one of our Ontario battalions under Lance-Corp. Northey, bombed and drove off a strong enemy patrol and at another point Lieut. Heron took out a patrol of a Toronto battalion and made an important reconnaissance of some enemy saps.

On another night a patrol of three men, under Sergt. Grey of a New Brunswick battalion followed up a disused trench leading towards the enemy lines. A party of fifteen Germans was encountered and driven off with bombs.

On more than one occasion patrols of a French-Canadian and New Brunswick battalion successfully located enemy working parties which were subsequently dispersed by our fire.

ADVANCING IN GREECE

Bulgars Marching Toward Important Fort of Feapetra

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
Salonika, June 23.—A dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle says: It is stated here, on good authority, that the Bulgarians are marching towards the important fort of Feapetra. From the same source I learn that Bulgars have crossed the River Mesta, which for some length inland from its mouth forms the frontier between Greek Macedonia and Bulgaria. The news with regard to the Feapetra is that patrol combats are reported from the Kupa and Osen regions, where some movements by enemy forces also are reported.

Enemy airmen have been active in the Vardar region, but have not accomplished any material damage. Artillery has been active today on the front as usual.

A combined British and French squadron bombed Qumuldjina, this being the first occasion on which British airmen have been taking part in a raid in this region. Veles was again bombed by French airmen.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY SEVERELY FELT, STATES CECIL

In Consequence There Is Apprehension for Welfare of
British Prisoners

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, June 23.—Information obtained from official sources confirms a despatch of June 16, in regard to the distress of British prisoners of war in Germany.

Asked about disquieting reports, Lord Robert Cecil said tonight: "I am impressed by the reports of scarcity of food in Germany. I trust they will not be made the excuse by the Germans to cut down the supply of the food for the prisoners of war in Germany. If such a thing were to happen it would produce a storm of indignation in this country and add greatly to the bitterness of the struggle that already is the bitterest the world has known."

Lord Robert went on to say he understood Germany was really facing a serious food problem; that the food supply was decreasing so that in a few months it was quite likely there would be little meat in the whole of Germany, while the crops were not any too promising.

"If all we hear is true, Germany must be feeling appreciably the effect of the blockade," said Lord Robert, "but," he added, "there is no telling what surplus provender Germany may have stored away."

"The lack of meat must be a severe drawback," he said, "and eventually if Germany cannot get meat her army must suffer a heavy handicap, for meat it must have to sustain strength. Not enough fats can be produced from a vegetable diet."

British prisoners of war, according to the information of Lord Robert, have largely been kept alive by baskets of food shipped by relatives in England.

AUXILIARIES NEAR STRENGTH.

The C.O.T.C. Auxiliary Battalion is now nearly 1,100 strong, practically with its ranks full, and will turn out or parade this afternoon with all men uniformed, and the more advanced sections with arms. Hitherto the battalion has been doing recruit drill, but this afternoon for the first time, they will start extendedatoon work, with extended drill on Fletcher's Field.

NO MORE KILTS FOR OVERSEAS TROOPS

**Bare Knees, Not Good for Men
in Cold and Wet
Trenches**

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, June 23.—No more kilts for Canada. The Militia Department has decided that for the overseas forces no more kilts will be issued and the units which have kilts now will have to wear "trous" when their present clothing has been worn out. There will be no more bare knees among the Canadian going overseas.

The decision of the Militia Council

in this respect will have a far-reaching effect. Many, indeed, are the battalions in this country which have gone forth in kilts to fight. The 5th Royal Highlanders, of Montreal, have raised three battalions, all kilts. There was one, the 13th Battalion, in the first contingent, then the 42nd, and the 73rd. The same is the case in Toronto, where the 48th Highlanders have been recruiting battalions, and the 91st of Hamilton, the Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg, and the Seaforth Highlanders. Down in Nova Scotia there are entire brigades of Highland battalions.

With the exception of the pipers, all the others will have to wear trousers. The chief reason is that the kilts are not suitable for the trenches, particularly in the cold and rainy weather. Then they cause a great deal of trouble with the ordnance department which has to issue the special uniforms for the Highland units.

What effect it will have with the Scotchmen of Canada remains to be seen, but it is believed that the naturally practical mind of the men of Scotch descent will appreciate that it is advisable to have all the regiments

clothed as nearly as possible in uniformity.

The Scotch battalions will, however, have a distinguishing in the Balmoral hats which will be used instead of the regulation staff pattern caps.

Different army officers in Britain have on occasions recommended against the use of the kilts by the Highlanders of the regular army, but the Highlanders steadfastly demanded that their historic costume should remain and accordingly they were successful.

The order will not affect the active militia regiments which will keep their same uniforms as heretofore.

CAPT. "RODDY" KANE JOINS THE 244TH

**Well-known Officer of Vics
Now Paymaster With Overseas Battalion**

GUARDS LOSE OFFICERS

**Three Who Went With Lt.-Col.
Gascoigne Killed at Ypres—
Pte. Manhire Gets D.C.M.
for Gallantry**

Capt. "Roddy" Kane of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, has joined the 244th Battalion, under Lt.-Col. F. M. McRobie, as Captain and Paymaster of the new regiment for overseas. Capt. Kane is an old time member of the Vics., but had retired some years ago. As soon as the war broke out he returned to the regiment, assuming his old rank as captain. He took an active part in the recruiting for the 4th Battalion, and later went to the internment camp at Spirit Lake, where he helped Lt.-Col. Rodden in setting the Army Service Corps work going. Since then he has done a lot of voluntary work with Lt.-Col. W. J. Stewart, of the Headquarters Staff, in arranging for the transportation of troops passing through Montreal. He was for a number of years with the Ogilvie Flour Mills, and latterly sales agent for the Lantic Sugar Refinery. He has already assumed his duties at the Peel Street Barracks.

EXPERIENCED ASST. ADJUTANT.

Lieut. J. E. Ardron, who has been appointed Assistant Adjutant of the 244th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., has already had a lot of useful experience in C.E.F. units.

He enlisted on the 1st of September, 1915, in the 4th Universities Company, C.E.F., earning his stripes as quartermaster-sergeant. A few days before that company's departure for overseas at the end of November, he was, for his good services, retained for a commission, and received an appointment as assistant-adjutant on the 2nd of December with the 148th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., qualifying for his commission at the R.S.I. Halifax, in January, 1916.

Lieut. Ardron was with the 148th during the entire period of its organization and proceeded with the battalion to Valcartier Camp. An operation, however, which he had a year ago to enable him to enlist has proved ineffective and he was prevented from going overseas without a further operation. As this cannot be arranged at present he has been secured for the 244th Overseas Battalion, where his previous experience will prove most useful.

Another officer provisionally appointed to the 244th is Lieut. H. Beattie, who has joined from the 58th Vestmount Rifles.

Sergt.-Instructor H. W. Johnston, who is in charge of the officers' physical training class, is a son of the late Dr. Wyatt Johnston. He joined the first McGill C.O.T.C., and has qualified as a lieutenant, as well as physical instructor. He is on the Headquarters instructional staff, and has been attached to the 244th for works four evenings a week at the M.A.A.A. gymnasium.

WILL INSPECT THE GUARDS.

On Tuesday next, the 27th Inst., the First Regiment Canadian Grenadier Guards will be inspected by Col. Fages, Acting D.O.C., on Fletcher's Field at 9 p.m. Following the inspection the officers will entertain in the mess.

D Company has been successful in winning the Wilson Cup for attendance and general efficiency, the Gear Trophy for shooting, and the Rexford Cup, in the inter-company bowling competition. The cups will be presented after the inspection by the D.O.C. on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday evening, the officers of D Company entertained the men, taking them for a trip down the river. Music and refreshments were provided and a very enjoyable evening spent.

BATTALION DRILL WITH HIGHLANDERS.

On Wednesday evening, June 21st, the brigade night manoeuvres having been called off the Guards and the 5th Highlanders combined for battalion drill on Fletcher's Field under Sgt.-Major Roberts, each unit forming two companies, with a total of well over 600 men. The officers, especially, appreciated the opportunity of handling companies of full strength.

The signalling section, under Lieuts. K. G. Rea and G. E. Robertson, have been putting in some hard work for the last few weeks and have been of valuable assistance in the recent brigade manoeuvres. There are still a few vacancies for good men in the section.

LOST 3 OFFICERS AT YPRES.

The Grenadier Guards suffered in the recent heavy fighting around Ypres, the following three officers having been killed in action: Lieut. B. C. Macfarlane, Lieut. K. C. Campbell and Lieut. Harold Gallon, who were all members of the mess before being seconded to the battalion under Lt.-Col. Gascoigne.

Private advices state that Private Manhire, of the Field Ambulance, under Lt.-Col. Peters, has been awarded the D.C.M. for gallant conduct in the field. Private Manhire was formerly a member of D Company of the Guards.

Lieut. S. B. White has recently been appointed Captain and second in command of D Company in the 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers. Before being seconded to the 199th, Capt. White was an active officer of B Company, of the First Regiment.

Lieut. C. H. Lightbound, of A Company, has been seconded, having joined the McGill Battery as a gunner.

Last Thursday night twenty-five men were passed out of recruit class and drew their uniforms.

MR. C. C. BALLANTYNE TO FORM NEW BATTN.

Accepts Appointment as Lt.-
Colonel to Organize and
Command 245th

RECRUITING NEXT FALL

Regiment Now Authorized, but
Considered Wise to Wait—
One of City's Leading
Business Men

Lt.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne stated yesterday that after very careful consideration he had decided to accept the offer made to him some time ago by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, to recruit and take command of the 245th Battalion for overseas service, to be organized through the 1st Grenadier Guards of Canada. A meeting of the officers of the Guards was recently held, at which a number of the officers of the future battalion were present, when an unanimous request was made to Lt.-Col. Ballantyne to recruit and command the 245th.

It was stated by Lt.-Col. Ballantyne that the 245th had been authorized on June 7th, simultaneously with the 244th, under Lt.-Col. McRobie. Lt.-Col. Ballantyne, however, with the approval of the militia authorities, has decided not to take any active steps toward recruiting the 245th Overseas Battalion (Grenadier Guards of Canada) immediately. In the meantime he will proceed with the selection of officers and organization of the staff, so as to have everything in readiness for an active recruiting campaign in the fall, by which time the 244th will probably be well on its way to completion.

A number of applications have already been made for commissions with the new battalion, and Lt.-Col. Ballantyne remarked last night that already he had applications from more good, qualified officers than he could possibly give appointments to.

A good start for the N.C.O. class has already been made, in the appointment of Sergeant-Major Roberts as Battalion Sergt.-Major with the 245th. Sergt.-Major Roberts is a veteran of the South African War, and is now Sergeant-Major with the Grenadier Guards. He is regarded as one of the most competent drill instructors in Canada, and has had charge of all the Provisional Officers' Training Schools in Montreal since the start of the war.

Lt.-Col. Ballantyne's decision to take the command of this new battalion is another instance of the manner in which Montreal citizens of large business affairs are willing to sacrifice their personal interests as well as their personal safety at the call of duty. He has for a number of years been one of the leaders of the younger generation of business men here, and is connected with various important enterprises as well as public affairs.

He is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1867, in Dunfermline County, and was educated there and at Montreal. He started his business career here in 1882, with a Montreal paint concern. In 1891 he became associated with Mr. W. H. Cottingham, of the W. H. Cottingham Co.

When that business was amalgamated with the Sherwin Williams Co. in 1897, Mr. Cottingham became manager and Mr. Ballantyne sales manager. A year later, when Mr. Cottingham went to Cleveland as general manager of the concern, Mr. Ballantyne was appointed general manager for Canada. When the Sherwin Williams Co. of Canada, Limited, was formed in 1911, he was appointed vice-president and managing director of the company and its subsidiary companies, which office he still holds.

He has also taken considerable interest in public affairs of various kinds, and served on the Montreal Harbor Board for six years, from January, 1907, to the end of 1912, when he retired with the rest of the board, under Major G. W. Stephens. He has long been connected with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and was vice-president in 1905 and president in 1906.

As a young man he served for ten years with the old 6th Fusiliers, the original battalion from which, through various changes, the Grenadier Guards finally developed. He dropped out of military work for a number of years, but after the declaration of war he joined the Home Guard, as Troop Leader in No. 2 Troop of the mounted section; he is also commanding officer of C. Squadron of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons. He has been active for some time in both military and recruiting work.

SERGEANT "BILLY"
ARMSTRONG IN KHAKI



Well known and popular athletic instructor of the M.A.A.A., who has been lent by that institution to the Canadian Army authorities. (Only photo of him in uniform.)

The text of the French official statement follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse there has been continued great activity on the part of the artillery in the Avocourt wood: at Hill 804, and at Dead Man's Hill. A German attack with hand grenades upon our positions at Hill 304 has been repulsed.

"On the right bank of the river the battle continued with ferocity all last night on the western portion of this front. Our counter offensive movements, conducted with vigor, made it possible for us to recapture in the vicinity of Hills 320 and 321 a large portion of the ground recently lost there by us and to drive the enemy back as far as the outskirts of the Thiaumont work. This the Germans still hold.

"The fighting became particu-

larly violent in the outskirts of the village of Fleury.

"Between the woods of Fumin and Chenols our counter-attacks put us again in complete possession of those trenches which the enemy occupied during the night of June 21-22.

"The bombardment of the enemy was answered with energy by our batteries, and this fire was maintained with intensity from the river Meuse to a point to the east of the Chenols wood.

"According to the latest information as to the result of the German offensive actions yesterday evening on the right bank of the river Meuse, these movements were conducted by the enemy in superior numbers, six divisions taking part.

"At Epargne the Germans have caused the explosion of three mines, but no damage resulted."

THE CAMEL BUCKS AND BOLTS



"The Arabian revolt and capture of Mecca has shaken Turkey to its foundations."—Graphic.

RUSSIANS IN GALICIAN TOWN; FRENCH RECAPTURE TRENCHES HUNS SECURED

Czar's Army Crosses Galician Frontier and Takes Important Town of Kutu — French Forces at Verdun Sweep Germans Back Over Ground Latter Had Won at Tremendous Cost

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PETROGRAD, June 24.—The right wing of the Russian army, sweeping through Bukowina, has crossed the Galician frontier, capturing the important town of Kutu.

The Austrians evacuated Kutu, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, immediately after the capture of Visnitz, across the river, by a strong Russian detachment.

It was toward Kutu that a part of Gen. Pfanlzer's demoralized army fled in the retreat from Czernowitz, hoping to form a junction with the main Austrian army in Galicia.

More than two-thirds of the Austrian Crown land of Bukowina is now in the hands of the Russians.

All the agricultural sections of the rich province are now behind the Russian lines. The Russians are pushing the pursuit of the Austrians with all possible speed, hoping to drive the retreating enemy forces through the Carpathian passes before they can organize for an effective stand.

There are indications of greater German activity in the extreme north, on Gen. Kuropatkin's front. The Germans have attempted several times in the past few days to start offensive movements in this region with the purpose of drawing off Russian troops from the Galician battle front, but each time the German attack has been broken up.

FRENCH COUNTER-BLOW SUCCEEDS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 24.—In an impetuous counter-attack last night, French troops recaptured a large part of the positions lost to the Germans in yesterday's violent fighting on the northeastern front of Verdun, the War Office announced today.

A large sector of the trenches surrendered to the Germans between Hills 321 and 320 was recaptured.

The Germans were thrown out of the edge of Thiaumont work, which they took in yesterday's fighting.

In the same attack the French recaptured all the trenches lost to the Germans on the night of June 21.

Fresh reports from the Verdun front today indicate that the Crown Prince has resumed the drive on the fortress with a powerful attack almost equalling some of his earlier efforts.

The War Office announced that over six German divisions (more than 120,000 men) participated in the great smash against the French lines on a three-mile front yesterday.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT WAS FURIOUS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 24.—Late details show that yesterday's fighting near Verdun equalled in fury anything yet experienced. The total German forces engaged on a two mile front are estimated at between four and five divisions.

It was only by the last overwhelming rush when the defenders were worn out and thinned by many hours of bombardment that the enemy succeeded in rushing the Thiaumont work and the adjacent advanced trenches.

The Thiaumont fortification covers the approaches to Fleury, and the enemy hoped to continue the charge and sweep away the defenders of the latter place; but the French counter-attacked with such vigor that he was able only to cling to the positions first gained, which he was busily engaged in strengthening all night in preparation for fresh attempts to push his advance.

Commentators in the morning papers freely admit that the Germans scored a temporary success, but point out that this success cost more than it was worth, the enemy's losses being placed at from 40 to 50 per cent of the effectives engaged.

The Germans captured the Thiaumont work after three weeks of effort, but the French advanced line still holds good, possessing the greater part of Hills 320 and 321.

These fresh strikes of the German battering ram were regarded in authoritative quarters, it is understood, with perfect calm. They will in no way, it is pointed out here, prevent expected developments; on the contrary, they are likely to hasten them.

HOUR STRIKING FOR ACTION OF ALLIED FORCES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 26.—Premier Briand returned to Paris today after a conference with the British Commander, Sir Douglas Haig, on Saturday and Sunday at the British front. In this time, an official British report states, "our artillery has been more active than ordinarily along the entire front."

At the same time an order of the day of the Italian commander, Gen. Cadorna, says:

"The action of the counter offensive has now happily begun."

The Russian drive is part of the general movement which the Matin summarizes thus:

"The hour of action for the Allies is here. Attack succeeds defence on many fronts." It says the outstanding facts are that the Allies have increased enormously their material supplies and by close exchange of views have implanted a common directive idea into the operations now beginning along all fronts."

WELDING OF GOLD SYMBOL USED FOR UNITING OF IRISH

Mr. Frederick Williams-Taylor addressed the Irish-Canadian Rangers this morning at their recruiting headquarters, 218 St. Catherine street west, saying in part:

"The world will tell you that there are two kinds of Irish. There is the Irishman from the North, described by the immortal Rosebery as the toughest, the most dominant, the most relentless people ever made. There is the southern Irish, the Celt, whose hospitality is as free as the sun upon their valley and the rain upon their mountains."

"I have in my hand a prize presented to me by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. It consists of two kinds of gold. There is the red gold, you can see, and the yellow gold. These two qualities of gold do not detract from the intrinsic value of the case. On the contrary, the value is enhanced by this amalgamation and gives scope to the ingenuity of the artificer; and so it is with the Irish. In this great fight the North and the South are welded together in a manner to bring out the best quality of each and the result is patriotism of the purest gold, whether the individual be Catholic or Protestant is immaterial."

"Two men possess in your youth and strength, in your ability and your desire to serve your country, a form of wealth which is the greatest the world contains. Somebody said that the greatest thing in the world is to play a leading part. Well, you needn't envy the magnates of this country or any other country, for it is you men and not them who are playing a leading part on the greatest page of history. In the greatest fight for liberty, freedom and justice the world has

Sinn Feiners Forced Leaders to Surrender

Special to Star from our own Correspondent, resident in Dublin.

DUBLIN, June 16.—Dr. Myles Keogh, who acted so bravely in rescuing the wounded during the rising, tells of the surrender of the leader, Dr. Valera, near Ringsend. Dr. Keogh was returning on a hearse from Glasnevin Cemetery, where he had left a number of dead for burial. When opposite Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, he was hailed by two men, who came out of the Poor Law Dispensary, opposite in which the Sinn Feiners were installed. One of the men proved to be a militaryadet who had been captured days before by the Sinn Feiners, and the second man was Dr. Valera.

The soldier said that the Sinn Feiners wished to surrender. Arrangements were made, and on the arrival of the military about 100 Sinn Feiners were marched out. It is said they forced their leader to surrender, owing to the heavy

DR. TAYLOR SPOKE TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, formerly chaplain of the 42nd Battalion, C.E.F., spoke at St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Decarie boulevard, Notre Dame de Grace, yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the annual patriotic service of the Sabbath school.

Dr. Taylor told of an incident which occurred last year in France when a review of British troops was held by the King:

"The 42nd of Montreal and the 49th of Edmonton were camped in a hay-field, uncertain as to whether they would go to the front as units, or be used as reinforcements, when the King and Lord Kitchener came along, and Kitchener said to the King, 'These are two very fine regiments, Sir.'—the King answering, 'Very fine, indeed,' which settled the question of their disposition—they going forward to the trenches as units."

St. Luke's Church honor roll contains the names of twenty-three members, three of whom are wounded and one missing.

TO ORGANIZE BATTALION OF RETURNED MEN

Special to The Montreal Star.

CALGARY, Alta., June 26.—E. H. Scannell, of Ottawa, secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission, stayed over in Calgary yesterday on his way to Vancouver, where he will meet Sir Rider Haggard, the representative of the after-the-war committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, regarding the land settlement for soldiers.

Mr. Scannell announced that an Order-in-Council has been passed organizing all returned soldiers and all soldiers who have been left behind medically unfit into a battalion, which shall be a part of the overseas forces. This unit will be under its own officers and subject to the authority of the District Commanding Officers, who will have the discipline and management of the returned soldiers in its hands, leaving militia officers free to raise and train men for the front.

Lieut.-Col. Sharples, in charge of the returned soldiers' depot at Quebec, has been appointed commanding officer of the new unit, and Lieut.-Col. Thompson, M.P. for Yukon, medical superintendent.

SWEEP ON EAST FRONT CONTINUES: AUSTRIANS RETREATING ALL ROUND

Russians Press on From Bukowina Through Carpathians to Fertile Plains of Hungary—Italians Force Enemy to Flee Along Twenty-Mile Front in Trentino

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 26.—An official review of the fighting on the Verdun front during last week says the bombardment assumed a character of unheard-of violence on June 22, and that French observers counted 100 German batteries in action. They were concentrating their principal efforts on the region of Froi de Terre and Fleury, east of Verdun.

On Saturday the Germans succeeded in penetrating the village of Fleury, the account says, but the French were able to hold the greater part of the town.

Two new German divisions, which had been taken from other fronts, were identified.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, June 26, via London, 7:16 p.m.—Russian cavalry, after a battle with Austro-Hungarian troops, has occupied a position near Pozoritt, about five and a half miles west of Kimpolung, in Bukowina.

The foregoing was announced in the official statement issued today by the Russian War Office.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, June 26.—Russian troops have broken through the Carpathian mountains into Transylvania in an advance from Bukowina, according to a wireless despatch from Rome today. The despatch quoted Petrograd telegrams as authority for the statement.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, June 26.—Austrian troops have begun a general retreat on the Trentino front under a smashing Italian offensive, it was officially announced today. The Italians have captured Austrian positions at Castelvomberto, Meletie, Mont Lougara, Gallio, Asiago, Cesuna and Monte Cengio.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, June 26, 4:15 p.m.—An important success for the British forces campaigning in the northeastern portion of German East Africa was officially announced today.

"The Germans were engaged forty miles south of Hardeni, on the Lukigura river, on June 24, and were heavily defeated by General Smut's troops," says the official statement.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 26.—In a night attack the French captured part of a German trench between Fumin and Chenois woods in the Verdun sector. A German attack west of Thiaumont was repulsed, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office today. A heavy artillery duel is in progress west of the Meuse.

BERLIN, June 26.—A French attack on Froide Terre ridge, northeast of Verdun, failed completely, the War Office announced this afternoon. The enemy was driven back with severe losses at every point.

In most stubborn fighting west of Sokul, the Germans have inflicted new defeats on the Russians, the War Office announced this afternoon. In the fighting since June 16, the Germans have taken sixty-one Russian officers, 11,097 men, two cannons and fifty-four machine guns, it is claimed.

ITALIAN

CONSCRIPTION ASKED FOR BY LORD BISHOP

*Tells Irish-Canadian Rangers He Thinks it Time
Canada Fell in Line with Britain — War is a
Holy One*

A call upon the Government for conscription in Canada was made by Bishop Farthing, speaking to the officers and men of the Irish-Canadian Rangers this morning.

"It is a shame, a very great shame, that you men who have given yourselves to go forth to fight for your country should have to spend your time in the unpleasant and difficult task of getting recruits," he said. "It is a shame that you should have to do this work, a shame upon the manhood of Canada that they do not respond to the call. Some are held back for physical reasons, others have reasons which are sacred. We all realize that, but I am speaking of the thousands of men in Canada, thinking of themselves, following up their own ambitions and holding back from this Holy cause. 'Tis a shame for them, as it is a hardship for you to have to do this work. I think it is time to call upon the Government. I would like to see the Government strong enough and bold enough to organize the whole thing as they have been obliged to do in the Mother Country.

"I think you are doing work that is most commendable, because it is most difficult and work that one must admire you for doing. The other day I saw two of your men talking to two other men. What a shame it is that this is necessary to get recruits.

ALLIES HIGH IDEALS.

"I want also to talk over with you the high ideal of the work upon which you and all our men who are going to the front have or should have in this great struggle. This is not an ordinary war. I think one may say in the highest sense of the word that it is a Holy War. It stands on our part as a war of righteousness in the truest sense of the word. It stands for us as a case of national honor and for the preservation of the ideals of our Christian faith. I do not suppose any of us who have read anything of the German leaders' teaching doubt that they have been undermining the very foundations, not only of our religious but of our social and family life. And when you see the results and their methods of warfare, I think this is brought home more and more. When you realize that the women of Bel-

gium, Serbia and Bulgaria have been systematically abused and outraged, I think that we may feel in defending our own shores from the advance of the armies of Germany, we are defending our women folk, our mothers, our wives, our daughters, our sweet hearts from similar outrages.

"When one reads, for instance, as one did the other day, an extract from a leading German paper in which it mentioned that they would make the soil of France reek with the blood of her citizens and after they had destroyed France they would make the soil of England run red with the blood of her citizens, one feels that one is right in realizing the righteousness of the British cause. If I did not feel it I could not speak to you and others as I have since the war began.

A SACRED DUTY.

"Then I want you to feel all the highest possible ideals. I am not going to speak upon patriotism, but I want to draw your attention to what I am sure is in the minds of most young men who enlist—and I hope is in the minds of all. When they see the position in which the Empire is placed, these men follow an instinct within them that they have to take their part in this fight, not simply from a patriotic standpoint but because of a higher ideal, an ideal of sacrifice. They may not define it in so many words, but as one who wrote recently to me said, 'It is a sacred duty.' It is the sacred duty of the young to make sacrifice of their pleasures, to forfeit, if needs be all their prospects in life to face hardships untold.

"I want, therefore, to congratulate you upon the work you are doing. It is a grand work and hard and therefore have faith in the righteousness of your cause and determination. I hope you will be able to complete your ranks and make of the Irish-Canadian Rangers a regiment of which we are all justly proud.

"I wish you every blessing and every success, and I am sure we shall follow you with interest and with prayers as you go out to take your part amongst the men who have so nobly offered themselves for the cause and for Canada. I am sure that honor will be safe in the hands of the Irish-Canadian Rangers. I wish you every blessing in your work."

60TH BATTALION EARNS GOOD NAME ON BATTLE LINES

Writing from somewhere in France, a member of the 60th Battalion says:

"Well, we have had it hot for the last three weeks. Of course you have read about it in the papers. I suppose you know the 60th was through it all, and in the hottest part of the fighting. Oh, it was awful! It was simply a slaughter of men. A man stood no earthly chance in these bombardments. How I came through it alive I don't know. It seemed impossible to live. The shells were falling thousands at a time. Our trenches are flat to the ground; dead are lying everywhere; the sights were horrible. We managed to hold our line, but what happened further along I don't know. We captured a few prisoners. They belonged to the 13th Prussian Guards, so you see we were up against a hot bunch.

"We came out of the line a couple of days ago, that is, what's left of us, and I can tell you there are not many, but I don't think there is much chance of our being here long. I'm afraid we will be in it again within a few days. I'd like to see some of the 23rd now. I thought they were going to beat us. I suppose they will arrive in France when there are none of us left. One thing, the 60th has won a great name. The boys were fine; they stood their ground.

"I had to laugh when Fritz came over. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was shelling us to beat the band. We forgot the shells. Pipes were lighted, and we got over the parapet, and then we had some of the finest shooting we could wish for. Our artillery helped us out, too. All through this there was fighting in the air, but that is an everyday occurrence. This is the first battle I've been through, I hope it will be my last. It's no fun, as you can imagine. I suppose that means a bar on my medal, eh? Well, if I come through this war alive, I don't think I will worry my head about the medal."

100 German Batteries in Action Against Verdun

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 27.—An official review of the fighting on the Verdun front during last week says the bombardment assumed a character of unheard-of violence on June 22, and that French observers counted 100 German batteries in action. They were concentrating their principal efforts on the region of Frol de Terra and Fleury, east of Verdun.

On Saturday the Germans succeeded in penetrating the village of Fleury, the account says, but the French were able to hold the greater part of the town.

Two new German divisions, which had been taken from other fronts, were identified.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE ON LEMBERG



The shaded portion indicates the territory captured by the Russians
show the direction of the drive.

FRENCH REGAIN MORE POSITIONS FROM THE HUNS NEAR THIAUMONT

Struggle for Possession of Fleury Village Proceeding—Aerial Attack on German Warships Off Belgian Coast—Germans Believe Great Allied Offensive Has Begun

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 27.—Three French aeroplanes, armed with cannon recently provided by the War Office, hurled sixty-five shells on German ships off the coast of Belgium yesterday, the War Office announced today.

Further progress for French troops in the region of Thiaumont works, northeast of Verdun, was also announced, German trenches being taken.

NEW YORK, June 27.—According to a London despatch to a news agency here today, it is reported that a lively cannonading has taken place off Karlskrona, the southeasternmost point of Sweden. There are no details.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 27, 2:50 p.m.—Nine German divisions concentrated in the recent attack on Thiaumont, north of Verdun, have been definitely identified, according to a statement supplied from semi-official sources today.

Between Avocourt, on the extreme left of the French front at Verdun, and St. Mihiel, on the extreme right, a total of twenty-three divisions, including six and one-half Bavarian divisions, have been identified, the statement adds.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, June 27.—Intense British artillery fire on both sides of the Somme was reported in this afternoon's official statement from the War Office.

French attacks west of Thiaumont works and southwest of Fort Vaux were without result.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, June 27, via London, 6:43 p.m.—Following up their recent successes on the Trentino front, the Italians have driven back the Austrians still further, the War Office announced today. The Italians have captured Posina and Arterio.

LONDON, June 27.—Germany believes the "big push" is about to begin.

The Germans are feverishly reinforcing their lines in Northern France and Flanders as British guns continue a steady pounding against the whole front from Ypres to the Somme.

Specially constructed railway cars are carrying heavy artillery to the front of the Bavarian Crown Prince, Amsterdam despatches reported today. Several train loads have passed through Louvain.

The London public is awaiting eagerly for first news of the expected clash. Paris and Rome newspapers today joined in the belief that the Allied super-offensive is getting under way.

Both in Rome and in Paris the prospects of a combined offensive on all fronts are being received with rejoicing. Paris critics believe the first stroke against the German lines by the British in Northern France will cause the abandonment of the German drive on Verdun.

MORE TRENCHES ARE RECAPTURED

PARIS, June 27, 12:30 p.m.—The French have recaptured another section of the trenches at Thiaumont in the Verdun sector, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today.

The struggle for the possession of the village of Fleury is still progressing. The Allied aeroplanes dropped sixty-five shells on German ships near the Belgian coast.

The advance near the Thiaumont

fortifications was made in the course of violent night fighting which spread to the region of Fleury village.

The situation at the village itself was unchanged as the result of last night's fighting.

West of the Meuse a German grenade attack against trench west of Hill 304 was checked. The French also repulsed a German attack against Nouilly, on the upper Meuse.

The text of the French official statement follows:

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

"On the left bank of the Meuse a night attack with grenades against one of our trenches west of Hill 304 was repulsed easily.

"On the right bank local operations during the night enabled us to make further progress in the region of Thiaumont work.

"The fighting was rather spirited

in the region of Fleury, where the situation is unchanged. On the heights of the Meuse a grenade attack against our positions near Mouilly broke down under our fire.

"In Belgium three of our aeroplanes which were engaged in a reconnaissance fired sixty-five bombs on German ships near the Belgian coast."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press

BERLIN, June 27, via London, 4:50 p.m.—Marked activity continues in evidence along the Franco-Belgian front held by the British and the northern wing of the French line. Numerous gas clouds are being employed by the Entente forces in the operations, the War Office announced today. The artillery fire on the German lines was especially intense in the vicinity of the Somme.

Continuing their successful counter-offensive against the Russians, the Germans stormed enemy lines west of Sokul, taking several hundred prisoners, it was also officially announced.

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT.

The official statement says:

"On the British front and the northern wing of the French army patrol fighting developed. Enormous gas and smoke clouds floated toward us. They did no damage to the Germans and at some places floated back to the enemy trenches. The enemy fire was directed with especial intensity against us on both sides of the Somme.

"As a result of the bombardment of Nesle by the French, twenty-two of their own countrymen were either killed or wounded.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, French attacks northwest and west of the armored work of Thiaumont and southwest of Fort Vaux were ineffective. In Chapitre Wood an enemy detachment of two officers and a few dozen men was surprised and its members made prisoners.

"A British biplane was shot down in an aerial engagement southeast of

Arras. The occupants, who were wounded, were made prisoners."

Today's official statement dealing with operations on the eastern front follows:

"Army group of Field-Marshal von Hindenberg:

"German detachments who penetrated Russian positions south of Kelkau brought back twenty-six prisoners, one machine gun and one mine thrower. Another detachment, which entered Russian positions north of Mladziel brought back one officer, 188 men, six machine guns and four mine throwers. Enemy patrols were driven off. Enormous bombs were dropped on the railway freight station at Dvinsk.

"Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

"Army group of General von Linsingen: Southwest of Sokul we stormed Russian lines and took several hundred prisoners. Enemy counter-attacks were nowhere successful.

"Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

PORTUGUESE BEAT HUNS.

LISBON, June 27, via Paris.—A German attack on Portuguese East Africa last month was repulsed, the War Office announced yesterday in the following communique:

"Germans attacked Uide (in Portuguese East Africa at the border) on May 28 and were repulsed. The Portuguese casualties were eight. Many are wounded or missing. German boats carrying arms were sunk while entering the river."

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, June 27.—Premier Briand returned to Paris yesterday after a conference with the British Commander, Sir Douglas Haig, on Saturday and Sunday at the British front. In this time, an official British report states, "our artillery has been more active than ordinarily along the entire front."

At the same time an order of the day of the Italian commander, Gen. Cadorna, says:

"The action of the counter-offensive has now happily begun."

The Russian drive is part of the general movement which the *Matin* summarizes thus:

"The hour of action for the Allies is here. Attack succeeds defence on many fronts." It says the outstanding facts are that the Allies have increased enormously their material supplies and by close exchange of views have implanted a common directive idea into the operations now beginning along all fronts."

LONDON, June 27.—The British official statement issued at midnight reads:

"We carried out a number of successful enterprises last night at different points. Hostile lines were penetrated at ten different places. Our parties inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy and took several prisoners. Our casualties everywhere were very light.

"The Munster Fusiliers and Anzac were particularly successful.

"In connection with these raids there was a good deal of artillery work on both sides yesterday evening and during the night. Our artillery fired with great effect, the hostile trenches being considerably damaged in many places. Four large explosions were caused by our heavy artillery in the enemy's rear guard lines between Pozieres and Montauban.

"Today our artillery was again active at numerous points and considerable damage was caused to hostile defensive works, notably near Longueval, Gommecourt, Glivenchy-en-Gohelle, north of the Loos salient, opposite Wytschaete, and east of Wietje.

"One hostile kite balloon, in addition to those already reported, was destroyed by our aircraft yesterday, making a total of six out of fifteen balloons attacked. The six were seen to fall in flames."

Italians Sweep Austrians Back

ROME, June 27.—The War Office yesterday issued the following statement covering the various fields of operation:

"We advanced from the Arsa Valley to the Sette Comuni Plateau. In the Arsa Valley we took Raossi and the slopes southwest of Monte Lemerle. Our line detachments drove in the enemy at the head of the Monte Pruche Ravine and began an advance to the Posina Valley. The greatest progress was made on the right flank, where we occupied Prialora and pushed to the outskirts of Arsiero.

"On the Sette Comuni Plateau we occupied the northern slopes of Monte Busibollo, Belmonte, Pannoccolo, Bareo and Cengio, southwest of the line running through Monte Longara, Gallo, Asiago and Cesuna, on which we are firmly established. On the northeast of the plateau we took Monte Cimone and Monte Castellaro, and Monte Delle, west of Cima di Caldiera.

"The enemy withdrew rapidly before our advance. He blew up the bridge at Foxl and set fire to Aspe, Stanna and Stainbri. Along the whole front we found trenches of the enemy filled with corpses, large quantities of arms, ammunition; food and other material were left by the enemy. Sharp fighting is still going on.

"In Carnia and on the Isonzo the artillery is active and especially in the Upper But Valley, where the enemy's trenches were damaged extensively by explosions and fires were caused.

"Hostile aircraft dropped bombs near Ala, and on Padua, Fonzaso, Primolano and Grigno. There were no casualties and no damage was inflicted. Our aeroplanes bombarded positions of the enemy on Monte Bover, southeast of Caldonazzo, the railway station of Oberdrauburg and depots at Dellach, in the Drave Valley. At each of these places large fires were observed.

TWO AUSTRIAN TRANSPORTS SUNK.

ROME, June 27. — Two Austrian transports have been sunk in the harbor of Durazzo by the Italians. The transports were loaded with troops, arms and ammunition.

An official communication regarding the sinking says:

"Italian warships entered Durazzo roadstead on the night of the 25th and sank two steamers, one of 5,000 tons and the other of 3,000 tons, laden with arms and munitions. The warships returned without loss to their base, notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy."

The Admiralty also issued the following:

"Our torpedo boats made a reconnaissance of the harbor of Pirano (an Austrian seaport thirteen miles southwest of Trieste) last night. Shore batteries opened a heavy fire to which the torpedo boats replied withdrawing later without loss."

VIENNA ADMITS RETREAT.

VIENNA, via London, June 27.—An official communication issued yesterday regarding operations in the Italian theatre, says:

"In order to safeguard our freedom of action we shortened at some points our front in the fighting sector between the rivers Brenta and

Tactical Success of Hun is of Brief Significance

The Germans are now three-quarters of a mile from the French lines immediately in front of the fortresses of Verdun, but no operation has as yet been undertaken elsewhere to relieve the pressure on the citadel.

The official statement issued by the French War Office last night, says: "No important event beyond the usual cannonade to record on the rest of the front."

This is taken to show that the French command, viewing the situation as a strategic whole, looks on the tactical success of the Germans on the right bank of the Meuse as of but momentarily significance.

Exhausted by the murderous fighting of the past three days, the enemy has been forced to pause for breath under cover of the rain of ten and twelve inch shells with which he has pounded the French lines.

The Germans spent yesterday strengthening their new gains and elaborating plans for a further thrust with the object of working around Souville by the northwest from Fleury. The French artillery, however, gave their foe no rest.

From Froide Terre, Belleville, St. Mihiel and Souville, the French guns concentrated a terrific fire on the German lines and preparations were made to resist the impending onslaught and counter attack at the right time.

There were indications last night that the Germans were preparing to attack also on the left bank of the river. They apparently aim to push forward their lines there to correspond with their advance on the right and so prevent the French from transferring reserves across the river.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official communication by the War Office last night says:

"In Champagne our artillery shattered enemy organizations north of Ville-Sur-Tourbe.

"On the front north of Verdun there was no infantry action during the course of the day. The bombardment diminished in intensity on both banks of the Meuse. Nevertheless, in the region of Hill 304 a very spirited artillery action was maintained.

"In the Vosges the fire of our batteries on the German positions east of Chapolotte caused the explosion of two munitions depots.

"Belgian communication—'A somewhat intense artillery action occurred in the sector southeast of Neuport and also in the direction of Dixmude and Steenstraete. There was bomb fighting in the region of Steenstraete."

PORT

TEUTON TRANSPORTS SUNK

Italians Destroy Two Heavily- Laden Austrian Steamers

Rome, June 26.—Two Austrian transports have been sunk in the harbor of Durazzo by the Italians. The transports were loaded with troops, arms and ammunition.

An official communication regarding the sinking says: "Italian warships entered Durazzo roadstead on the night of the 25th and sank two steamers, one of 5,000 tons and the other of 3,000 tons, laden with arms and munitions. The warships returned without loss to their base, notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy."

SLAVS TURN TO TAKE LEMBERG ON TWO SIDES

One Force Faces Teuton Concentration at Brody Gateway, Another Approaching Kolomea

DEADLOCK BROKEN NOW

In Galician Battle Russians Have Thrown Their Cossacks Across Dneister—Austrians Claim Slavs Repulsed

The Russians in Bukowina have made further progress against the Austro-Hungarians in the region of Kimpolung, but in the operations to the north of Kutly the Austrians have repulsed the Russian attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on the invaders, according to Vienna.

In Galicia the Russians in the region of Buczacz have at last broken the deadlock and thrown their Don Cossacks across the Dneister and occupied the village of Sickerghine and Petruve.

Heavy fighting continues in Volhynia, especially around Sokul, to the north of Lutsk. Here Vienna says the Germans have stormed Russian positions over a front of about 5,000 metres and held the captured positions against all counter attacks. Along the Styr from Kolki to Sokul the Germans are still vigorously bombarding the Russian positions, while around Linewka, on the Stokhod River, they have launched repeated infantry attacks in mass formations, which Petrograd asserts were all repulsed. In the region north of the Pripiet marshes to as far as Jacobstadt there have been intense bombardments of Russian positions by the Germans and several infantry attacks, which the Russian War Office says were put down by the Russian fire.

BENDING BOTH FLANKS Russians Begin Encircling Move to Take Lemberg

Petrograd, June 26, via London.—With the elimination of General Pflanzer's army in Bukowina, the attention of General Brusiloff's forces in this section is now directed upon Kolomoia, the key to the defence of Lemberg on the south. The occupation of Kimpolung and Kutly has opened the way to Kolomoia, and already, as a result of this last recorded victory of the Russians, is becoming evident in the forward movement of General Lechitsky on the road from Sniatyn to Kolomoia to a point ten miles from the latter town.

It is evident from the report of prisoners and booty taken that the Austrians defended Kimpolung with considerable forces. They were attacked by Russian troops, which had covered the thirty miles from Gurahumora in two days and were rushed into the fight with scarcely an hour's rest. According to Russian military authorities, their assault added the last touch needed to complete the demoralization of General Pflanzer's forces, which now are entirely cut off from communication with General Count von Bothmer's army group on the Stripa River to the north. General von Bothmer's position is regarded as precarious as a result of this operation. His right flank has been completely uncovered, and military critics believe he will without doubt be forced to fall back along his whole line before Tarnopol.

The Teutonic forces appear to have been able to stop to some extent the breaching of their front in the Kovel region, where a large element of German troops has stiffened the Austrian lines, and it is evident that preparations are being made for a desperate stand at Brody, on the southern wing of that position. Nevertheless, in the face of stiff counter attacks, the Russians have been able to push a wedge in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski to a point which threatens that town and endangers Brody, the gateway to Lemberg from the east. According to the military expert of the Bourse Gazette, the Germans have taken full charge in this region and have filled up the ranks of Archduke Ferdinand's broken army, which alone has lost 70,000 men since the beginning of the Russian advance.

Official Statements

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, June 26, via London.—Russian cavalry, after a battle with Austro-Hungarian troops, has occupied a position near Pozoritt, about 5½ miles west of Kimpolung, in Bukowina. The foregoing was announced in the official statement issued today by the Russian War Office.

Regarding the operations in Bukowina the War Office announced that Russian forces also were advancing southward, approaching the passes leading into Transylvania.

The official statement follows: Western front.—There has been intense artillery fire in many sectors in the regions of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk.

In the region east of Horodysheh, north of Baranovichi, after a violent bombardment of our trenches near the Serebriy Farm on Sunday night the enemy took the offensive, but was repulsed. At the same time, on the road to Pinsk, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches on the Sharna River, but was repulsed by our fire. In the region northeast of Lake Vygonovskoye, yesterday at noon, the Germans attacked the farm situated five versts southwest of Linsk. The

BRITISH ENTER GERMAN FRONT AT TEN POINTS

Are Also Raking Rear Positions
With Gruelling Fire, Several
Depots Being Exploded

ITALIANS START DRIVE

Emmanuel's Men Sweeping
Through Trentino on Heels
of Austrians Who Admit
Retreat on Brenta
Front

Since Sunday night, when the French recaptured German positions between the Fumlin and Chenois woods, northeast of Verdun, and repulsed a German attack west of Thiaumont, only artillery actions have taken place. These have diminished in intensity. The British on their part of the French and Belgian line have carried out a number of successful attacks against the Germans and also have bombarded with considerable effect German positions on various sectors.

Turning to the offensive in Trentino, and across the border in Italy where they were driven recently by the Austrians, the Italians have forced the Austrians to a general retreat along the entire front. A large number of positions have been recaptured by King Victor Emmanuel's men and they are still on the heels of the Austrians, who are declared to be rapidly falling back before the Italian advance.

Vienna admits a withdrawal of the Austrian forces between the Brenta and Etsch rivers, a manoeuvre which they declare was made to safeguard the full freedom of action.

Reports from the front state that the Italians are advancing all along the Trentino sector, reconquering positions which the Austrians had occupied and capturing men, arms, ammunitions, provisions and all kinds of supplies which the Austrians were obliged to abandon in their precipitate retreat. All Italy is rejoicing over the withdrawal of the Austrians six weeks after their offensive movement on the Trentino front began.

Official Statement GREAT BRITAIN

London, June 27.—The official statement issued reads:

We carried out a number of enterprises last night. Hostile lines were at ten different places. Inflicted considerable casualties and took several prisoners everywhere were.

The Munster Fusiliers were particularly successful. In connection with these was a good deal of artillery both sides yesterday evening the night. Our artillery great effect, the hostile trench considerably damaged in many places. Four large explosions were our heavy artillery in the end guard lines between Poz Montauban.

Today our artillery was active at numerous points and considerable damage was caused to hostile works, notably near I Gommecourt, Givenchy-en north of the Loos salient, Wytchaete, and east of Wile. One hostile kite balloon, in to those already reported, was destroyed by our aircraft yesterday, a total of six out of fifteen balloons. The six were seen to flames.

London, June 26.—An important success for the British forces coming in the northeastern part of German East Africa was officially announced today.

The Germans were engaged miles south of Handeni, on the Tura River, on June 24, and heavily defeated by General Kitchener's troops, says the official statement.

The announcement adds: The British occupied a strong position in dense brush on the western side of the river, and was frontally attacked in the morning. Another column arriving after a night march attacked the enemy on the flank and in rear. We took a pom-pom, two machine-guns, rifles, various munitions and numerous prisoners, including Germans.

Our losses were four men killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's losses were severe.

ITALY.

Rome, June 26.—A general retreat of the Austrians in the Trentino district over a sector of about 20 miles in extent is announced in an official statement issued by the Italian War Office today. The statement says that the Italians are pressing the pursuit vigorously.

The text of the statement follows: The enemy, incapable of overcoming our defence and under the energetic pressure which we have been conducting for several days, has been forced to begin a retreat north of the Mandrielle road. We have recaptured the positions of Castel Gamberto, Melette, Mount Longara, Gallio, Asiago, Cesuna and Monte Cenio. Our advance continues vigorously and closely at the heels of the enemy.

In addition to the bulletin announcing the Austrian retreat north of the Mandrielle road, the War Office issued the following statement covering the various fields of operation: We

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE



"And now the iron walls commenced to close on him slowly but surely."—Poe.

RESULT OF TREMENDOUS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE IS SEEN IN AUSTRIAN PLEA

War News Today Indicates No Cessation of Steady Allied Pressure Upon Germans and Austrians — Latter Have Reached Strong Positions—Germans Fail at Verdun

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The note sent by the United States to Austria on June 21 declared the Austrian submarine attack on the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite was "a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States" and demanded an apology from the Austrian Government, punishment of the submarine commander and payment of suitable indemnity. This was made known today. The note took issue with the Austrian version of the attack. Prompt reply was demanded.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 28.—The continued success of the great Italian offensive, made possible by the swift movement of half a million troops in a great concentration, has evidently given the Austrian Headquarters Staff a great scare, for it is reported on reliable authority today that appeals have been sent to Berlin to arrange for German aid to be despatched at once to the hard-pressed forces on the Italian front.

That the Germans will be able to respond, even if they wished, is doubted here.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS TODAY

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, June 28.—The war news today is distinctly encouraging all round. On the British front the violent bombardment of the German trenches along the Somme and on the Vimy ridge continues unabated. Under cover of this, British troops are active in reconnaissance work of the type that precedes a general assault.

In the Trentino the tremendous Italian drive shows no signs of slackening, but the Austrians have reached strong positions. Many important strategic positions have been recaptured, however, and fighting has also been resumed on the Isonzo.

The French War Office reports all German attacks on the Verdun front repulsed and the situation unchanged. There is now no question about the ability of the French to hold the Germans here, and any ground given is abandoned for strategic reasons.

The German official report claims success in all directions, in so far as the repulse of attacks is concerned, and also declares headway has been made against the Russians on the Volhynian front.

FIERCE STRUGGLE IS DESCRIPTION OF YPRES FIGHT

Toronto Soldier Tells of
Pandemonium of
Night Attack

MAIL FELL INTO
HANDS OF GERMANS

Got Bombs Under Constant
Fire But Escaped With-
out Injury

"Hell at recess," is how one soldier describes recent fighting. The letter is from Pte. R. Godson, Toronto, 4th Universities Company, to a friend in Montreal. Writing from a rest camp in Belgium on June 5, he says:

"We have been having a very hot time of it as you probably know by the papers—unless the big naval fight overshadowed it—and our regiment has lived up to its reputation. It was the fiercest engagement the P. P.'s were in since May 8, 1915, when they made their name, and some of the old timers say it was worse than the 8.

"Our company, No. 4, was in the supports, just behind the firing line, when Fritzle started his shelling and he kept it up steady for ten hours till there was hardly ten feet of trench standing in any place and we were just holding shell holes and bits of trench. The regiment on our right retired, but our boys held on for twenty-four hours longer till they were nearly surrounded, then they had to retire also.

In the meantime Fritzle kept up a continual bombardment and rapid firing on our trench from the front and both sides and half-way to our rear at the side. I can tell you we were in no enviable position—the trenches all blown to bits and the fellows dying and getting wounded by the score and no possible way of getting them out. Some had to lie for forty-eight hours before they were finally taken out and then lots of them were killed in getting out, by shell fire. Nevertheless, we held out till relieved and when we left last night at 12 we had a man to relieve every one of us before we got out.

"I went after bombs just after dinner-time only, as we had none. On the second day we had to go two miles under heavy shrapnel and artillery fire as well as snipers and machine guns, and had to go over land most of the way. As the trench was blown off the map, we had to crouch in a shell hole or a piece of our trench, then make a dash ten or twenty feet to the next hole and so on. There were five who started and two got back, one was killed and one wounded, so I was mighty lucky.

"I got my bombs—twenty-four of them, and got back safely, but had a bullet put through my water-bottle and another grazed my steel helmet. I also had my clothes cut in three

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but they just barely broke the skin. Another piece hit me in the ankle, but beyond numbing my foot for a while it did no damage. My helmet saved me several times.

"When Fritzle started bombarding and rapid firing, also machine-gun firing about 12 p.m. and dropped high explosive shells a hundred to the minute, with red, white and green flares going up and making the place as light as day and men being hit all around, it was like pandemonium let loose or hell let out for recess. After it is over the wounded pour down the trenches if they can get out, or lie and groan if they can't.

I haven't any more news just now except that we will be in the rest camp for some time now as they have to get the regiment up to strength again. We will probably be here a month or so.

"The Germans captured a lot of our mail which had been brought up to the trenches, but not distributed."

TO FREE CAPT. McCUAIG May Be Released in Exchange for German in Canada

(Special to The Gazette.)
Ottawa, June 27.—Efforts are being made to have an exchange whereby Captain Rykert McCuaig, of Montreal, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, will be released with a German alien now interned in Canada, whose identity is not announced. The latter would undertake to leave Canada at once and go to the United States. Negotiations to this end are progressing and likely to be successful.

Captain McCuaig was wounded and afterwards made a prisoner in the battle of St. Julien in April, 1915.

MOVE TO RETAIN KILTS FOR SCOTS BEGUN AT OTTAWA

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 28.—The order of the Militia Department banishing the kilt as a uniform or making the Regiment and its friends, rather than the Government, bear the cost, is not received everywhere with approval.

Olyver Wilcox, M.P., for North Essex, is here today about it. New Highland regiments are being recruited in his district, and the picturesque kilt appears to appeal more to popular fancy than the regulation khaki.

Mr. Wilcox will interleave Sir Robert Borden and the Militia authorities and endeavor to secure either a modification of the rule or some public assistance in bearing the cost of the kilts, especially where Highland regiments had already been authorized.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT GOES ON

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Tuesday, June 27, via London, June 28, 12:40 p.m.—British guns continued today the bombardment over a broad front which was begun yesterday. The Associated Press correspondent, riding seventy miles behind the lines, found the same regular pounding of positions on both days, whether in the Somme region or along the Vimy ridge.

Going to a point on high ground which allowed a broad sweep of vision in a rolling country, or forward to observation posts in the trenches, the correspondent found the horizon always bounded by shell bursts.

There might be a lull at one point for a while, but soon the inferno in that direction was renewed.

Under cover of the bombardment the British made numerous trench raids last night, bringing in groups of prisoners.

The British released gas at certain points, but discontinued when the weather was found to be unfavorable.

ITALIANS SMASH AUSTRIANS BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, June 28.—Italian troops have forced the Austrians further back and captured Austrian positions between Posina and the Astico valley in the continuation of their Trentino offensive, it was officially announced today.

The capture of Monte Galmonde and Cavlojo was announced. Pressing forward on Asiago plateau, the Italians have reached the slopes of Monte Rasta, Monte Interrotto and Monte Mosogiagh and in the extreme north have begun to approach Galammarra valley.

For the first time in many days the War Office reported active artillery fighting on the Isonzo front, announcing the capture of 353 prisoners and two machine guns.

The text of the official communication follows:

"From the Adige to the Brenta commanding positions and strongly organized defences, now reached by the enemy, have increased largely his activity in resisting our advance. Nevertheless, we made considerable progress all day yesterday.

"In the Lagarina valley and in the Arsa valley there was intense artillery action. We shelled positions of the enemy on Monte Trappola and Monte Teste, and took the trenches near Malga Sugna.

TROOPS MAY WEAR KILTS

But Militia Dept. Will Not
Bear Extra Cost

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, June 27.—The order with regard to the Canadian soldiers wearing kilts, as announced by the Militia Department a few days ago, has been somewhat modified. The change is that while the department will not put the country to the extra expense of providing kilts instead of trousers for the Highland battalions, if the units or private people are willing to make up the difference in cost, then the battalions may have kilts. However, in no case will the department provide kilts at the country's expense in the future. They cost considerably more than trousers. While a few units may make up the difference in cost to keep the kilts, it is expected that in the majority of Highland battalions, the historic dress will be superseded.

HEADS WON—JOIN ALLIES

England Secures Four Soldiers
by Flip of the Coin

Windsor, Ont., June 27.—Four former members of the United States Army flipped a coin here today to decide an argument as to which country they would fight for, England or the United States. Heads was for Europe and tails for Mexico. Heads won, and an hour later the four had signed with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and had departed at 4.15 p.m. for Hamilton.

He was evidently just "back from the war," and wounded, for one sleeve of his faded khaki tunic hung limp and empty. Gathered round him was a group of interested civilians.

"Yes," he was saying, "we charged at St. Quentin, or at least some of us did, clinging to the stirrups of the Scots Greys. The Germans couldn't make it out. They hadn't been used to that style of fighting. I tell you we gave 'em what for."

"That where your arm got hurt?" inquired one of the bystanders.

"No. It was at the Battle of the Aisne that I was wounded. Shrapnel bullet, you know! We had to advance nearly a mile across a flat plain that was swept by the German artillery. With us were the Scots Guards, the Coldstreams, a battalion of the Munster Fusiliers, and the Cameron Highlanders. All these regiments were pretty badly cut up, but none of 'em suffered more or fought harder than did my corps, the good old Black Watch."

"Black Watch? Did you say Black Watch?"

The interruption came from an oldish man, evidently an Army pensioner, who had been sitting quietly in his corner, puffing stolidly at his pipe, and apparently taking but little interest in the proceedings. Now he rose up suddenly, and came forward with quick, jerky steps, the medals on his breast jingling like castanets with the unwonted movement.

"Did I understand you to say that you are a 42nd man?" he inquired again eagerly, slightly varying his formula.

The soldier nodded.

"My old corps!" cried the pensioner, his face aglow. "I was with them at Tamai. That was a fight if you like!"

"Tell me about it," said the wounded man simply, "I'm tired of talking myself."

And the old man, nothing loth, began.

"It was in 1884," he said, "and the Arabs under Osman Digna were threatening our base at Suakin, on the Red Sea. We fought one pitched battle with them at a place called El Teb, and beat 'em all to a frazzle, as the saying is. But a couple of weeks later they attacked us at Tamai, farther up the country, and very nearly did for the lot of us."

"Nearly did for the lot of you?" ejaculated the soldier incredulously. "What, the Black Watch?"

"Aye, the Black Watch! And not only the Black Watch, but the entire British Force! The beggars broke our square, you see, and only that the Highlanders stood firm, and died fighting, I doubt if there would have been a man left alive to tell the tale."

"It was the old, old story. We despised our foemen—we learnt better later on—and moved forward without taking proper precautions through a country all cut up and scarred with khors and nullahs, and covered thick with thorn bush, an ideal spot for an ambush. The Dervishes lay low all round us; then at a given signal they jumped up, and charged through the battle smoke right in amongst us."

"Almost before we knew what was happening, there were hundreds of the big, black beggars hacking at our heads with their big two-handed swords, thrusting at us with their long, sharp spears."

"The Naval Brigade was rushed in a twinkling, and their guns captured, the marines and bluejackets that were left alive falling back fighting, and getting all mixed up with the men of the 65th, and with our fellows, who were firing at the savages at close range as fast as they could load, and jabbing at them with their bayonets in between whiles."

"Mostly it was hand-to-hand fighting, our officers laying about them with their claymores, the men using the butt-ends of their rifles, and even their fists."

"One of ours, Private T. Edwards, won his V.C. for going to the help of Lieutenant Almack of the Naval Brigade, who had been wounded. He didn't succeed in saving his life, but he avenged his death, shooting and bayoneting about a dozen Dervishes, and bringing back two mules loaded with ammunition, thereby rendering the captured guns useless to the enemy."

"I tell you it was awful. Those Dervishes fought like furies. Hundreds of 'em were killed within a yard or two of the muzzles of our rifles. But all the same, for a full five minutes or so, they had by far the best of the innings. Not a soldier who fell ever rose again, and about forty of our fellows and some twenty of the 65th were bowled over when the savages broke through the gap in the corner of the square where the guns had been."

"My rear rank man was speared over my shoulder, a comrade on the right of me fell dead from a sword cut, and for a time I thought it was all up with me. But we went on fighting, shoulder to shoulder, or back to back, though at times we hardly knew whom we were fighting or how, for the Dervishes flitted hither and thither amid the sand-clouds and the heavy, drifting, smoke, like figures in a shadow pantomime."

"Then suddenly above the din we heard a voice shouting:

"Men of the 42nd, rally, and charge for the guns!"

RAISING DRAFT OF HIGHLANDERS TO GO OVERSEAS

The 5th Royal Highlanders are starting in at once to raise a draft of 250 men with five lieutenants to go over as reinforcements to the Highlanders battalions that are already on active service. Authorisation for this was received yesterday by Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, and will be announced to the battalion this evening at the parade in the Bleury street armory.

It is understood that as soon as this draft is completed it will be sent overseas to train with the 73rd, from which will go drafts to the 13th and 42nd battalions, which have had many casualties. This authorisation will be followed by further calls for drafts, and the opportunity of a speedy trip to the front is thus offered to men who desire to be connected with the Highlanders. Col. Monsarrat stated yesterday that there are thirty-five officers qualified to go. Many of them hold captain's and even field officer's certificates, but will be willing to go as subalterns in

order to get overseas. A large number of men in the 5th Highlanders have also expressed a desire to go across the ocean, and it is believed that when volunteers are called for tonight, the nucleus of the draft will be found ready at hand.

The raising of these drafts will not interfere with the raising of another

Highland battalion, which will be undertaken by Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall as soon as authorisation is received.

CAPT. S. C. NORSWORTHY.

Capt. Stanley C. Norsworthy is a brother of Major Edward C. Norsworthy, of the 13th Battalion, who was killed in action at St. Julien in April of last year. He is the son of James C. Norsworthy, of Ingersoll, Ont., and gave up his position in the Bank of Montreal to go to the front. He was manager for the Bank at Mexico City, is 35 years of age, and unmarried. He is now in a hospital at Boulogne.

It was Major Aitken, as brave an officer as I ever drew breath. The words were hardly out of his mouth when he fell dead, but he had done his work. The killies began to move forward, at first at a walking pace, then at a trot, and soon we had the Dervishes running before us.

"Good old forty-two!" cried the younger man. "And you retook the guns. I'll wager you did."

"Yes, we retook them all right, helped by the marines and the men of the 65th. And so was the day, too, in the end; but it was the narrowest of narrow squeaks while it lasted. Had we not charged just when we did, I am pretty well certain that it would have been all up with the lot of us, for hardly had we reached the guns when a fresh horde of Arabs started to swoop down on us from behind a big nullah two or three hundred yards off on our left front.

On they came with halt on end, eyes gleaming, and their white teeth shining, looking more like infuriated demons than men.

But we were ready for them. When they were within fifty yards of us our rifles cracked out, at the same time the marines started turning the handles of the recovered machine-guns, and struck by the leaden hail the savages went down by scores and by hundreds.

"Aye, I know!" interjected the wounded man thoughtfully. "The Germans charged us like that, in mass formation, I mean, at the Aisne battle, and they were bowled over in just the same way. Bravery, the most reckless bravery even, counts for nothing against Maxim and rifle fire."

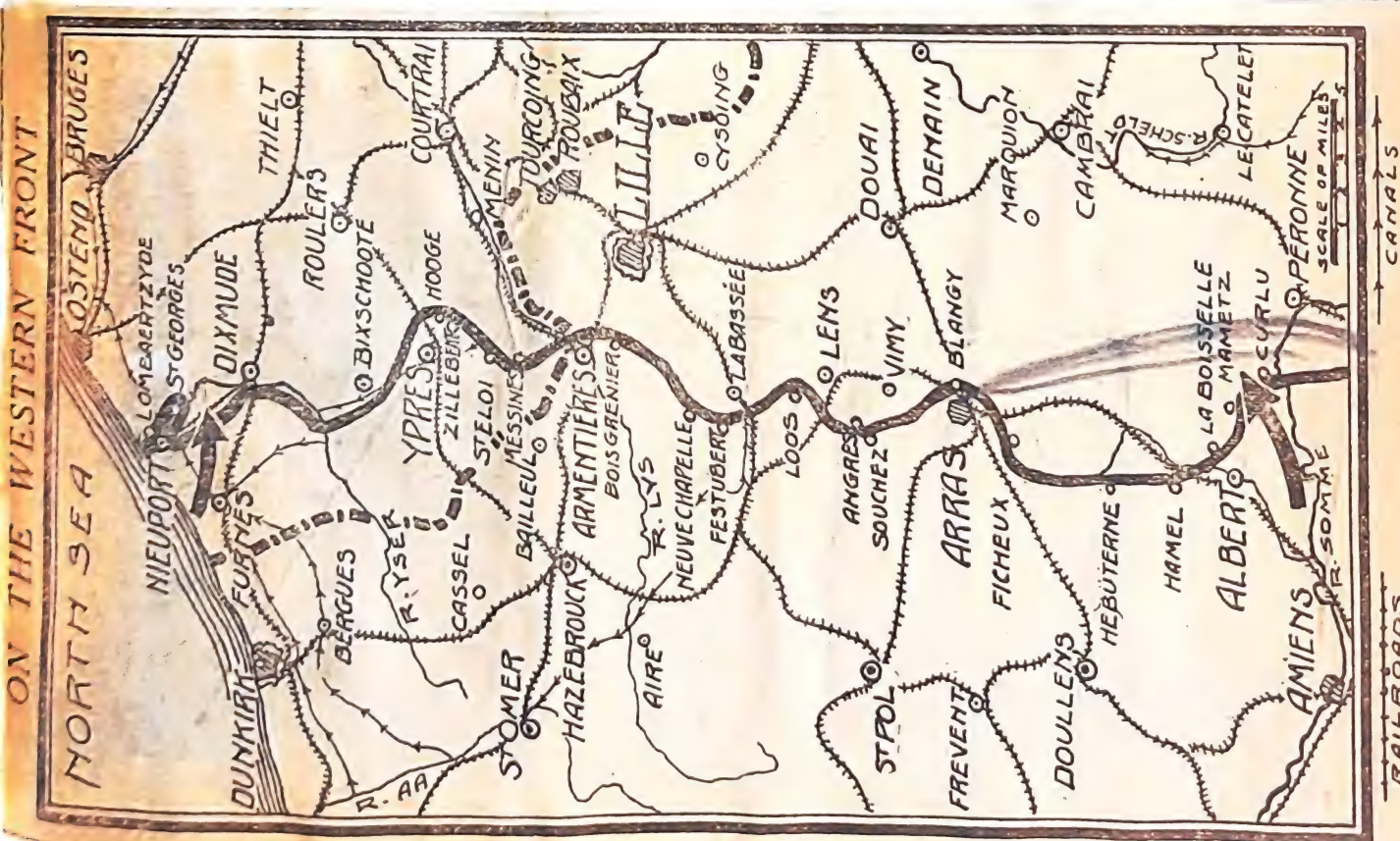
"Time for you," answered the pensioner heartily. "Anyway, their bravery didn't end those desert warriors we beat at Tamar, were as brave as they make 'em. Why, lots of 'em actually threw themselves on our bayonets and tried to wrench away our rifles,



The Dervishes fought like furies. Hundreds were killed when only a yard from the bayonets.

while themselves mortally wounded. It seemed a pity almost to be obliged to kill such plucky fellows. But, of course, we had to. War is war, you know.

"Yes," agreed the younger man thoughtfully, "war is war."



Activity from the sea to the Somme is indicated, with especial pressure on the north and south, as shown by the arrows.

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ANOTHER GERMAN "VICTORY"



The Allies Ally in Greece points out the right road to King Constantine.

ARTILLERY ATTACK ON GERMAN POSITIONS IS CONTINUED VIGOROUSLY

**British Guns Search Out Enemy Trenches and
Do Great Damage—Germans Retaliate by
Bombarding Canadian Positions—French
Make Gain in Champagne**

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, June 29, via London, 5:08 p.m.—Russian troops fighting in Volhynia and Galicia yesterday took prisoner 21 officers and 10,285 men, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Office.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, June 29.—French troops took the offensive in the Champagne region last night and after cleaning out German first-line trenches west of LeMesnil, penetrated the enemy's second line, blowing up several shelters, the War Office announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, June 28.—The Bucharest Cabinet has taken very serious decisions provoked by Bulgaria's closing of the frontier and continual concentration of troops on the Roumanian confines. The military chiefs participated in the Cabinet's deliberations.

BRITISH CONTINUE BOMBARDMENT

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Wednesday, June 28, via London, June 29, 12:30 p.m.—Unusually heavy artillery firing, with numbers of trench raids, have continued all along the British front during the last twenty-four hours. Here and there were intense outbursts from artillery concentrations on both sides.

The British used both gas and smoke to cover their trench raids. In the Ypres salient were found the bodies of Germans killed by gas in their trench. The Germans retaliated by bombardment of the Canadian positions at Observatory Ridge and Sorrel Hill.

The ease with which raiding parties, under cover of bombardment, can rush a trench of the enemy, inflict losses and bring back prisoners is such that it has become systematic nightly business along the whole front in the last few days, on a scale not attempted before.

REVIEW OF THE WAR ARENA

"The object of this artillery fire is a simple and terrible one," reported the correspondents at the front of the Chronicle. "It is to kill Germans in large numbers and save British man power as far as possible. The zone of shell fire has been very wide and far-reaching, and a large number of important positions have been searched by high explosives and shrapnel."

The French official statement today announced that French troops were on the offensive last night in the Champagne, penetrating German second line trenches, and that strong German attacks around Verdun were repulsed.

On the eastern front, the momentum of the Russian drive has been checked in the past three days. The Carpathians are proving an obstacle to rapid progress on the Bukovina front, and the necessity for a redistribution of Russian troops probably has further delayed the Russian advance.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, June 29.—Rome despatches today, reporting the maiden speech of the new Italian Prime Minister, Paolo Boselli, before the Chamber of Deputies, emphasized the determination of the Allies to wage an offensive war from now on.

Suggesting great significance in the present Italian offensive, Premier Boselli said amid cheers: "Italy intends to continue the same policy pursued by her Allies. We intend from now on to intensify the war until the final and decisive victory."

On practically every front except Verdun and a small sector in Volhynia, Allied armies are now on the offensive. The British War Office gives few details of activities along the line from La Bassee to the Somme, but despatches from British correspondents at the front report no interruption in the systematic bombardment of German trenches.

GERMAN ACCOUNT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN PLUCK

**Details of a General's
Death, However, Lack
Confirmation**

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, June 29.—The Cologne People's Gazette's account of a Canadian General's heroic fight in the Ypres conflict of June 2, is thought here to refer to Gen. Mercer who, only in today's casualty lists is officially reported killed.

The Cologne account says that the Canadians were completely exhausted, but that they resisted stubbornly, refusing to surrender.

"A General, who was captured, drew a sword and struck in the face a sergeant who had summoned him to surrender," it says.

The sergeant thereupon attacked the General, who was fighting like a madman, and ran him through. Numerous other officers were killed because they refused to surrender."

WINDERMERE.

OTTAWA DISCREDITS STORY.

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Staff Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 29. — Only one Canadian General, Major-Gen. Mercer, has fallen at the front, and it is doubtful this officer who is referred to in a cable despatch as having died valiantly, surrounded by Germans, after drawing his sword and slaughtering one of them.

In the account of the circumstances of the General's death, however, some one apparently has drawn upon a resourceful imagination. It is not borne out, either by the postcard from his aide, Lieut. Gooderham, or the Eye-Witness report, which came later.

Both agree that the General was stunned and lay on the field for upwards of a day, when he was instantly killed by the explosion of a shrapnel shell. The body was afterwards recovered and buried by the Canadians.

The story of the General having drawn his sword may be discredited, for officers do not carry swords in the trenches.

NOTE—As is pointed out above, two circumstantial, but in some respects variant accounts have been received of Major-Gen. Mercer's death. There does not appear to be any doubt that he was killed while lying wounded and unable to move.

It is possible that the Cologne paper's story has reference to the death of some officer of lower rank. The incident of the sword, however, may be taken as picturesque but inaccurate detail.

Special Star Cable by Wilbur S. Forrest of the United Press.

LONDON, June 29. — Sir Roger Casement was this afternoon found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death in connection with the Irish rebellion and his attempts to induce Irish prisoners in Germany to desert the British colors. The jury deliberated about one hour.

Casement's mouth fell wide open when he heard the word "guilty." He started, as if to rise from his seat, fell back, and finally succeeded in getting to his feet to address the Court. He supported himself by resting his hand on his chair, but his body rocked violently. His voice quavered so that his remarks were barely heard.

The few sentences heard by those closest to him indicated that he was protesting that an English Court had no jurisdiction over him, since he was an Irishman.

"What I have to say," he said, his voice steadying for the moment, "is intended for my own countrymen."

Casement then began to read a very long statement, which occupied a half hour and which was a contention for the right to be tried by Irishmen and for Irish nationality.

The death sentence was then pronounced by the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading.

There is some speculation as to whether Casement, who is an Irish Knight, will be permitted to avail himself of the privilege of being hanged with a silken rope.

VERDICT NO SURPRISE.

The verdict occasioned no surprise in the Court room. Sir Roger had offered only a weak defence to the charge that he gave aid and comfort to England's enemies. This was the contention he made in a personal statement to the jury that he was recruiting an Irish regiment among the prisoners in Germany solely to defend Catholic Ireland against the Ulsterites. He declared the Crown had failed to establish his connection with the Irish rebellion.

The Lord Chief Justice bowled over the defence in his instructions to the jury. He charged the jurors that any act, the effect of which was to weaken England's power of resistance, was an aid and comfort to her enemies. Then he instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty on any one of the several accusations against Sir Roger.

Witnesses offered by the Crown did not show Sir Roger's direct connection with the seven days' Dublin rebellion, but they proved conclusively his attempts to form an Irish brigade among the prisoners in Germany. The Crown's witnesses revealed, too, how a Kerry County farmer, en route to a well to get a pail of water, accidentally uncovered Casement's landing from a German submarine and frustrated his plans for heading a revolution.

Casement's defence consisted solely of his personal statement to the jury. No witnesses were offered in his behalf.

COUNSEL UNABLE TO TALK.

Sergt. Sullivan, the Irish barrister upon whom has rested the chief burden of the defence, was unable to appear in Court today and finish his



SIR ROGER CASEMENT.

argument in behalf of the prisoner. Sergt. Sullivan collapsed under the strain of excitement while delivering an impassioned speech in Court last night.

Artemus Jones, assistant counsel, announced to the Court when it convened this morning that Sullivan had been forbidden by his doctors to continue the argument.

The Chief Justice expressed his sympathy and said that it had been evident that Sergt. Sullivan had been laboring under a heavy strain. Mr. Jones then addressed the Court.

Mr. Jones admitted that at the first thought it seemed an outrage for Sir Roger to go to Germany, but he insisted that the defendant had attempted merely to organize an Irish Brigade for use against the Ulster volunteers recruited by Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Jones was proceeding to argue that this did not constitute treason when the Chief Justice interspersed.

INTERPRETATION OF LAW.

He explained he would direct the jury that in law "giving aid and comfort to the King's enemies" meant assisting the King's enemies in the war with this country, and that any act that strengthened or tended to strengthen the enemy in the conduct of this war against us would be giving aid and comfort to the King's enemies, and that any act which weakened or tended to weaken the power of this country to resist the attacks of the enemy was "aiding and comforting the King's enemies."

Mr. Jones contended that the work Sir Roger did in Germany was precisely the same sort of work he carried on in Ireland before the war. While the importation of arms was a wrongful act, it did not constitute

SAYS 1 BATTALION LEFT OF ELEVEN IN HOOGE FIGHT

Wounded Private of 60th
Says Losses Were
Terrific

TRENCHES TAKEN
AFTER 60TH LEFT

Were Told to Go in to Try
to Retake Them—The
Fighting

"Out of the eleven battalions that took part in that fighting I do not believe you could make a regiment if all the survivors were put together," is the way that Pte. Cecil Bradford, of B. Company, 60th Battalion, describes the great battle at Hooge in which he was wounded. He is now in the Graylingwell Military Hospital at Chichester, and in a letter to his parents, who reside at 28 Agnes street, St. Henry, he says:

"I am now in a hospital in England in a town they call Chichester, Sussex. I am just suffering from shell shock through a shell exploding in front of me, the concussion bruising my eyes, nose and cheek. The battle was simply awful.

"The 60th had just come back for a rest after being sixteen days in the same trenches in which I got shell shock in the last battle. About three p.m. we got an order to fall in, fully equipped, in ten minutes. After the company had fallen in Capt. Vessey told us the Germans had captured the trenches we had just left and we would have to go up and try to push them out. He also said it was not likely he would have the whole company before him again if we did get into action so he warned us to be careful and not do anything rash, and above all to keep up the good name of the 60th. We got our first taste of it about nine o'clock that night when three of our fellows were hit by shrapnel.

WEEPING GAS FIRST.

"As we advanced we began to feel our eyes smarting and burning. Pretty soon we were blinded from the weeping gas that the Huns were sending over. The water ran from our eyes and nose in a stream and the pain was awful. Soon after we jumped into an old trench to get a rest. About an hour later we started our advance under heavy shelling to Sanctuary Wood. That trip, only two miles long, took about five hours. The communication trench we went up was all destroyed and choked with dead and wounded.

"When we arrived in the wood we must have been seen from a German observation balloon because because they started to shell us badly. We kept on going until our platoon got into the front line, which was held by dead men. We had not

been there five minutes before the Germans started to come over on our left to cut us off, as they held our right. So as we were only seventeen men, although we had started out with forty, we had the order to retire or be captured, so we fell back without any confusion although we were in full view of the enemy most of the time. We took up our position in a second line.

"By this time the shells were coming so fast that it seemed impossible to live under them. We got out our cigarettes, which seemed to lessen the strain by fifty per cent. I was sitting in the trench when a shell hit the parados, sent me flying backwards against the parapet, and knocked me out for a couple of minutes. When I came to my nerves got the best of me and I was sent out with two fellows who were wounded. I cannot describe that journey very well as I was pretty nearly off my head. About half way down a shell struck the wall in front of me, blowing it in and catching me square in the face.

"When I woke up again someone handed me my rifle and I started down the trench once more, with the blood coming out of my nose and mouth. I managed somehow to get to a dressing station in Ypres, then to the clearing station, got on a hospital train and arrived in Boulogne, stayed the night there and next day crossed over to Dover, took another train and here I am. I don't think many of the 60th are left. As for the Princess Pats, the 42nd, 49th, the R. C. R.'s, four battalions of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, 10th, 16th—you could not make a regiment from all of them put together."



The late K. of K.

treason, but an offence against the Defence of the Realm Act.

He reminded the jury of the responsibility resting upon it saying:

"This trial may mean a tragedy to the prisoner on account of the responsibility resting upon you. The ancient and valiant race from which this man sprung has produced men who do not shrink from going to the scaffold for what they think are the rights of their country."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jones' speech occupied a little more than half an hour, after which the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Smith, began summing up. He argued that even if the defence which Sir Roger's lawyers had attempted to set up was a valid one the evidence in the case had in no wise supported it. In days before the war Sir Roger's defence might have had some weight, but "one circumstance not insignificant had intervened—the greatest military Power the world had ever seen was trying to destroy the British Empire."

The Attorney-General dwelt on the strife between the Irish parties. He asked the question he asked at the beginning—why Sir Roger had gone to Germany—had never been answered. "no answer was possible. Sir Roger had gone to make arrangements to raise 'the hideous spectre of insurrection' in Ireland.

The Germans, Sir Frederick continued, were not people who gave much for nothing. They were not going to keep soldiers of the Irish brigade as their guests so that they might go after the end of the war to free Ireland.

The Attorney-General's speech lasted for an hour, in which time he dissected the evidence in an exhaustive manner. He delivered no peroration, but reminded the jurors his duty was as painful as theirs. He said he had discharged his duty, and they must perform theirs.

CHIEF JUSTICE SUMS UP.

The Chief Justice then began his charge to the jury by saying that no prejudice must be entertained against members of the English bar because they had defended the prisoner against such a charge. He said they were performing the highest duty of members of the Bar and that Mr. Sullivan had conducted the defence in accordance with the highest traditions of the English Bar, delivering a speech of greatest eloquence.

"Treason in time of war, when all persons in this country are making sacrifices to defeat the common enemy, is almost too grave for expression," he continued.

"You must dismiss from your minds all you have heard or read outside this Court. We have heard about politics in Ireland. For myself, in the court of justice, I always feel anxiety when political passion is aroused.

"Pay no more attention to what has been said regarding conditions in Ireland before the war or after the war than is necessary to consider conditions of this case."

GALLANT WORK BY THE BANTAMS.

HOW THEY CAPTURED A MAXIM.

MANY DECORATIONS WON.

FROM THE "DAILY POST" AND "DAILY CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

With the British Armies in the Field, Saturday.—A month or two ago I chanced to be at a port in France when a transport ship came in with some new troops. The men filed down the gangway, and then formed up on the quayside before being entrained, and as they did so I rubbed my eyes, and wondered what had happened. They were all wee-chaps, standing no more than 5ft. 1in. above their boots, and for the most part less than that. These were the first drafts of the famous Bantam Division, of which rumours had come out from England. That was one of Kitchener's ideas, which came to him one day when he saw a number of small men who were below the standard of military height. Before long there were 12,000 of them recruited from Cheshire and Lancashire, Warwick and Gloucester, and beyond the Tweed, and now a whole division are in the fighting line, and doing jolly well.

For some time I have seen their sign about outside their headquarters and on their supply columns, and sentries pacing up and down with rifles and fixed bayonets looking twice as long as their own bodies, and little groups of little men marching along the roads of war sturdily with splendid discipline and the short quick step of short, strong legs.

ENEMY TAUGHT A LESSON.

I would like to see a battalion of them march even alongside a battalion of the Guards. It would be a joyous contrast in the long and short of things, and the Bantams would march with the same parade as the Guardsmen, and would get a roar of cheers from any crowd along the route. It is told in the trenches that when they came into the line for the first time the Germans, who were expecting them—they generally seem to know—called out, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" Well, they don't crow now over the Bantams. It is the Bantams who crow over them in No Man's Land, which has been their Tom Tiddler's ground, where they go a-hunting on night patrols. They are not hurt by a

little friendly chaff from big British soldiers, who think that length means quality, forgetting that Napoleon was not very big in his boots, and that Roberts was a bantam.

"They'll be devils in a charge if they can once get up to the elbow-rest and hop over the parapet," said an officer who was "chipping" one of theirs.

"Give us time," said the Bantam officer, "and we'll show you that a yard and a half of human courage can go a long way in a Boche trench. You lanky fellows are sometimes a bit weak in the heart, I am told, and a bit soft in the head now and then."

AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Well, you can't measure a man's soul with a foot rule. In the trenches at Neuve Chapelle, where the fire stops were raised for them, they're enduring the ordeal of heavy bombardment with stoic courage worthy of the most hardened troops, and have shown a fine spirit of initiative and gallantry in attack as well as in defence.

It was the Gloucesters, of the Bantam Division, who made the raid on the German trenches opposite Neuve Chapelle on June 9, mentioned in the official communiqué. They killed a number of Germans—big fellows all—and brought back a Maxim gun. They also carried back their wounded, which is no light task in such a place.

MEN OF COURAGE.

But there are great hearts amongst these little men, and no giant of 6ft. 3in. could have shown finer courage, for example, than Private Lee, who was wounded in both legs by shrapnel near Neuve Chapelle, when several of his comrades fell in a night patrol to the enemy's barbed-wire. Upon hearing the cry of a wounded friend he turned back at once and carried the other Bantam for 80 yards in No Man's Land until he himself collapsed. In the same adventure a sergeant, who also was wounded, went back four times into No Man's Land, helping to carry back his comrades.

During an intense bombardment on May 8, when the telephone wires were cut by shellfire, Corporal O'Connor took charge of a party of linesmen, and at great personal risk restored all communication at the end of an hour. On the same night Private W. Townley and Sapper H. E. Holmes were in the signallers' dugout when a shell blew in the roof and side. Both men were partially buried, but remained at their posts, and kept up communication as far as possible until they were rescued and relieved.

LIGHT FIELD KIT.

It was a night when many of the Bantams showed a real heroism, not losing their nerve, though many of their friends were killed and wounded, and helping each other with great devotion and self-sacrifice. Two Bantams of the field ambulance—W. Jarman and W. Abberton—went as volunteers to an advanced dressing station, which was over a mile away, over country under heavy shellfire, and, having brought up field dressings, spent the night in helping to carry wounded down a road swept by machine-gun fire.

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These are only a few cases out of many brave acts done during the last few weeks by the Bantams, who have been awarded many decorations. It is a pleasure to go among them, as I did yesterday with the general of their division, who has trained them since they were first assembled. They are smart little men, and they came up to the salute as though it were a personal greeting between them and their chief, as it really is and should be. A platoon of them was paraded so that we might see the way they carry their field kit when they are out on the march—a very light pack compared with the ordinary equipment. A Frenchwoman was watching them out of her window, and smiled in a motherly way at these warriors, and it is with such a smile of affection and admiration that they are greeted down the roads of war, for the Bantams are fine little fighters, and if I were a German in his trench I should not cry "Cock-a-doodle-do" when they came my way.

PHILIP GIBBS.

WELL-KNOWN LOCAL FOOTBALL PLAYER DECORATED



Sergt. Charles Moore, 42nd Batt., awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

GREAT PART PLAYED BY H. M. S. NEW ZEALAND IN POST OF DANGER IS TOLD

The Scotsman has published the following from a special correspondent:

In the great battle the work of our battle cruisers so magnificently upheld the deathless traditions of the British navy that any distinction between the parts played by them need not be too finely drawn, but the people of this country will share the gratification of the colonies on learning something of the place which the New Zealand had in one of the greatest sea fights in history.

From a reliable source I am able to furnish some information regarding the splendid ship and her place in the battle. The order of our battle cruisers as they went into action was as follows: Lion, carrying the flag of Admiral Sir David Beatty; Princess Royal, Queen Mary, Tiger, New Zealand and Indefatigable.

The New Zealand flew the flag of Admiral Pakenham, in the absence of His Majesty's ship Australia, to which is given as a rule that distinction, and thus in a double sense was the vessel representative of a part of our Empire whose readiness in patriotic effort has been exemplary. In this connection, too, an interesting coincidence may be noted. When the New Zealand figured in the Dogger Bank affair she also carried an admiral's flag, for Sir A. Moore, who was second in command.

She sailed into the great adventure off the Jutland coast proudly bearing other evidences of her Antipodean connection. There floated in the breeze of the eventful May evening, the White Ensign and Union Jack presented by the women of New Zealand, which figured in her previous engagements also, and is now showing the marks of action, though the Maori emblem on the forepart of the fighting top is so far practically unscathed.

MAORI CHARM IS CARRIED.

Whether the captain shares the superstitions of men "who go down to the sea in ships" I cannot profess to say, but I understand that he fulfilled on this occasion the conditions attaching to a small greenstone charm given to his predecessor by a Maori chief. This tiki was to be worn by the captain who first took the ship into action, and that, I believe, was done.

Of a Maori mat, also given by the patriotic and well-intentioned natives, which was to be donned by the captain in action, I cannot say so much. Modern battle conditions on the sea do not permit of liberties in the direction of ceremonial dress.

Perhaps before I leave the more personal side of the ship's life, I may mention that the bulldog which has taken the place of a better known predecessor in the role of mascot, the former animal having died last year by an accident, slept peacefully through the action.

Probably no better index to the spirit with which the men of the fleet went into the action could be given than the efforts which the crew of the New Zealand made. Like everybody concerned, they were "itching for the scrap." I am told that everything the men did was not faced unemotionally as a duty or executed mechanically as a task. The big heart of every sailor was in the job. With them all it seemed to be a personal matter. The New Zealand men "down below" worked like

MADE GREAT SPEED RECORD.

They seemed to get every available ounce and more out of the ship. She was not expected, naturally, to produce the capacity of her battle companions, but she surprised her officers with her speed. It may be recalled that in the Dogger Bank affair she broke all her records for sailing, but in the present instance she surpassed anything she had previously achieved in speed record, and had no difficulty in holding her place in the line. The fact is a splendid compliment to the splendid fellows below, who never spare themselves when, in the service diction of the lower deck, there is "something doing."

When the scene of the conflict was reached we and the enemy opened fire about the same time at a range approximately of ten miles. A few minutes after the opening of the battle, in which deadly work and heavy damage was being done by the guns on both sides, the sinking of the Indefatigable left the New Zealand the rearmost ship in the line.

With the further reduction of the line caused by the disappearance of the Queen Mary, the position of the New Zealand became one of danger as well as honor, for in the arranging of battle position with the coming of the reinforcements the ship held the place nearest to the enemy. There was a particularly hot spell at this time.

The firing of the Germans was concentrated and intense, and the particular turning movement which was carried through at that time is recalled by the expressive phrase, "the windy corner." The fall of projectiles was fast and furious. The time was one of admitted anxiety for the daring cruisers, which was allayed by the welcome view of the ships behind racing to the fray.

TORNADO OF SHELL.

With the widening of the scope of the fighting there was a tornado of shell. It churned the sea with its splashing. Splinters pattered on the ships' sides like hail, while over all was the roar of the guns. I am told that the New Zealand played her part right well. She seems almost to have had a charmed life for her damage was of the slightest and her casualties really negligible.

I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that only two of her sailors were wounded. I am equally correct, I think, in suggesting that she gave a great deal more than she received. On the assumption that the unit of the enemy's line she was engaging was devoting its attention to her, there is evidence that the German had much the worst of the encounter.

After some ten minutes' fighting, at any rate, his fire lost both in rapidity and accuracy. The slackening told its own tale. It should not be overlooked, too, that the light was all in favor of the enemy. I am told that, whereas for us this condition was exceedingly difficult, it was well-nigh perfect for the Germans, who had us between them and the light while it lasted.

TORPEDO ATTACK FAILS.

From the source I am quoting, I have confirmation of the view that the Germans suffered much more heavily than can be definitely ascertained. Only the disadvantageous weather conditions and the enemy's retreat prevented further knowledge of their damage as well as a good deal more havoc among their ships. The immovable conviction among the men who were on the spot is that the Germans were the beaten side actually as well as morally.

Their daylight torpedo attack was an absolute failure. It was frustrated in the cleverest fashion possible. Our light cruisers rushed in at the right moment. The time could scarcely

have been better, and the attack was easily countered. From first to last it might to all appearances, so smartly was it conceived and carried out by our cruisers, have been a bit of work in manoeuvres done strictly by the drill book.

The men of our Fleet came home satisfied with what had been achieved, but disappointed in being deprived of the fruits of their will had they only had been left the way. The weather and the German refusal "to fight it out" are at the bottom of the British Navy's disappointment.

Their outlook, however, is colored with the hope that the chance will yet come. If and when it does, I fancy the New Zealand men will much want to be there, and I know that they will supplement with more glory a record they and the people of New Zealand and all of us can be justly proud.

How the Little "Shark" Charged the German Fleet

One of the most stirring episodes in the great naval battle was the plucky dash into the midst of an overwhelmingly powerful foe made by the destroyer Shark. Describing this incident one of the survivors said:

"Right ahead of us and close at hand we saw two columns of German destroyers. We were racing along at the time, and our skipper took us at full speed right towards the enemy lines. There was a column of their small craft on either side of us, and as soon as we got abreast of them we attacked at close range, and managed to torpedo a couple of enemy destroyers, one on each beam. All the time we were getting it hot. Guns were popping at us from all quarters, and we were firing back as hard as we could go, as well as using our torpedo tubes.

"Of course a fight under these conditions could not last long for us. We had been engaged about ten minutes when two torpedoes hit fairly, one on each side of our ship, and ripped three holes in her, so that she sank almost at once. I and some others sprang on to a raft, where we stayed for five hours watching the battle—and there was something to look at. Zeppelins, torpedo craft, submarines, and big ships were all there. Shells fell like hailstones into the water, and we could see the small craft getting it badly. The enemy losses in destroyers must have been very great, for whenever one got a big shell into her she was done. Some of them that I saw hit went down like stones.

WHEN THE GRIM BATTLE-SCARRED GRAND FLEET CAME BACK TO PORT

"Apparently there were a lot of German submarines, and they seemed to be very busy, but my impression is that a good many of them were done for by our ships running over them. The fire of the big ships was enough to stun anybody with the noise it made. I saw five German battleships and battle-cruisers; they looked as if they were all firing at one time at one of our cruisers. The Germans seemed to be concentrating their fire upon one ship at a time as much as they could—a lot of these big ships would all turn the whole of their guns upon one of our cruisers, and then do the same thing to another. This meant a tremendous battering for the ships they fired at. You can imagine what it is to face these salvos from four or five of their vessels pouring upon one ship at the same time. I saw one or two ships go, but I could not give you any particulars about them, as there was so much going on that one could not grasp details very well.

SWIMMING TO KEEP WARM.

"When I was picked up from the raft I was about done, for it was very cold, and I had not much clothing on. Towards the latter part of the time we had as much as we could do to keep life in ourselves. We kept our blood circulating by jumping overboard and swimming round the raft. All of us did this in turn, those on the raft hauling in the ones who had finished their swim, and then going for a swim round the raft themselves. As it was, one of our men died from the effects of the exposure before he could be landed."

How a 17-Year Old Midshipman Saved His Ship

The London Daily Telegraph tells how in the great naval engagement off Jutland a 17-year old boy saved his ship.

One who took part in the battle of May 31 tells the following story: The British destroyer Onslaught torpedoed and sank a German battleship of the Kaiser class, whereupon the officers went on to the bridge to congratulate their commander on his success. Just as they were doing so a German shell fell amidst them and swept the bridge, killing all the officers except one midshipman, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age. The conning tower was wrecked and, among other things, all the charts were destroyed. Yet this young officer, a boy in years, but a man in courage, coolness, and resource, took his vessel out of action, piloted her through those perilous and mine-strewn waters, and brought her, with the rest of her crew, safely into port. Such is the value of the training which our future captains and admirals receive in their early youth. Yet there are well-meaning but misguided persons who plead that our young middles and cadets should be left ashore when the stern work of battle is in prospect!

The return of the battle-scarred Grand Fleet from the great Jutland battle is vividly described by a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, who was in the home port to which the victorious ships returned. He says:

It was a memorable scene when the long line of fighting ships, fresh from the greatest naval battle of modern times, swung into a wide estuary and sought the moorings which they had slipped so swiftly hours before. Far in the forefront came a mighty battleship, which represented the latest in naval power. The German naval authorities assert that she is on the sea floor at this moment, and the Kaiser, that Bismarck amongst the rulers of the world, has endorsed the assertion without reserve. True I could see a line of hills famous in literature through the gaps in her funnels as the mighty ship came slowly to the harbor, but she came in under her own steam. Naval men will know what that means in a ship of her type. She did the better part of 400 miles under her own steam to harbor after she ought to have been on the bottom. There is some ground for the German feeling that if that ship is not destroyed she ought to have been. She was the ship which, in the midst of a terrible action, stood up to the fire of the most powerful of the Kaiser's ships in numbers, which should have been overwhelming, and after sending to the bottom two great adversaries, was ordered out, and turned and came home.

The wonderful procession of the returning brave which followed her into harbor was a heartening sight to a people who at that time had been told of nothing but that which foreboded disaster. The line of battle-cruisers, preceded by the light cruisers, bore another and a new tale. In seeming silence they swept to their moorings, and their decks were crowded with the gallant men who had fought great odds and won. In one ship it was obvious that there were guns out of action. In another a great dent on the port side amidships showed where an enemy projectile had almost reached the vitals of the ship, and around the point of impact a wide circle of yellow, deepening to brown, revealed the effects of the released explosive. The funnels of another were peppered by shrapnel or shell fragments. A famous battle-cruiser this—a ship which is the pride of a great colony, and one of the best known ships of the navy in the harbors of the world. There were gaps in the glorious line which had sped to the battle, but the ships which were returning were victorious ships. Of cheering there was none that could be heard ashore. The squadron was conscious of great loss, the measure of that loss being not the number of ships and men left behind to the scour of the tides as the price of victory, but the regard for each other which grows amongst gallant men who have endured and fought and striven together since the King sent his message to the fleet that war had come. Yet there were unmistakable signs of victory. As a well known window came abreast on the shore or a familiar jetty or a fluttering handkerchief the men on the crowded decks were keen to be waving arms and caps, and I knew that the lads were cheering though the roll of it was borne away on the west wind. The Invincible was not in the place she held when the ships put to sea, and the indefatigable—the grand "Old Inde-

SAILOR PSYCHOLOGY.

They had been part of the price of victory. Somewhere out in the North Sea the two ships were lying shattered, and two men who had been my friends would never return to port. It may appear strange but it is the fact—neither of those men expected to return. There is a phase of sailor psychology which has been impressed somewhat vaguely upon me in various arenas of the seven seas but with impressive force since the war began. Students of psychological phenomena may deal more carefully with the matter. I am only concerned with the presentment of the facts. There was a man on the Pathfinder who to my pride regarded me as his friend. He spoke to me one day of sending off a parcel by post. It contained all his money and all his valuables, and the parcel was going to his wife. "There is something coming to me," he said quietly, in explanation. Within thirty hours his ship had been destroyed by torpedo and he had gone down with her. So with the man on the Indefatigable to whom I have referred. For a week before the call

to action came over the wireless he had been in the depths of depression, and had given expression to his belief that there was "something pretty bad on the way." And the Invincible case was similar. The sailormen have been proved sadly accurate in their forebodings, but they saw stirring work before they "went out."

THE SPLENDID MEN.

Her presence in the proud line which came back proclaimed that the luck of the mystery ship had held true. She had been in the very thick of the battle, and had taken heavy punishment, but had given more than she took. With an hour or two to take in food, fuel, and ammunition, she was fit for the open sea and the fray again. There had been losses on board. Men had fallen, and men had been grievously wounded. They are proud of their ship and of their service, those hardy fellows, who had gone with the vessel over the whole world since the war began, looking for a foe that would stand up to action. When the action came the pride of them was paramount in the midst of the wild struggle. There were wounded men on the mystery ship who defied the doctors. In the frenzy of battle they were almost unconscious of their injuries. There was one man, with a grievous leg injury, who appealed to his attendants in the following words: "Tell me how the scrap is going. Quick men, for the love of heaven, strap me up and let me go up again."

Alas! that gallant fellow will never walk again. To the doctor another wounded man, whose arm was gone, made the most determined appeals for liberty to get back into action. "To — with my arm. I want to go up again and give the boys a hand."

The scene as the British destroyers dashed in a wild charge upon the whole German battle fleet drew rousing cheers from the mystery ship as from the whole of the British vessels. "To see that flotilla line up and head full speed for the German fleet in a do-or-die rush made one thank God that one was British and will make one thank God for being British every time the memory of it comes back. It was the great sacrifice. Every

...of that splendid moment
know that it was death or glory. We
knew it was both. We cheered them
on that they could ever have heard
us in the inferno of noise, but be-
cause we had to cheer. The destroy-
ers went at racing speed into a veri-
table hell. And they got in great
work. We saw them pounded, and we
saw them smashed, but they buried
home their attack, and the German
navy today knows how well they did
in an attack which for its wild rush
has never been excelled on the wa-
ters of the world."

WHEN JELlicoe CAME.

There were cheers again for the
mystery ship when away in the dis-
tance the great ships of the Grand
Fleet racing to the action which had
been so gloriously upheld by the bat-
tle-cruiser squadron, came into sight
and gave tongue with their guns.
The men of the battle-cruiser squa-
dron knew then that for the Germans
the end had come. Three great lines
of Jellicoe's ships were discerned
bearing down on the scene, and there
was joy in the squadron and dismay
to the German lines. The enemy did
not stay long to consider the situa-
tion. The total period during which
he could be said to have presented
what seemed an undaunted front to
the Grand Fleet did not exceed
twenty-five minutes. Then he show-
ed signs of distinct discomfort, and
then came the break for home and
shelter. The weather aided him in
his flight, as is well known. On board
the mystery ship the damage was not
great, as I have indicated, and the
back of the great battle-cruiser holds.
In token of that I may give a story
which is going round the ships. At
the close of the action a leading of-
ficer on the mystery ship was asked
especially to inspect a certain section
of her. To be exact the section in-
cluded the pantry. That important
quarter had been knocked "all ends
upwards," to quote a sailorman, by a
shell. As the officer looked at the
damage his attention was directed
to the extraordinary fact that despite
the general upheaval the pantry mir-
ror hung scathless and level, as
though the ship had never left the
graving-dock. The state of that mir-
ror was matter of much satisfaction.

Little Middy Was Saved When the Queen Mary Sank

Among the very few survivors of
the great battle cruiser Queen Mary,
sunk in the naval action off Jutland,
was a midshipman who relates his

experience in the action as follows:
"At 3:40 p.m. we all went off to
our stations, where we stood kicking
our heels until a quarter to five,
when the order came to load guns.
We loaded both guns and I asked the
officer of the turret what was hap-
pening. He told me the enemy had
been sighted. About seven minutes
after we opened fire with our forward
guns and three minutes afterwards
my turret in the aft part of the ship
began firing.
"After we had been fighting for
about twenty minutes a salvo of
German shells hit the quarter-deck,
setting the whole of that part on fire.
A few minutes afterwards a terrific
explosion occurred in the second ma-
gazine. Both our guns were then
right back on their slides and out of
action. The general opinion was
that the whole turret had been un-
dermined by the German shells."

"The officer of the turret told me
that the ship was sinking rapidly and
that I was to get the turret going as
quickly as possible, which I did.
The officer then told me to carry on
the usual routine. 'Every man for
himself,' I left the turret through
the hatch in the top and found the
ship was lying on her side.
"She was broken amidship, with
the stern and bows, both sinking in
the water at an acute angle.
"I sat on the turret for a few moments
and while there I thought I saw sev-
eral men fall into the water. The
stern was on fire and red hot. Then
an explosion blew the whole of the
aft part of the ship to give a ter-
rific lurch and throwing me off
the turret into the water."

BLOWN FROM A SPAR.

"Just before I struck the water I
heard another terrific explosion above
my head, so apparently the aft mag-
azine exploded. When I came to the
surface of the water nothing of the
Queen Mary was to be seen except a
lot of wreckage, spars and that sort
of thing.
"The Tiger was steaming behind
us during the action and probably
passed right over the spot where the
Queen Mary had gone down. The
Queen Mary took only about a min-
ute to sink. I remained in the wa-
ter a long time clinging to a spar
and saw a destroyer come up and
saw her turn round and make off
again. A few minutes afterwards
the Fifth Battle Squadron, com-
manded by the Tiger, came up."

ing the four Queen Elizabeth type
ships, steamed past at about twenty-
five knots and firing continually.
"The enemy shots were mostly fall-
ing short. One enemy shell explod-
ed in the water close to where I was,
and the concussion knocked me off
my spar, causing me to lose con-
sciousness. The next thing I re-
member was finding myself about
four hours later, in the forecabin of
a destroyer. I was told that I had
been picked up by their whaler about
thirty-five minutes after the Queen
Mary had been blown up. I was
found on a large hatch that was
floating in the water."

MIDSHIPMAN TELLS THE MODEST STORY OF WHAT HIS SHIP DID IN FIGHT

A midshipman on leave after the
naval fight of last week, in which he
took part in one of the units of Ad-
miral Beatty's squadron, gave a re-
presentative to the London Daily
Telegraph of the following brief but
detailed account of the great victory.
It is, after the character of the young
officer, simple, exact, and wholly de-
void of emotional coloring. Only
once did the boy's adhesion to pro-
fessional observation within the
limited range of those taking part in
modern naval warfare, exceed the
proverbial coolness of the young men
of his tradition.

That was when he spoke of the
annoyance, and even indignation,
generally felt by officers of the Fleet
when, on coming ashore, they found
that their splendid and successful
feat of seamanship in battering the
German fleet, driving it off the seas,
and coming within an ace of destroy-
ing it altogether, had been comment-
ed upon in some of the papers as if
Admiralty Beatty had suffered de-
feat.

"I was in one of the fore-turrets of
one of the fast battleships of Ad-
miral Beatty's squadron," he began.
"Our speed is twenty-five knots as
against the twenty-one or twenty-
three of other battleships, so that
we are nearly as fast, but not quite
as fast, as the battle-cruisers."

"The fight, as you know, took
place on Wednesday, May 31, and de-
veloped for a time into an engage-
ment between the German High Seas
Fleet and our Grand Fleet. The first
part of the fight had already been op-
ened by the cruisers, when the fast
battleships came up and got within
range. The battle-cruisers opened
fire at 4:30 p.m., and we (the bat-

BEATTY'S STRATEGY SUCCESS- FUL.

We started firing at the enemy
light cruisers, the range being 17,400.
I should say here that the weather
was misty and the sun was behind
us, so that we "showed up" to the
Germans, while they, on the other
hand, were partly aided by the low
visibility. But our admiral hand-
led the ships so skilfully, and was so
successful in his strategy that we
managed to manoeuvre in such a way
that we got the Germans rather more
against the sun than ourselves. But
the mistiness, which at first was not
altogether unfavorable to us, seeing
that we found ourselves up against
enormous odds, proved subsequently
a most unfortunate disadvantage in
that it enabled the enemy to escape
when our Grand Fleet came up.

"At five minutes past five we
shifted our fire to the enemy battle-
cruisers and sank one of them. We
thought it was the Derfflinger. We
also appeared to hit others. The
Germans thereupon returned and ran
for cover with their High Seas Fleet,
but when within the protective range
of that force they again gave battle.
We manoeuvred to get a certain par-
allel against them, firing heavily all
the time. As far as I know we were
then only ten ships in all against
the whole German fleet."

"At one time we reckoned we had
six enemy ships firing all they could
at the —, and shells were falling
all over and around us. We were hit
several times, and a number of our
officers and men were killed and in-
jured, but our ship was only slight-
ly damaged. At one time also en-
emy submarines gave us a bad time,
but our rear-admiral played the ship
magnificently and sank at least one

of the submarines. Heavy firing was more or less continuous on both sides, and I must say the Germans fought very well and cleanly. All our officers afterwards said this.

WHEN JELlicOE AIMED.

"After 6:45 Admiral Jellicoe came up with the bulk of the Grand Fleet and began to engage the Germans. A general action ensued, and developed most promisingly for a time. None of the admiral's ships was hit, I believe, while, on the other hand, the Grand Fleet gunners registered shot after shot with unerring precision upon their targets.

"I should reckon that there were now thirty of our ships against the Germans twenty or twenty-three, although I believe a number of our ships had not got into action and had not actually fired a shot when something happened. The Germans were observed to be refusing battle and flying!

"There could be no doubt about it. One by one the thin grey ship-lines disappeared into the mist and never reappeared. Little by little the response of the enemy's guns slackened. They began to fly between a

Asked for some predominant impression upon his mind, this young naval officer replied: "Everything went just as it does at drill. During the action I felt an intense but quiet sort of exhilaration. It was after it was all over that one began to feel upset and to think of the fellows who had been killed—only a short time before one had been changing cigarettes with them. Singularly enough, I did not know that my ship had been hit until I went below.

"We buried our dead at seven o'clock on Thursday. The bodies were put in sackcloth and weighted. There was a short service. Two hymns were sung, and the marines fired three volleys. I was awfully sorry to lose —. He was always jolly decent to me."

British Drive Huns From Their First Line Trenches 16 Miles

quarter to and seven o'clock. We pursued as fast as we could, and our destroyers made a successful attack upon the fleeing foe. We torpedoed one big ship. I think it was the German flagship.

"My reason for thinking so is that it was protected by four destroyers. I also noticed one of their light cruisers aflame. But the mist was against us. If it had not been for that I am confident we should have accounted for many more units of the enemy flotillas. As it is, we remained about half Thursday, hoping to meet the German fleet again, but they showed up no more.

DIARY OF THE FIGHT.

"My diary, quite a scrappy one, written at the time, is as follows:

Wednesday, May 31, 4:57 p.m. — First gun fired. Range 17,400. Light cruiser target.

4:59—Ceased fire, having fired two rounds.

5 p.m.—Reopened fire.

5:2—Light cruiser reported sinking.

5:5—Shifted target to battle-cruiser.

5:50—Ceased fire.

6 p.m.—Started firing lyddite, and continued firing without intermission until 7:45.

6:45—The Admiral (Jellicoe) arrives with Grand Fleet.

7:15—Germans begin to fly.

7:45 p.m. — Ceased fire, Grand Fleet taking on for a time for us to cool our guns.

8:11—Re-opened fire.

8:36 p.m.—Ceased fire for the night.

"Going down to the gun-room on being relieved, I found that our chaplain had been killed by a splinter and that three officers and twenty-four men had been killed, and one officer and thirty or forty men wounded. Several fires had broken out on our ships, but each was instantly put out. In subduing one of them one of our officers, a lieutenant, went into a hold to rescue some of the bluejackets who were in difficulties and might have been overcome. His clothes were burned off him, and he came up with his back all bare and scorched."

TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY ATTACK PREPARED WAY FOR BRITISH ARMY TO SMASH ENEMY'S DEFENCE LINE

Official Report Says Fighting is Continuing and French Attack Carried Out Simultaneously on Immediate Right of British Lines is Also Proceeding Equally Satisfactorily—Raiding Parties Elsewhere on Front Take Prisoners — British Losses Exceptionally Light.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 1.—British troops have broken the German forward defences on a sixteen-mile front, the War Office announced today in the first brief statement on the beginning of the great offensive.

French troops, attacking at the same time, penetrated deep into German trenches.

"North of the Somme, in a junction with the French forces, the British have broken the German forward defences on a sixteen-mile front," said the official statement. "The French attack on the immediate right was equally satisfactory."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 1—1:46 p.m.—"An attack was launched north of the river Somme this morning at 7:39 a.m. in conjunction with the French," says an official announcement given out here today.

"British troops have broken into the German forward system of defences on a front of sixteen miles.

"The fighting is continuing.

"The French attack on our immediate right is proceeding equally satisfactorily.

"On the remainder of the British front raiding parties again succeeded in penetrating the enemy's defences at many points, inflicting loss on the enemy and taking some prisoners."

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, 12:35 p.m.—A tremendous British offensive was launched at half-past seven this morning over a front extending twenty miles north of the Somme.

The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment.

The British troops already have occupied the German front line and have captured many prisoners.

The terrific bombardment which preceded the attack lasted about an hour and a half. It is too early as yet to give any but the barest particulars of the fighting, which is developing in intensity. The Brit-

LEADING THE GREAT DRIVE



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, under whose leadership the Great Offensive began this Morning.

NEVER-CEASING ARTILLERY FLAME

The British thrust forward this world has ever known. The German front for nearly ninety miles following four days of most man front for nearly ninety miles from the Yser to the Somme. was

bathed in a never-ceasing flame of artillery pounding with the expenditure of millions of shells.

At dawn today the British bombardment, which grew more intense throughout yesterday, suddenly concentrated a terrible fire on the German lines from Arras south to the Somme.

For an hour and a half, the brief bulletins received in London said, the German line was under a steady rain of high explosive shells that blotted out trenches and human life.

The big guns lifted their fire at 7:30. At the same instant rows of British troops sprang forward to the attack. They were seasoned regiments who had been awaiting eagerly their chance at the "Boches" for many months, and new regiments from "Kitchener's Armies," which had been held in reserve back of the lines.

"By 9:30 a.m.," read one despatch, "we had occupied the German front line, digging in behind rows of German dead. British casualties thus far have not been heavy."

With full knowledge that London had been waiting for days, tensely eager, for the beginning of what may be the world's greatest offensive, the censors hastened the despatch of messages direct from the front to the British capital. For this reason men sitting quietly in their clubs were reading at 12:30 p.m. brief flashes, telling what had happened across the channel in France, as far south as the River Somme, at 9:30 this morning.

Only three hours had elapsed between the crash of British and German armies under the screaming of great shells and the time the news had reached London.

DEADLY EFFECT OF BRITISH FIRE.

"All the horizon beyond the ground where I stood today was darkened by the fumes of shells," wired the Chronicle's correspondent. "Not a minute passed without the crash of high explosives."

"Raids that followed this shell fire at many points of the line killed many of the enemy and brought forth sufficient prisoners for the identification of the regiments and divisions confronting the British."

"The effect of the British military work on the German troops seems to have been deadly. Some prisoners say that they had no food for three days, owing to the barrage fire, which prevented supplies reaching them from communicating trenches."

"On the right bank the combats in progress yesterday in the Thiamount sector continued fiercely for the possession of the works of that name. After a series of furious assault, preceded by bombardments, the Germans again succeeded in penetrating the redoubt which was completely wrecked, but we established ourselves in the immediate approaches."

"Artillery activity continued very great in the regions of the Fumin and Chenois woods and Lauffee."

"In Lorraine two small German attacks upon our positions in the forest of Parroy were completely checked."

"This morning a long range enemy gun fired several shells of great calibre in the direction of Nancy."

FRENCH ARE CO-OPERATING SOUTH

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, 11 a.m., via London, 12:55 p.m.—The artillery bombardment of the last few days was concentrated this morning with a degree of fury and a number of guns which were unprecedented, in the region of Albert and the Somme, with the French co-operating to the south.

At 7:30 o'clock, through clouds of smoke and dust which hung over the whole field as far as the eye could see, the infantry sprang from the trenches for an assault over a front of twenty miles. Already it has gained possession of the first-line trenches, and the advance is continuing.

The new British trench mortars, which fire sixty-five shots a minute, played a great part, cutting wire entanglements and destroying trenches.

Large numbers of prisoners have been taken.

Some of the prisoners say the British curtains of fire prevented them from getting food for the last five days.

A British staff officer, who witnessed the advance at the junction of the French and British lines, said the attack was launched as though the men were on parade.

Simultaneously with the launching of the British offensive French infantry advanced to the attack. This movement of French troops was inaugurated over a section of the French line adjoining the junction point with the British front.

SWEEP FORWARD WITH RUSH

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, July 1.—The long expected British offensive began at 7:30 this morning with a tremendous smash against the German lines on a twenty-mile front north of the Somme. This information was contained in brief special bulletins from army headquarters today.

The British swept forward with a rush, capturing some enemy front-line trenches. Many German prisoners were taken. The British attacks were continuing with greatest violence at the hour when the despatches were filed.

The first reports were flashed to London shortly before noon. Newspaper extras were grabbed eagerly in the clubs, hotels, on the streets and everywhere. Within a few minutes the word spread throughout London:

"The big push has begun."

FIGHTING AT VERDUN IS VIOLENT

Thiaumont Works Change
Hands Four Times

CROWN PRINCE
RENEWS DRIVE

Fighting Violent and French Hold the Approaches.

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS in France, June 30, via London, July 1, 1:05 p.m.—A raid by Australian and New Zealand troops on the German lines last night resulted in the killing of about eighty German soldiers, including two officers. The British casualties were slight.

The Germans made an ineffective raid on British trenches to the westward of the Lille road, after a heavy bombardment.

On Wednesday night the British made three raids in the neighborhood of Messines, and accounted for a number of Germans.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry made an expedition into the German lines and returned with a dozen prisoners.

CROWN PRINCE RESUMES DRIVE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 1.—The Crown Prince has resumed the drive on Verdun with the most powerful attack on both banks of the Meuse, the War Office announced today. The most violent fighting in many weeks has developed on the northwest sector of the fortress.

In a series of terrific attacks west of the Meuse the Germans captured a fortified work and elements of connecting trenches in fighting east of Hill 304. The French counter-attacks later regained all the lost ground.

East of the Meuse, the Germans again penetrated Thiaumont work which was recaptured by the French yesterday. The redoubt itself was entirely smashed in by terrific artillery. The French retain the outskirts.

(The French official statement, it is to be noted, is silent on the operations near the Somme, where French and British armies have begun a gigantic offensive.)

The Germans resumed the attack on the west bank of the Meuse toward evening last night. The entire region east and west of Hill 304 became the scene of the bloodiest fighting.

FOUR SEPARATE ATTACKS.

The Germans launched four different attacks. The first, preceded by liquid fire, was directed against a French position between Hill 304 and the Esnes-Haucourt road. This onslaught was repulsed, the Germans losing heavily.

In the second attack, the enemy swarmed forward in compact masses, attempting to carry French positions west of the Esnes-Haucourt highway. This attack was also repulsed.

After a brief respite, marked only by intense cannonading, the Germans directed a most powerful thrust against the French lines east of Hill 304.

It was in this fighting that the enemy captured the French fortified work, which was later retaken.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The text of the French official statement follows:

"On both banks of the Meuse the enemy delivered repeated violent offensive actions. Last evening and during the night on the left bank in the entire region east and west of Hill 304 the fighting was particularly intense. The Germans launched no less than four attacks upon different sectors.

"The first attack, accompanied by jets of liquid fire upon our positions between Hill 304 and the Esnes-Haucourt road, was repulsed with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

"The second attack, delivered with hand grenades west of the Esnes-Haucourt road, met with the same fate.

"During the night east of Hill 304 a powerful German infantry action had succeeded in capturing a fortified work which had been taken by us yesterday, together with some trenches on the slopes east of Hill 304, but our counter-attacks immediately launched restored the work to us entirely and the lost terrain.

"Finally this morning we repulsed with success a German attack which attempted to reach the redoubt of Avocourt and we inflicted severe losses.

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DIRECTING THE BRITISH DRIVE



Sir William Robertson, Chief of Staff, who planned the British drive.

FROM ARRAS TO SOMME INFANTRY HURLED AT GERMAN FIRST LINE TRENCHES WHICH ARE CAPTURED

Terrific Bombardment Which Lasted for Hour and a Half Preceded Onslaught—Many Prisoners Taken—British Forces Swept the Enemy Back and Entrenched Again Behind Rows of German Dead—Our Losses Comparatively Light

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, 12:35 p.m.— A tremendous British offensive was launched at half-past seven this morning over a front extending twenty miles north of the Somme.

The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment.

The British troops already have occupied the German front line and have captured many prisoners.

The terrific bombardment which preceded the attack lasted about an hour and a half. It is too early as yet to give any but the barest particulars of the fighting, which is developing in intensity. The British casualties have so far been comparatively light, according to official report.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 1.—British troops have broken the German forward defences on a sixteen-mile front, the War Office announced today in the first brief statement on the beginning of the great offensive. French troops, attacking at the same time, penetrated deep into German trenches.

"North of the Somme, in a junction with the French forces, the British have broken the German forward defences on a sixteen-mile front," said the official statement. "The French attack on the immediate right was equally satisfactory."

WAY PREPARED FOR MANY DAYS BY BIG SHELLS

*For the First Time in War Offensive Movement
Was Advertised—Allied Offensive is now General—New Tactics Used.*

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 1.—After weeks of intense bombardment with guns of every calibre firing a million shells daily, the British early this morning launched a general offensive against the German line along a front of twenty miles north of the river Somme. They succeeded in taking the German front line trenches and capturing many men.

The French, on the British right, co-operated in the attack. When the despatches thus far received left British Headquarters the fighting was still progressing, and further successes, it was said, were being recorded.

The front selected for the British offensive was decided upon many weeks ago, and the bombardment of the rest of the line, as well as the frequent raids which procured for British headquarters important information as to the disposition of the Germans, was designed to keep the German generals uncertain as to the point at which they would be called upon to meet the brunt of the attack.

This is the first time since the outbreak of the war that the intention of any army to undertake an offensive has been advertised. A week ago, when the German attacks against Verdun began to make further headway, and it was feared the army of the Crown Prince was getting within a distance of Verdun, which was dangerous for the Allies, the British guns began to speak. Since then, except for the hours when British infantrymen were raiding German trenches, a continual bombardment has been maintained.

BIG GUNS GOOD WORK.

Batteries, which now are innumerable, took turns at smashing the German defences, destroying communication trenches and blowing up ammunition depots. New trench mortars, particularly destructive, tore away wire entanglements, broke down parapets and generally opened the way for men with rifles and bayonets. Big guns of 15-inches and other large calibres prevented the Germans from bringing up supports, wrecking everything within range.

The artillery fire was particularly intense on a stretch of the front of the Somme, and earlier despatches told of the destruction of the towns of Thiepval and Beaumont, where the Germans had concentrated ammunition. Early this morning more guns were brought into action on this twenty mile sector.

"BRITAIN PREPARED."

The tremendous offensive is the culmination of a five-day bombardment which, in the amount of ammunition expended and in the territory involved, exceeds anything of the kind that has been previously known in the world war.

For some weeks reports have been current in England and France that

the "big push" of the British was about to commence. It was stated that England had 2,000,000 men, fully equipped and trained, in preparation for the supreme effort to break the German lines.

More than 1,000,000 shells are declared to have been fired daily in the preliminary bombardment which extended over a front ninety miles in length. The menace of the British attack was fully appreciated in Germany, according to newspaper comments from Berlin.

The Allies are now on the offensive in practically every field of the war. The British assault comes on the heels of the great successes won by the Russians in Galicia and Bukowina, which have resulted in completely driving the Austrians from Bukowina and are still continuing. On the Italian front the Central Powers have also met with severe reverses, and for several days the Italians have been steadily driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino. The defense also of Verdun by the French appears to have stiffened, and the balance of battle in that bitterly contested sector appears recently to have swayed in favor of the defenders.

ABSOLUTELY NEW TACTICS.

The great offensive undertaken by the British offers, according to reports from the front and comments of military critics, an absolutely new departure in the tactics hitherto pursued by the belligerents. Contrary to the favorite tactics of the Germans the British did not attempt a partial advance by massing their artillery at a given point on the line and following an intense bombardment by an infantry attack in serried columns.

Employing an enormous number of guns the British maintained a continuous and even bombardment of the German lines along the entire 90 miles of attack. They sought to level the German trenches and destroy the concrete fortifications which sheltered the German machine gun squads. Hurricanes of shells were also directed against the German barbed wire entanglements.

In the evenings following this daily artillery storm, raiding parties dashed out from the British lines to complete the destruction wrought by the big guns. In this way the British claim that many prisoners were taken, machine guns destroyed or captured and the entire defence of the Germans demoralized. A French officer who witnessed this plan of operations described it as "the last word in scientific warfare."

The last considerable offensive undertaken by the British was a drive in force at Loos in September, 1915, in conjunction with a similar French effort in the Champagne district. The British captured Loos and claimed to have taken 20,000 German prisoners and many guns. They were unable to press home their advantage, however, because, according to the British War Office, the reserves failed to arrive on time.

GUARD CALLED TO GET MAN WANTED FOR GUARD DUTY

A mild sensation was caused on St. James street yesterday, where a guard of five men of the 55th Irish Rangers in charge of a corporal, marched into the Dominion Bank in the Guardian Building, fixed bayonets, and prevented anybody from leaving. The manager came out of his office to find out the reason for this military visit and was informed by the corporal that they had come to fetch one of his clerks, who belonged to the Rangers, and who had been selected to go on duty with the Composite Regiment. He invited the corporal into the office, while two sentries with fixed bayonets guarded

the office door. After a parley of about ten minutes the soldier came out, gave the order to unfix bayonets and marched away—without the clerk.

Quite a crowd congregated round the door and one man said that a guard had been to his place that morning and taken his only clerk for similar duty, necessitating him cancelling his arrangements to go away tomorrow for a two weeks' vacation.

RIOTS IN GERMANY OVER DR. LIEBKNECHT

GENEVA, via Paris, July 1.—Swiss newspapers print sensational stories of riots in Berlin, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Essen and elsewhere in the German Empire. The riots arose from demonstrations of protest over the sentence of Dr. Karl Liebknecht for attempted treason.

The disturbance in the Potsdamer Platz, in Berlin, which has already been reported, is described as a desperate struggle from sunset until midnight. The demonstration was only suppressed by large bodies of cavalry.

It is said that intense anger has been manifested in other places. A crowd paraded, shouting imprecations and revolutionary songs, during a riot in Leipzig, which was accompanied by looting.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF LORD KITCHENER SOLD FOR \$30,000

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 1. — Earl Kitchener's autograph letter, calling for 300,000 recruits for the new army was sold yesterday at auction for the benefit of the Red Cross to Thos. Fenwick Harrison, for £6,000. Mr. Harrison will present the letter to the nation.

TO HIS "DEAREST OF ALL" CANADIAN HERO WROTE PATHETIC LAST NOTE ON EVE OF BATTLE

Unfinished, Unsigned and Undirected, a Facsimile is Printed
Here, That the Dead Hero's Loved One May Possibly
Identify His Farewell Note

On a battlefield "Somewhere in France," near a number of dead, this letter was picked up by a Winnipeg officer, who has sent it to The Star in the hope that this dead soldier's "dearest of all" may identify it and thus secure this last memento of her hero. Near the end of the unfinished letter a few lines are made illegible by a dark stain.

Canadian Young Men's Christian Association

WITH THE
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

W. T. TAIT, Secretary.



Do not mention your rank, battalion, brigade, or the names of places:
Expected operations, movements or numbers of troops:
Casualties, previous to publication of official lists, or make specific
reference to the moral or physical condition of troops.

Ernest
Somerby in England

Dearest of all

Just taking advantage of a lull in the
strife to write a few lines to you although I know I
cannot put it till we get clear how long that will be
I do not know We have seen our first real stand-up
fight and have proved that the 42nd Batt is as good
as any other that is fighting and our regiment is
commended for its coolness and bravery I am
perfectly happy now even though the scrap is not over
for I know now whether I live or die I am not a
coward The fear that was always hanging over me
was that when the time of testing came I would not
be able to do my bit but the time has come and during
the last three days I am satisfied that I am not
a coward but am able to do my share in upholding
the good name of a fine regiment As it is now

one does not know which hour will be the last and so
charling my words to you as a bit of good cheer for the
watchful over there I know you are all and
the whole of my life short as it is I am
who have given me the finest ideas and the noblest
thoughts that ever I possessed.

some one who is waiting to hear
from some one dear to her. I sin-
cerely hope that the boy who wrote
the letter is not one of those who
were lying near. But, if so, he "did
his bit," and the letter breathes the
spirit that has won a thousand
wars, and the spirit that can't be
killed. I should be very pleased to
learn whether the unknown writer
is living or dead, if any one re-
cognizes the style and the intro-
duction.

A. Z. MIDDLETON,
Lieutenant 27th (City of Winnipeg
Battalion.)

P.S.—May Ernest if alive have
all the good things of life, and if
gone on the long trip get that con-
sideration and leniency at the hands
of the Great Judge that he so richly
deserves.

Lieut. A. Z. Middleton, of the 27th
(City of Winnipeg) Battalion, who
found the letter sends it to The Star
with the following note:
I enclose a partially written letter
which I found near where a few
dead men had been placed for bur-
ial, and as their identification had
been removed and there was noth-
ing in the letter suggesting the name
of the writer. I don't know who he
is.

As a matter of fact I don't know
whether the writer was one of the
dead chaps or not, although the let-
ter was found in the pile with their
kit. I sent it to you as proof
positive of the steadiness of the
good old Canadians.

The letter may be a stimulant to
recruiting if published in your pap-
er and may also carry a message to

THE NEW NAVY IS BEING BUILT HOUR BY HOUR

A correspondent of the London Times, with a fine disregard for some press censors, gives an insight into the steady creation of Britain's new navy, when he says:

I have seen on the Tyne and the Clyde the men who do these things and more; the men who build and equip the fleets of Britain. The merchantman is a work of months, and the brains of many men go to her making, but the battleship is as different from the tramp as is an alarm clock from a ship's chronometer. The man who builds a battleship has to build a hull that has to stand not only the strains of the seas, but the titanic forces of the great guns, and the energy of engines equal to the horse-power of a fleet of tramps.

By the river bank is a towering mass of steel and iron. It is almost not quite a battleship. She has been launched from the ways about a month, and now a hive of workmen swarm about her tall sides and buzz and clatter in the great hull. She is the embodiment of all that man has put into this business of killing his fellows that he has taken up so seriously of late years. The bows, as sharp as a knife, curve upwards until one would almost think that she must topple over. She looks as if she was made to cut the seas and spurn them past her sides, and in reality that is what she will do. Her decks are iron, for all wood planking has long ago been discarded. A shell landing on wooden decks would start fires, and for this reason these new decks are of steel.

Now all of you people who have not seen these things take warning and remember yourself in time when you are next tempted to say, "What are we doing in the way of building ships? Why haven't we got submarines and other craft like the Germans?" Such doubtings are worse than heresy. They are rank injustice, for up there in the North there are men who are giving you their very life blood that you should be free. There is one firm there that has given the Government engines representing 1,000 indicated horse-power per day since the beginning of the year. To do that the men with the brains had to work long into the nights, the men who used their hands had to sweat and toil for long shifts, but they have achieved their object, and will be able to say to themselves, "We have done our best."

ALL GERMAN UNITS ALONG A 70-MILE FRONT IDENTIFIED

Very Few German Observation Balloons are Now to Be Seen

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 1.—All correspondents' messages state that the British raids on the Huns' lines grow bolder and their artillery fire more and more intense, while the initiative rests almost entirely with the British.

The Times correspondent yesterday stated that the ground almost everywhere is deep mud, with the trenches more or less full of water, but no attempt has been made in British raids to hold and consolidate the ground won.

The Daily Mail correspondent says that British fire has attained a great severity, the enemy showing apprehension. Every German unit along the whole front of seventy miles now identified by the numerous prisoners taken in the raids, so that the force and position of the enemy troops on our immediate front have been ascertained.

COMPLIMENT TO ARTILLERY.

It adds that the highest single compliment to our artillery came from two deserters, who said that their communications had been so brutally cut that they had eaten no food for three days.

The Daily News correspondent, describing the British mastery of the air, says:

"As far as eye could reach the front line was marked by evil-looking sausage-shaped kite balloons, tethered high in the air. It is a significant and encouraging fact that where I stood, out of sixteen balloons only three were Germans."

WINDERMERE.

CAPTURE OF THIAUMONT IMPORTANT

Means Heavy Loss in Time to Enemy Forces

BRITISH TACTICS ARE PUZZLING

Clean-up of First Line Trenches Was Remarkable

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 1, 12 p.m.—After four violent attacks with liquid fire the Germans succeeded in capturing the position east of Hill 304 which was taken by the French yesterday. The French made a counter-attack and recaptured the position, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today.

After several furious assaults the Germans succeeded in penetrating the works around Thiaumont which were captured by the French, infantry, according to the statement.

The approaches to Thiaumont are still in the hands of the French.

On the west of the Meuse fighting of great violence lasted throughout the night in the neighborhood of the Esnes-Avocout road.

The Germans attacked heavily both east and west of Hill 304 but most of their attacks were repulsed. Nancy was bombarded by the German long-range guns.

BRITISH TACTICS PUZZLE HUN

Special Star Cable by United Press

PARIS, July 1.—For more than a week batteries grouped in a mighty array behind the British trenches have hammered the German positions incessantly with high explosives.

There has not been a single real infantry attack. The infantry activity has been restricted to raids carried out with comparatively small bodies of men at carefully chosen points. Armed chiefly with hand grenades, long knives, daggers and other extra close range weapons, the raiders race across to the German first-line trenches practically without opposition and proceed to "clean them up"—that is, to kill or take prisoners all the nervous wrecks still hiding in the bomb-proof portions of the trench.

The British gunners simply lengthen their fuses long enough to enable the infantry to complete the cleaning-up process and then revert to the original range as soon as the infantry returns to their own trenches.

Meantime the general cannonade along the whole front continues without a pause. There is no concentration of fire at any one point, as has been the custom with artillery preparations for infantry drives hitherto. Thus it is impossible for the German General Staff to gain an inkling where the blow is likely to fall.

Of course, that astute organization is pursuing similar tactics, as is evidenced by the various small German attacks and reconnaissances enumerated in this afternoon's communique, but the Krupp artillery work is considerably less active than ever before.

THE ASSAULT AT THIAUMONT. By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 1. — The vigorous counterstroke by which the French have wrested back from the Germans the Thiaumont redoubt north of Verdun means, according to military opinion here, not only a serious loss to the enemy in position, but an even more serious loss in the matter of time.

The growing activity of the British on a long line on the western front increases the odds against the Germans capturing the Meuse fortress. The loss of Thiaumont is considered here as throwing the Germans back at least ten days.

As the work commands the Vaux ravine, without its possession the Germans cannot progress in their task of sapping the first inner line defences on the Froide Terre-Souville front.

The French plan of attack was successfully matured in secret as no special preliminary bombardment preceded it. The French forces massed gradually and the enemy was taken as much unawares as is possible under present conditions.

The dash of the storming party was so well timed and speedy that its work was done before the German curtain fire could be adequately focussed.

The Germans were rapidly cleared out of the trenches and defences prepared for the inevitable attacks, which were prompted with desperate courage.

Wave after wave of German infantry was dashed back by Frenchmen until, exhausted by hours of continuous fighting, they were forced to give way. The Germans once more got out of the work.

The Frenchmen had fought out long enough to enable their troops to come up and win back the redoubt wholly in French hands.

The Germans were making vain efforts to recapture it, but the fighting was desperate and they were

BRITAIN GAINS HER OWN BACK IN EAST AFRICA

Territory Given to Germany by Treaty and Now Conquered

The military campaign in German East Africa has resulted in returning to British control territory that was once British, but was given away by treaty. A correspondent of the London Times says in this regard:

While much of the central part of German East Africa is barren and unattractive, few quarters of the continent rival in beauty and grandeur its western fringe. In the southwest the unbroken wall of the Livingstone Mountains towers precipitously 6,000 feet above the shores of Lake Nyasa; due west lies Tanganyika, a rock-bound ribbon of water thirty to forty-five miles wide and over 400 miles long, and to the north there opens the vast expanse of Victoria Nyanza. Between that inland sea and Tanganyika is a land of wonder and mystery, dominated by the lofty cones of a series of active volcanoes—the Mufumbiro Mountains. East of the volcanoes a maze of rivers, the most remote head-streams of the Nile, gather into one, and through the Kagera flow into Victoria Nyanza; south of the volcanoes nestles Kivu, most picturesque of African lakes; and from Kivu issues a foaming torrent, the Rusizi, breaking its way through great gorges as it races

GIVEN AWAY TO GERMANY.

First in the field as explorers, the British were also first in what is now German East Africa as missionaries, traders, settlers, and treaty makers. But the treaties made in the district north of Tanganyika were rendered void by the Anglo-German agreement of July, 1890. It extended the German sphere in East Africa to the frontier of the Congo State, and thus defeated — for a time — the design of Cecil Rhodes, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Edwin Arnold, and others for the all-British route to Egypt. The chance glimpse which Speke obtained in 1861 of the magnificent volcanic region led, however, to the saving of a portion of that territory for Britain. Kilimanjaro had been gracefully given to Germany, and Lord Salisbury claimed Mufumbiro in return. "Tell the Emperor," Alexander Bruce, one of the founders of the British East Africa Company, and a son-in-law of David Livingstone, is reported to have said: "that there is a Scotsman in Edinburgh interested in the flora and fauna of the mountain." The Germans, more than half believing that Mufumbiro had only a mythical existence, agreed to Lord Salisbury's demand. Later on Speke's Mufumbiro was found to be full twenty miles west of its supposed position, and was claimed by Belgium to be in Congo territory.

The caravan route opened up by the Zanzibar Arabs from the coast to Tanganyika, and traversed by Burton, Speke, Grant, Lovett Cameron, Stanley, and others of the great explorers of Africa, is now supplanted by the Central Railway, which was completed in February, 1914, a few months before the war broke out. The railway reaches the lake at Kigoma, immediately north of Ujiji. Tabora, roughly midway between the sea and the lakes, lies on the central tableland, and was chosen by the Arabs—who beautified it with groves of the date palm—as a depot for their slaves and other merchandise. From it the Germans have had good roads running north to Mwanza, their chief port on Victoria Nyanza, and the centre of a nascent goldfield; northwest to Kivu and to the thickly populated and fertile country of Ruanda, with its vast herds of cattle; southwest to the southern port of Tanganyika, to Rhodesia, and to Lake Nyasa.

Copy of night
letter received by
Mr Jack Bowman
on July 4th 1916
at Methuence
He sent it
over for us
to see and Mr. H.
took copy for
me. H.

British and French Capture Nine Villages, Fifty Square Miles of Territory and Ten Thousand Prisoners in Two Days Battle

British and French Report Steady Advance at Certain Points But Resistance Formidable

PRISONERS OVER 9,500

German Lines Were Penetrated in Some Places to a Depth of Two Miles—Drive Is to Control Plateaux

London, July 2.—All through the night the great British and French offensive, which began Saturday morning in the Somme and Ancre sectors, continued with intensity, and there was no diminution in the battle on Sunday. Both British and French War Offices report a steady advance at certain points, but speak also of a formidable German resistance.

Fricourt, an important town three miles east of Albert, has fallen to the British arms, while the French have taken Curlu, which lies to the southeast. The fighting at the southern end of the British line, where it is in contact with the French, is of the fiercest nature, tremendous artillery actions preceding all the infantry attacks.

The French have taken six thousand prisoners, according to the latest estimates, while the British, though reporting the capture of 3,500, later declared that the estimates were too low. Owing to the nature of the battle, it is not doubted that the casualties are very high.

Notwithstanding the terrific offensive against them in the Somme River region, the Germans have not ceased in their efforts around Verdun. They have bombarded several of the Verdun sectors and have launched infantry attacks against the French trenches. While Berlin declares that the French attacks against the famous Thiaumont work were repulsed by curtains of fire, the French War Office announces that this strategic position has been recaptured by the French forces and is held by them.

Referring to the Anglo-French drive, the German official statement says that at several points of the first line trenches along the Somme, the enemy forces gained successes and were able to advance. A German division in this sector had to be withdrawn, and material in the first line, which was immovable and which had been rendered useless, was lost.

In connection with the operations now going on, aerial activity was marked. There have been many air fights, and Berlin reports that eight British and three French machines were brought down within the German lines, and that four others also were shot down. The British admit that three of their machines were missing.

DEPTH OF TWO MILES

Drive to Extend Hold Over Three Rolling Plateaux

London, July 2.—The official British despatches issued today, report the continued success of the combined Anglo-French offensive. The Germans put into operation strong counter attacks during the night and are apparently making desperate resistance, but the British troops have occupied Fricourt and the French have captured Curlu and have seemingly nowhere had to yield the ground already gained.

The German lines in some places have been penetrated to a depth of two miles, and the prisoners taken by the French and British in the two days number many thousands.

North of the Somme, where the French and British armies make contact, various points of tactical value have been taken. The allied struggle is to extend the hold over three rolling plateaux of from 3 to 500 feet high which stretches around Albert. At Fricourt, Contalmaison and Gommecourt, the Germans made a most desperate resistance with a view to defending the high road which extends from Arras to Bapaume and Peronne and which is one of the main arteries of the western operations.

The German official report generally confirms the success of the first day's British operations, admitting the withdrawal of the Germans from the first line trenches and the abandonment of heavy material therein.

The British public still displays the same quiet enthusiasm, determination and confidence, fully understanding that no great drive like that carried out by the Russian commander, General Brussiloff, is possible against depth, strength and rail power of so formidably organized German forces and that great sacrifices and possible setbacks must be prepared for. Many regrets are heard that Kitchener did not live to see the results of the work.

Results of the Advance So Far

British and French forces moved forward over a 25-mile front.

Captured fifty square miles of French territory from the Germans.

Drove the enemy from nine villages and retained possession of them.

Captured nine thousand five hundred unwounded prisoners as well as great quantities of ammunition and supplies.

German lines in some places penetrated to a depth of two miles.

British took possession of a labyrinth of German trenches.

CANADIANS NOT IN THE BIG DRIVE

They Are Holding the Ypres
Salient Fifty Miles from
the Advance

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, July 2.—So far as is known at the Department of Militia the Canadian divisions have not as yet participated in the "big push" of the Allies. It is regarded as possible that they may take some part by way of a co-operative movement, but there is no news from that part of the British battlefield.

The Canadian divisions holding the famous Ypres salient are fifty miles from the region over which the British advance is taking place and official reports received here make no mention of unusual activity in the Ypres section.

Military officials here are following with the keenest interest the official communications dealing with the movements on the Somme front. They point out that the immediate effect of such a successful offensive must be the lessening of the German pressure at Verdun, as the Hun generals will not be in a position to concentrate at Verdun at the expense of their other lines. Importance is attached to the unprecedented magnitude of the British artillery action in view of the known fact that exceedingly strong German defences have been created and that to the extent to which these defences can be reduced by shellfire depends the cost to the infantry when the time comes for storming the German positions.

END NOT NEAR BUT VICTORY ASSURED

London Papers Reserved in
Comment on Great Offensive
—Patience Must Continue

London, July 2.—The London papers in their editorials deal with the situation on the British front in somewhat reserved fashion, some of them pointing out that it is not yet known whether this is really the long-awaited "big push" or only another feint in greater force than any of the previous movements.

The Graphic remarks:—"Our bombardment is still being maintained along the front, and the enemy does not know whether at any moment there will be a rush on another stretch of line. The necessity of sending adequate reinforcements to cope with the situation may necessitate the Germans abandoning the enterprise against Verdun."

The Express says:—"The war has entered a fresh, and probably the last phase. Our hopes may well be high, but our patience must continue."

The Daily News says:—"The fact that Germany has lost the offensive does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. We cannot tell what her temper may be under the shadow of defeat—whether she will fight to the last ditch, or seek to save the utmost from the wreckage. It is enough to know that the great current of the war has changed and that, humanly speaking, there is no power visible that can turn the current back into the old channels. The end may still be far off; we cannot tell. But today we know that victory is assured."

The Daily Telegraph compares the new offensive to the beginning of a great musical composition, saying:—"With so good an overture we may expect the main body of the work equally to flatter our hopes."

The Morning Post says:—"The task confronting the Allies is long, bloody and difficult. The people at home must steel themselves to the painful fact that the offensive must involve heavy losses. The end is not in sight, but the thing must be fought to a finish, and we shall see to it that the sacrifices are not made in vain."

As Defenders Germans Now in Much Worse Position Than French at Verdun

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, July 2.—Stoical Paris does not yet wave flags to celebrate the good news from the front, but on this Sabbath morning her solemn feeling and belief is that there will be no more flag days in Berlin.

With just one month more to complete two years of war, the Allied offensive, announced to the world yesterday as taking place north and south of Somme, it is thought here, will become greater and more extended day by day. Kitchener's armies are lined up side by side for the first time with the legions of Joffre.

The new offensive should not be termed British alone, in character; it should be called Franco-British, for, despite the long sustained and heroic sacrifices of France in the defence of Verdun, the arms of the two Allies in Artols are now about equally strong, while the high command of the offensive continues to be entirely French.

Correspondents in Paris have known for some time the plans for the offensive, but, naturally, the censorship has forbidden the publication of it. Perhaps it will be allowed to say now that the existing supplies of all character are sufficient to maintain a sustained attack on the German lines greater, if necessary, than the Germans used at Verdun. And in the nature of mortal endurance, following the cost of her recent efforts, Germany in the Artols cannot do what France did at Verdun—stand. The French defences at Verdun were strong, while the German lines in Artols have several times been pushed back toward ground so difficult as to be almost impossible for any army to hold, namely, the Plain of Douai.

German Headquarters at St. Quentin Threatened by French, Who Are Near Peronne

IS MAIN COMMUNICATION

Positions Captured by Allies
Are Very Valuable from
Strategic Point—Enemy's
Organization Is
Disabled

Paris, July 2.—The battle of the Somme, now in full progress, marks the opening of the Franco-British offensive, long expected as a critical, if not the decisive stage of the war.

Early reports today show that the Entente Allied forces are sweeping forward along a 25-mile front. The French already have taken about 6,000 prisoners, while the Allied lines have enveloped within the last 24 hours nine villages and fifty square miles of French territory held until now by the Germans. The fighting lines extend between a great number of small villages, which are usually devoted to textile industries, while the outlying agricultural sections are level fields chiefly devoted to beet culture for the extensive sugar production of Franco.

The intense bombardment of the last four days was the signal for an advance over these level fields beginning at 7.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Allied artillery then lengthened the range so as to cut off all communication between the first German line and the German reserves in the rear. This made it impossible for the Teutons to utilize their perfect organization for the shifting of troops and for the bringing up of reinforcements. It is thought by French military observers that the Germans miscalculated the intentions of the Entente Allies and expected the attacks further to the north.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

The villages which the French captured in the first sweep include Dompierre, Beaucourt, Bussus and Fay, and these and the towns taken by the British—Montauban and Mametz—were all found to have been strongly fortified by the Germans. The Allies, profiting from their experience in this war, quickly threw up strong earthworks around the villages thus taken in order to protect them against counter attacks. It was not before night, however, that the Germans were able to deliver any counter-attack. This was centered against the French position on the outskirts of Hardecourt and it was repulsed with heavy losses, ending in a precipitate retreat.

In addition to the military success the terrain overrun by the Entente Allied troops has an exceptional strategic importance. Four of the towns captured by the French are only seven miles west of Peronne, the chief rail highway from the German centre at Cologne to the German front in the region of Noyon and Soissons.

The German headquarters is at St. Quentin, 25 miles southeast of Peronne. Already the French forces threaten Peronne with the evident purpose of cutting the trunk railway there, which is an indispensable artery for German military reinforcements.

A correspondent at the front in describing the capture of Dompierre, says the soldiers of one corps, taking example from their commander, went into battle covered with flowers. "That," said a general, pointing to a carnation in his buttonhole, "will fade yonder where the Germans are now."

The correspondent continues: "Two regiments covered themselves with glory in the fight for Dompierre, which had been transformed by the Germans into a veritable fortress. In the face of a fire from the machine guns that had survived the bombardment intact they rushed the posts with such impetuosity that the gunners were captured before they had time to put their quick-firers into action."

PIERCE STREET FIGHTS.

"In the streets of the ruined village there was furious hand-to-hand fighting. Of the German garrison defending the town not one man got away. When it was over 140 bodies lay on the ground. The survivors were prisoners."

"The battle flag of one regiment, riddled with bullets, was carried into the village at the head of the first company."

"Two Scotch regiments in the region north of the Somme went over three lines of German trenches without a halt, stopping only inside the village of Montauban, where they put several hundred Germans to the bayonet and took the entire staff of a regiment pri-

ANGLO-FRENCH CONSOLIDATING NEW TERRITORY

Destruction by Artillery so Complete That One Trench Occupied
With Only One Casualty

COMPLEXED INTENSENESS

Loss of Six German Balloons
Early in Week Was a Serious
Loss to the Enemy,
Greatly Handicap-
ping Them

British Headquarters in France, via London, July 3.—There is rejoicing in the British army at the close of the second day of the battle of the Somme, over the taking of Fricourt, which the capture of Mametz and Montauban yesterday left as a sharp German salient. The British guns surrounded it with curtains of fire, and, after a heavy pounding, the British troops rushed through the debris, taking the survivors prisoners at two o'clock this afternoon.

Later they stormed Fricourt Wood and from the neighboring hill it could be seen that the Germans, as they were forced from the wood, were holding up their hands in surrender.

Included in the same panorama was the bombardment of Laboiselle, followed by a British infantry attack. When it faced the machine guns, which artillery had not reached, the line advanced unwaveringly into the German positions and was lost to view.

The possession of Fricourt and the wood means command of the ground toward Bapaume, and the German guns, which had been hidden in the valleys of the front, have now been disclosed to the British observations and must withdraw or be put out of action.

North of the Ancre the day was quiet except for vicious in-and-out fighting in the sections of the first line German trenches held by the British. Here the Germans, in great force in the day attack, kept to their dugouts forty feet deep during the bombardment. They then rushed out with machine guns to receive the British advance. Ulster troops drove through the ridge north of Thiepval most gallantly, but were forced to retire before the fire of the machine guns.

The northern attacks yesterday served as a diversion which led to the success at Fricourt today and Montauban the previous day. Everywhere the German machine-guns were numerous, and the German machine-gunners fought to the death as the British closed in on them. A German counter attack at Montauban yesterday was mowed down by the British machine-guns.

The weather was fair and hot today, merciful to the wounded. There are many tales of heroism. Scotch pipers played their regiment to the charge. A private of 18, when all the officers of his company had been killed, came on and captured a machine-gun.

Many German dead are lying on the ground taken by the British at Montauban and Mametz, and the British litter bearers were busy today bringing the German wounded in.

SUCCESS NEAR UNBROKEN Germans Were Holding Front Trenches Very Lightly

British Headquarters in France, July 2.—The first stage of offensive over the longest front the Entente Allies have attempted, and the most extensive action of the war for the British, finds both the British and French consolidating their gains.

South of the Ancre river, where the infantry swept forward, Curlu was captured by the French and Montauban, Mametz and Fricourt were taken by the British with almost unbroken success, though again heavy curtains of fire and delays due to stubborn resistance at some points, and particularly for the British from a German trench called "Dancing Alley." Word came back that the destruction by artillery of the first line trench was so complete that one British battalion occupied it with the loss of a single man. The Germans in their defensive tactics in many instances left the first line trench lightly held and then shelled it when occupied by the British, but the British carried on the fight to the second line.

The Germans in large force fought fiercely north of the Ancre. At Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel there was a terrible complicated intensity of action, with every method of destruction—like Verdun—with the Germans as defenders.

When the attack was made in the morning the mist in the valleys made it difficult for the infantry units to keep in touch with each other, or the gunners to follow their advance, but a brilliant sunshine continued through the day with clear air and summer heat.

Saturday afternoon at four o'clock the village of Thiepval was still being desperately held by the Germans. The place was visible to the observer before the British opened another artillery attack which seemed to be churning it to dust, making it impossible for any human being to survive even in the strongest redoubt. The British mortars also

WINE SALE PERMITTED

Hitherto Unpublished Clause in Russian Bill

Petrograd, July 2, via London.—The prohibition bill passed by the Duma which, on first analysis, was generally interpreted as embracing all kinds of alcoholic drinks, has now been found to contain an unpublished clause which makes an exception of wines not containing more than 12 per cent. of alcohol. The bill as originally published would have meant ruin for the immense vineyard interests of South Russia, the Crimea and the Caucasus.

Sales of excepted wines will be permitted in wine producing districts and towns in other districts except where local option declares otherwise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 1.—1.46 p.m.—An attack was launched north of the River Somme this morning, at 7.30 a.m., in conjunction with the French, says an official announcement given out here today.

British troops have broken into the German forward system of defences on a front of 16 miles. The fighting is continuing.

The French attack on our immediate right is proceeding equally satisfactorily.

On the remainder of the British front raiding parties again succeeded in penetrating the enemy's defences at many points, inflicting loss on the enemy and taking some prisoners.

London, July 2, 1.14 a.m.—The British troops in their great drive in France have captured a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles to a depth of 1,000 yards, and the villages of Montauban and Mametz. North of the Ancre Valley, according to the official statement, the British have not been able to hold sections of the ground gained in their first attacks. Two thousand German prisoners have been taken.

The text reads: Heavy fighting continued all day between the rivers Somme and Ancre and north of Ancre to Gommecourt, inclusive. The fight on the whole of this front still continues with intensity.

On the right of our attack we have captured a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles to a depth of 1,000 yards, and have stormed and occupied the strongly fortified villages of Montauban and Mametz.

In the centre of our attack on a front of four miles we have gained many strong points, while at others the enemy is still holding out, and the struggle on this front is still severe.

North of the Ancre Valley to Gommecourt, inclusive, the battle is equally violent, and in this area we have been unable to retain portions of the ground gained in our first attacks, while other portions remain in our possession.

Up to the present over two thousand German prisoners have passed through our collecting stations, including two regimental commanders and the whole of one regimental staff.

The large number of enemy dead on the battlefield indicates that the German casualties have been very severe, especially in the vicinity of Fricourt.

Last night parties of our troops penetrated the German trenches at various points on the front between Souchez and Ypres, in each case inflicting casualties on the garrison before withdrawing. One raiding party captured sixteen prisoners.

Yesterday, in spite of a high wind, a large amount of successful work was done in the air. An important railway depot was attacked with powerful bombs. A large number of other bombs were dropped on depots, railway junctions, batteries, trenches and other points of military importance in the enemy's lines.

Considerable aerial activity occurred today during the battle, but full details have not yet been collected. Our machines attacked a railway train on the line between Douai and Cambrai. One of our airmen descended to below 900 feet and succeeded in dropping a bomb on trucks, which exploded. Other pilots saw the whole train in flames and heard further explosions.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 1, 12 p.m.—After four violent attacks with liquid fire the Germans succeeded in capturing the position east of Hill 304, which was taken by the French yesterday. The French made a counter-attack and recaptured the position, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today.

After several furious assaults the Germans succeeded in penetrating the works around Thiaumont, which were captured by the French infantry, according to the statement.

Paris, July 1, 11.53 p.m.—The French have retaken the Thiaumont Work, according to the official statement issued by the War Office tonight. The text of the communication follows: North and south of the Somme, following artillery preparation and reconnaissances carried out in the preceding days, the Franco-British troops launched this morning an offensive on a front of about forty kilometers (25 miles).

In the morning and during the course of the afternoon along the entire front attacked the allied troops gained possession of the German first position.

North of the Somme the French troops established themselves in the approaches to the Village of Hardecourt and in the outskirts of the Village of Curlu, where the battle continues.

South of the Somme the villages of Domplierre, Becquincourt, Bussu and Fay have fallen into our hands.

The number of unwounded German prisoners captured by the French troops won during the course of the day surpassed 3,500.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment in the whole region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. On the right bank, about ten o'clock in the morning our infantry moved forward to the assault of the Thiaumont Work, which we are in possession of again. The afternoon was marked by a recrudescence of the bombardment in that region, as well as in the sectors of Fumln and Chenois.

Aviation: On the night of June 29-30 a group of our aeroplanes carried out the following bombardments: Eighteen shells of 120 MM. were dropped on the Nesle station, and six, of 120 millimetres, on Roye, where a fire broke out. Two shells dropped on an automobile convoy northeast of Nesle were seen to fall in the midst of the cars. The same night thirteen of our aeroplanes dropped sixty shells on a German munitions factory in the outskirts of Noyon. Their objective was reached by most of the projectiles, the effects of which were observed. In the night of June 30-July 1, seven of our aeroplanes dropped thirteen shells on the Nesle station and crossing, and six on the neighboring military establishment. A fire was observed.

In the course of a reconnaissance one of our pilots was attacked by a Fokker. Though wounded in the first encounter he succeeded in bringing down his adversary, who fell in the Forest of Bezange. On his way back the same pilot was again attacked by an enemy biplane and wounded a second time. He succeeded in extricating himself and returned to our lines.

Belgian communication: Our artillery carried out today, again with success, destructive fires on the German works and batteries, particularly in the region of Dixmude. The enemy replied with considerable violence in the approaches to that town.

Paris, July 2.—In the fighting south of Arras yesterday the French took prisoners five thousand Germans, according to the official statement issued today by the French War Department. In the course of the night French troops captured the village of Curlu, about seven miles southeast of Albert. A heavy German counter-attack upon the village of Hardecourt, 1.87 miles north of Curlu, was repulsed, the statement adds. After repeated assaults the Germans were obliged to retreat in disorder.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the region north of the fortress of Verdun, Thiaumont, the official announcement says, was retaken by the French yesterday after changing hands five times. The position was heavily attacked by the Germans in the night, it is added, but without success.

The text of the statement follows: North of the Somme the fighting was fierce during the night. The Germans launched violent counter-attacks against our new positions at the approaches to Hardecourt. Our curtains of artillery fire and infantry fire inflicted important losses upon the enemy, who was forced to retreat in disorder, leaving in our hands 200 prisoners, of whom six were officers.

Pursuing our advantage upon the right bank of the Paviere River, we captured, after spirited fighting, the village of Cu¹ which we have entirely occupied.

South of the Somme we have maintained all the positions conquered by us yesterday, and accomplished some progress between Herbecourt and Assieville during the night. The receipt of new information brings the total number of unwounded Germans captured by French troops yesterday to more than 5,000.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we took prisoner a German patrol which attempted to reach our lines near Bailly.

In the Champagne we effected numerous reconnaissances on the enemy's front. Several of the reconnoitering parties succeeded in penetrating the opposing trenches, which they cleared out with hand-grenades. We took 15 prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse a German attack launched last evening upon our positions to the north of the woods of Avocourt succeeded in penetrating the advance elements of our trenches, but was completely driven back by our counter-attack.

On the slopes of Le Mort Homme we effected an entirely successful coup de main. In the course of the fighting which took place in the enemy's trenches fifty Germans were killed, a score were brought back into our lines and two machine-guns also were captured.

On the right bank several feeble attacks by the enemy upon the Thiaumont Work, in which we are established, were easily repulsed. In this region a strong German force hurled itself against our first line elements and was dispersed after having sustained high losses.

London, July 2, 7.45 p.m.—Fricourt, a town three miles east of Albert, the scene of desperate fighting between the British and Germans since the Entente Allied offensive was begun yesterday morning, has been captured by the British, according to an official statement issued this evening.

The text of the official announcement says: Substantial progress has been made in the vicinity of Fricourt, which was captured by us at 2 p.m. today.

Up to noon today some 800 more prisoners had been taken in the operations between the Ancre and the Somme, bringing the total up to 3,500, including those captured in other parts of the front last night.

London, July 2.—British General Headquarters reports tonight as follows: Heavy fighting has taken place today in the area between the Ancre and the Somme, especially about Arricourt and Laboiselle.

Précourt was captured by our troops about two p.m., and remains in our hands, and some progress has been made east of the village.

In the neighborhood of Laboiselle the enemy is offering stubborn resistance, but our troops are making satisfactory progress. A considerable quantity of war material has fallen into our hands, but details are not available.

On either side of the valley of the Ancre the situation is unchanged. The general situation may be regarded as favorable. Later information of the enemy's losses shows that our first estimates were too low.

Yesterday our aeroplanes were very active in co-operation with our attack north of the Somme, and afforded valuable assistance to our operations. Numerous enemy headquarters and railway centres were attacked with bombs.

In one of these raids our escorting aeroplanes were attacked by twenty Fokkers, which were driven off. Two enemy machines were seen to crash to earth and were destroyed.

Some long distance reconnaissances were carried out in spite of numerous attempts by enemy machines to frustrate the enterprises. Three of our aeroplanes are missing. Our kite balloons were in the air the whole day.

DRAFTS FROM 69TH, 73RD AND THE 87TH SENT TO THE FRONT

Men from 73rd to Reinforce
Thirteenth and from 87th
to the Fourteenth

CO. OF THE 69TH FOR 24TH

Company B of the 69th, Under
Major Willans, Transferred
to the 24th
Battalion

(Special Correspondence, Montreal
Gazette.)

London, June 28.—The usual Sabbath stillness of an English village was broken on Sunday last at Bramshott by the sounds of martial music and the tramp of many feet. The officers' wives and week-end visitors at the rustic Anchor Hotel left the breakfast table, and under the shade of a spreading oak, watched the Canadian troops as they marched by with full kit from the camp, two miles away, to the station half a mile further down the road. Handkerchiefs fluttered from cottage doors and windows, waving good-byes from country girls, some of whom ran out and gave a hasty handshake to a man in the ranks. Everyone was in good spirits; the men cheered from time to time, and sang in between. At the station the long trains rapidly filled up with men who only a few months ago left Canada. They knew what was the cause of their premature departure, that they were going to fill up the serried ranks of earlier battalions, but they went forward cheerfully and eagerly. "Were they anxious to go?" I asked. Lieut.-Col. Rexford the previous evening. "Just crazy for it," he answered; "we could have sent three times the number if it was a question of volunteers, but we could only send those who had finished their musketry course." With each detachment went two or three officers, and, going through the camp on Saturday night, I heard a few farewells, brief but too deep for words. "Good-bye, Dick, God bless you, old man," said one O.C. to his major—and that practically brought to a close the intimate relationships which they had enjoyed during months of training on both sides of the Atlantic. For this was really the most poignant smart of the departure of 2,000 men. Battalions such as the Grenadier Guards of Montreal, the 73rd Highlanders, the Seaforth Highlanders and the 74th, of Toronto, were called upon to contribute 300 or 400 men, with a proportionate number of officers. These battalions are all in the 4th Division, and were looking forward to going to the front as units. I understand they will probably do so, but this will only be possible by filling up the depleted ranks with newly arrived reinforcements. Of those who left on Sunday there were the 73rd Highlanders, Capt. J. W. Watts and Lieut. Walker in charge; the 87th (Grenadier Guards), Capt. MacKeen, Capt. Robt. Blockerdlake and Lieut. H. E. Stroud. The 72nd (Seaforth Highlanders), the 74th, Toronto, and the 44th also sent drafts, and a few days earlier drafts had gone from the 46th (Toronto), the 51st, 53rd and 54th Battalions. Among the 87th (G. G.) draft were 70 miners and prospectors from Cobalt district, many of them rich and prosperous men, experts in the use of explosives and mining devices. The 87th detachment will, I understand, reinforce the 14th Montreal Royals, the 73rd Highlanders will reinforce the 13th, and the 69th Montreal, which sent B Company, under Major Willans, from Shorncliffe recently, will feed the 24th Victoria Rifles.

Among those who left with the 87th was Henry P. Lewis, son of Patrick Lewis, of Quebec, who was the inventor of the Lewis military equipment. On the eve of leaving, the troops were inspected by Major-General Watson, G.O.C., 4th Division, and also by Lord Brook, G.O.C., Training Division.

FOR MEN'S WELFARE.

Leaving the camp on Sunday afternoon with a Quebec man, we called in at St. Anne's Convent, where over 50 Canadians were attending Benediction service. Following its close there was a pleasant social function on the lawn, where the Canadians were the guests of the Sisters of this Order—Our Lady of the Cenacle. Tea, cake, fruit and cigarettes were handed out, and our men were evidently very much at home, as this is a weekly fixture. The benefit of coming in contact with refining influences of this type cannot be too greatly estimated. Among those present were Father Daniel and Father Macdonnel. The latter is chaplain to the 67th Pioneers (Vancouver) and is, I understand, a profound scholar in Gaelic history, having appeared before a House of Lords committee in connection with Scottish disputes. A scene of a rather unique nature recently was presented in the Grayshott Catholic Church (near the camp) of two officers acting as acolytes; they were General Weston (Imperial Forces) and Colonel Taschereau. Madame Taschereau, whom we met on the road, is staying in Bramshott district, her husband being A.D.V.E. for the training division.

By the roadside we found several tents which house what is known as the Backwoods Club. It is run by ladies in the locality, who on Sunday afternoon sold refreshments at moderate prices in a place where otherwise it would be impossible to get anything. They had also gathered together a very fair library.

JOHN KIDMAN.

GERMAN CRITIC SEES IN BRITAIN GREAT OBSTACLE

English Going Very Steadily,
Systematically and
Soberly

DECLARES GERMANS
ARE PROGRESSING

Admits Allies' Strength is
Increasing, However—
A Warning

Associated Press Despatch.

BERLIN, via London, July 3. — Pending events on the English front are being awaited here with the utmost interest. Staff officers here cautiously say they "suspect" the English have at last begun their offensive, but that the situation has not cleared as yet.

The public is convinced that a great, perhaps a decisive, offensive is under way. It has been characterized as the best advertised offensive of the war, and the very publicity about it has afforded the Germans ample time to prepare for it.

At no point on either the east or the west front, however, have the German lines been weakened as a result of the operations to give the English offensive a warm welcome.

Adequate reserves of picked, trained-to-the-minute troops have for nearly a year been held in readiness for the emergency of having to break up the supreme English offensive.

MAJOR MORANT'S VIEW.

Major Morant, the military critic of the Tagblatt, in what he entitles "A study of the general war situation," today says:

"Such a study indicates that all the warring nations find themselves in a critical stadium. Our enemies, like ourselves, now stand on the pinnacle of their strained endeavors. Gradually they have learned in the course of the war to launch their attacks against the Central Powers simultaneously.

"We must honestly admit that the organization and the conduct of the war on the part of our enemies has grown more energetic and more uniform. They have learned something from us, and their great resources in men and money, together with their many lines of communication on the open seas, enable them to make the final victory more difficult for us to expect.

"Of their strength, we would be blind were we to overlook these phenomena at the end of the second year of the war, and that could not be consonant with the German character were we unwilling to realize the truth.

"Appreciation of the whole situation, however, nevertheless give us no grounds for looking pessimistically into the future. If our enemies' war organization has made progress, so have we, and I assert that in this respect we still, as before, lead the way.

"The will to win is a pre-requisite of our final success.

Says German Unity Remains Unshaken

"So far as one can see, this unity has been shaken by nothing, and we are confident that the bonds forged by our common interest will in future continue to bind Turkey and Bulgaria to us in devoted, self-sacrificing activity.

"On the side theatres of the war, our enemies no longer make an attempt, unless secretly, to separate our eastern allies from the Central Powers. On the other hand, our enemies have had success in that, despite the strongest violations of the neutrals, they have known how to prevent every one of them from openly joining our side.

"The situation on the western front is approaching a climax. The Russian offensive brought no relief from our pressure. Decisive battles, which will undoubtedly be hard, are still before us, but we do not doubt we shall be successful, for communication between the centre of resistance and the French fortification works that now form the extreme line of defence east of the Meuse has now become very difficult. One can now hope for a speedy isolation of the several supporting points of the inner fort chain.

ENGLISH GOING CAUTIOUSLY.

"The English are going ahead very systematically and very cautiously, reconnoitring at many points by tactically unimportant thrusts and letting their artillery work at long range, having undoubtedly great masses of ammunition available.

"Our English enemies are not making the mistake of losing their heads and rejoicing, like the Italians, seeing great things in little successes. The English have actually become very sober.

"They avoid boasting and are not calculating on a quick repetition of the Russian and Italian successes. Because of this very sobriety of judgment, we again and again recognize the English determination to hold on for victory, regardless of the length of time it may take. I repeat, without an earnest settlement with England on the battlefield in the west, we shall never come a step nearer peace."

Colors Received by Father McShane—Father Donnelly Would Go, Not as Priest, but as Soldier

A service unique in the annals of the Irish race in Canada was held at St. Patrick's church yesterday morning, when the Irish-Canadian Rangers, C.E.F., with the traditional ritual of both army and church, placed their colors in the sanctuary for safe keeping, and the guarantee was given by Rev. Father McShane that the King's and the regiment's banners would be treasured and protected by the church.

It was a wonderfully pregnant and impressive ceremony throughout, emphasizing the close connection between country and church that has always marked the Irish race. The scene in the church during the service was a memorable one, with the colors borne aloft in the sanctuary, while Lt.-Col. Trihey and his officers knelt at the prie dieux at the chancel rails, and the centre aisle was lined with troops with fixed bayonets. This military effect came home with double force when, at the most solemn moments of the mass, the order rang out: "Color Escort, Present Arms," and the soldiers saluted as the Host was elevated.

The church was crowded to its utmost limit for the ceremony, while a special musical service was given by the choir, under Prof. P. J. Shea, who included a number of patriotic airs in the incidental organ music.

Shortly after half past nine the color escort, 100 strong, with fixed bayonets, and band at the head, started out. In the centre was the color party, two subalterns carrying the King's and regimental banners, furled, while Lt.-Col. H. J. Trihey had come from Valcartier to take command of the parade.

CEREMONY AT DOOR.

On arriving at the main entrance to St. Patrick's church, there was an interesting piece of old time ceremonial. The color escort divided into double lines on either side of the doors—the only doors in the church to be closed—with the color escorts at the rear, and the band on the lawn.

Sharp at ten o'clock, Lieut. Balfour, the Acting Adjutant, rapped on the door with his riding stick. A voice within enquired who was there.

"It is His Majesty's 199th Battalion of Irish-Canadian Rangers, who have come to deposit their colors for safe keeping," replied the adjutant.

Immediately the doors swung open, and Father McShane, in full sacerdotal robes, attended by cross and acolytes, appeared in the doorway.

Father McShane with brief ceremony indicated the willingness of the church to take charge of the colors, and bade officers and men proceed to their noble duty.

Then the two banners were for the first time unfurled, the escort giving the general salute, while the band played six bars of the National Anthem. Immediately afterwards Father McShane started the ceremonial march up the aisle, with acolytes, altar boys and the full chancel and boys' choirs, followed by the colors and the escort.

The color party proceeded to the sanctuary, where the two subalterns took post on either side of the railing, with the troops standing guard down the aisle as the low mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McShane.

THE FINAL CEREMONY.

Immediately at the conclusion of the mass came the formal handing over of the colors to the church for safe-keeping. Father McShane, attended by the two senior wardens, came to the sanctuary railing, where Lt.-Col. Trihey stood, with his senior officers, flanked by the colors.

The commanding officer then handed the King's colors to Father McShane, who passed it to the senior warden, the regimental color being handed over to the junior warden, when they were placed on pyramids within the sanctuary, the escort presenting arms.

Father McShane then made a brief address from the chancel steps. "Officers and men of the Irish-Rangers," he said, "the placing of your colors for safe keeping in this church has been a sacred function that will remain memorable in the history of your battalion and in the annals of our church. These colors will be kept in the holiness and security of the House of God.

"I take this occasion to publicly thank your distinguished commanding officer. It is a matter of legitimate pride that these colors, so full of meaning, should be placed in our church, to be safeguarded while the battalion goes to war.

"In the name of the authorities of this church, of its priests and people, I promise that we shall faithfully keep our sacred trust. We shall guard and treasure these flags with jealous care, until, if God grant it, you return again victorious to claim them. I urge you soldiers to keep in your minds what you have seen today, that it may keep you safe in moments of trial and temptation. Remember the shamrock on your uniform and emblazoned on your banner, and never do anything to bring disgrace to that emblem. May

your patron saint, St. Patrick, watch over you, and God bless you on the work you are going forward to do."

SERMON BY FR. DONNELLY.

A strongly patriotic sermon was given at the close of the Gospel by Rev. Father Donnelly.

"I have preached in this venerable church many times," he said, "but never in such inspiring circumstances as this morning. In Europe the proudest decorations of the church and cathedrals are the banners and standards treasured on their walls, with records of nations' histories emblazoned on the tattered folds which have cheered men on to proud deeds and victory.

Patrick's, in this peaceful Dominion, has never before known such an occasion as this. When your officer knocked at the church door today and asked safe keeping for your regimental colors, you brought virgin flags, yet to know their baptism of blood. But within their sacred folds they bore the idea of consecration, of the loyal inspiration and enthusiasm of the best and noblest of our youth to serve their country where duty calls.

Today your officers have placed these banners before the altar of Almighty God. This ceremony speaks to us of the splendid ideals of conscience and loyalty to duty of men doing their bit in the cause of Empire.

"It is because of this sense of duty that we are prepared to receive into this temple these colors, and these men who are ready to fill up the gaps at the front—aye and those gaps shall be filled up, and those of our race and creed who have fallen shall be replaced by equally gallant Irish-Catholics if I know the temper of our people and their trust in such men as I see here today.

"This is not the time for discussion or argument; it is the time for action. I see in this ceremony a tribute to those of our blood and our creed who had the courage to make that sublime sacrifice for our King and our country and our rights in this Empire, where we have all the rights we can profitably enjoy. Our recent history has shown that the ordinary habiliments of the man on the street may hide the potential hero, while their women, like the Spartan women of old, send them forth to battle, to come back with their shields or on them.

WOULD GO AS A FIGHTER.

"But," said Father Donnelly, "there are still vacancies with the Irish Rangers. I am not here as a recruiting agent, but I feel in my heart that it is our duty to do everything possible to aid in this fight. Were I a younger man I would certainly go to the front, and I would go, not as a priest, but as a soldier and a man, and count it the happiest hour of my life that I could fight in such a cause. As a priest of God and a good Irishman, I feel that it is your duty to do this. It is because you also feel this that you have brought these colors to remain here, under the protection of the Altar of God and the piety and devotion of this congregation."

"I am one of the oldest priests in Montreal," concluded Father Donnelly, "and I think I am entitled to speak my mind to you today. I envy these young men going forth. I should not like to be a young and fit man and feel that in the years to come I could not face my fellowmen without a blush — I should not care to live after this war and know that I had not done my duty when duty called.

"Consecration to our God and our country is our duty. Let us pray that these men, whether on sea, in camp or on the battlefield, will do their duty, and come back safely. And a proud day it will be when we see them marching back here to demand their banners, crowned with the honors a gallant regiment such as they must win, and the victory which can be the only issue to this conflict."

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON MARKED BY REVIEW OF TROOPS

TORONTO, July 3.—The Mail and Empire prints the following special cable today:

LONDON, July 2.—Dominion Day, which normally was always celebrated by a public banquet, was this year most fittingly honored by a Royal review of the Canadian troops at Bramshot Camp. Thus, instead of verbal assurances of the Dominion's "place in the sun," there was given the splendid spectacle of another division from Canada, ready to take its part in active service.

The weather was favorable and every one was pleased to see how well the King looked.

An imposing feature of the review was the showing of the Third Divisional Artillery. "That's what is needed," was the universal comment. Lord Brooke's infantry brigade made an excellent impression. It included the Montreal Highlanders, the Vancouver Seaforth's and the Grenadier Guards of Montreal and Winnipeg.

Among the civilians presented to the King together with the officers commanding, were Sir George Foster, Sir George Perley, Col. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, Edmund Bristol, M.P. of Toronto, and Benson Oliver, of the staff of the Bank of Montreal.

In the afternoon an informal review of the training camp and troops was held by Sir George Foster, who made an address. Earl Grey and Sir George Perley also spoke briefly.

Fleet Has Effectively Bottled Up Baltic

LONDON, July 3.—British naval men home on leave after a period of participation in submarine operations in the Baltic, speak enthusiastically of the success attending their work, says the Star's Edinburgh correspondent.

"While nothing has been reported in the English or Russian papers," said one petty officer, "we imposed an iron rule in the Baltic, and the Germans are now beginning to feel the full effects of it in a terrible draught upon their larder.

"The blockade in the Baltic is now about as thorough as that which the Grand Fleet has established in the North Sea. Submarines of the Allies are a constant menace to Memel, the German timber port; Koenigsberg, and the ports in the Gulf of Danzig, as well as the Pomeranian ports, and the whole sea traffic of the German Baltic provinces is in a state of disorganization through the effectiveness of the submarine patrol."

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FOR RETURNED NURSES



This shield, to be worn as a brooch, will be presented by Miss Helen R. Y. Reid and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Clarence Smith to all Canadian nurses who have returned from the front. The Government has sent 1,000 nurses and the St. John Ambulance Corps seventy-five. The design of the brooch has been approved by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

PRESS COMMENT IN LONDON AND PARIS ON DRIVE

Expectations of Great Developments is the French Attitude

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, July 3. — Expectation of great developments from the Franco-British offensive on the Somme is voiced today by the most noted military critics of France. Some of the expressions follow:

By Lieut.-Col. Rousset (the noted French military critic):

We must await the logical development of events before judging the scope of this offensive, but the initial success justifies our fondest hopes. Our prodigious defence of Verdun made the blow possible, enabling the British army to complete its preparations.

By Joseph Reinach (official historian of the war):

The blow aims due east. It is a tremendous new battle that may last months. We must not judge it by one day's results. It is part of the slow development of a general offensive. Keep close watch on every battlefield of Europe, not merely on the Somme valley.

By Gustavi Herve (famous French Socialist editor):

We are adopting sound methods this time. The enemy trenches are drenched all day with shells and covered with asphyxiating gases, which are of the finest quality. Then at night patrols go out, inspect the damage and pick up prisoners. This method is slow, but sure. What joy if the effort result in the deliverance of our soul!

Gen. Verraux (well known military writer):
At first sight the front of attack in the Somme valley seems narrow compared to the Russian offensive, but on the western front the defensive works are more serried.
With the obstacles the Germans have piled up, one behind the other, we have had to prepare to pierce to

KITCHENER'S PET

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916



Unleashed.

Why Prisoners Do Not Number More

The number of prisoners—less than 10,000—which have thus far passed through the clearing stations is small, considering the length of the line attacked and the extent to which it has been pushed in, but this is accounted for by the fact that during a bombardment the Germans kept the bulk of their forces in their third lines, bringing them up to meet the infantry. In this case, the communication trenches were so badly damaged that this was difficult to accomplish and only the original complement remained in the front line trenches when the Anglo-French forces reached them.

Another batch of wounded, consisting largely of Scotch troops and

members of the Anzac contingents, arrived in London this morning. Like their predecessors they received an enthusiastic welcome. Most of them are only slightly wounded and were able to return the cheers.

They described the preliminary bombardment as frightful, but say the men soon got used to it, and settled down to work as if it were a matter of common experience.

Taking of Mametz Brilliant Exploit

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 3.—A British correspondent in France telegraphs:

"The taking of Mametz was the result of a brilliant exploit in which the South Staffords, the Manchesters and the Gordon Highlanders were concerned. On entering the village the Gordons were badly hung up against a strong place. The enemy was holding out in a position which he had christened 'Danzig Alley,' and from here directed attacks against the Highlanders. The supporting line which came to their assistance was met with a high explosive barrage fire, but eventually the village came completely into our possession and the retreating Germans suffered heavy casualties."

Another correspondent describes the British infantry going into battle. He says:

"While the inaugural artillerying was in progress there was no sign of men, but a little later we heard the steady tramp of many feet, the thud of horses' hoofs walking slowly and the grinding of wheels in ruts. Shadowy forms came up out of a dark tunnel below the trees, black figures of mounted officers, followed by a battalion marching with transport."

"I could not see the faces of the men, but I could see that they wore steel helmets and fighting kit. They were heavily laden with packs, but were marching at a smart, swinging pace, singing cheerily some music hall tune with a lilt in it as they marched toward the places of death."

"Some men were blowing mouth organs, others were whistling the 'Marseillaise,' although they were English; and others were gossiping quietly."

COL. REPINGTON'S COMMENT.

Col. Repington, the military critic of the Times, who is now in Paris, writes under yesterday's date:

"The British were ready to begin long ago. The date selected for the first infantry attack was fixed by General Joffre, who had to take all these circumstances into account."

"The co-operation of the British and French was perfect, while the Belgians in the north played a useful part by taking over more of the line and hammering the Germans with their guns during the preliminary bombardment."

Col. Repington warns his readers that many setbacks may be expected before the end is attained. He adds:

"The news from Russia is most encouraging and there is more news to come."

The writer, who has just arrived in Paris from the Italian front, speaks highly of the operations of the Italians.

LINE OF BRITISH ADVANCE



The map shown above indicates the extent of the Allied advance against the Germans between La Boisselle and the Somme. The shaded portion is that occupied by the Allied troops.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

- Failure of the German Crown Prince to pierce the French lines in the Argonne, with the loss of 10,000 men, after a series of fierce attacks continued for ten days. German aeroplanes bombard Harwich, England, and a British torpedo boat flotilla, and attack Nancy, France. Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.

BRITISH ADVANCE EAST OF ANCRE VALLEY; HUNS FLUNG BACK BY FRENCH

Gen. Haig's Forces push on north of Fricourt--French sweep Germans back along three-mile front by brilliant night attack and capture Hebrécourt, thrusting to within five miles of Peronne, Vital Railway Centre for Germans---Latest Details from Front.

ADVANCE WILL BE A
SLOW MATTER IT IS
POINTED OUT TODAY

*Germans Have Been Fortifying Numerous Positions Allies Must Capture for Twenty Months
—Those Places Taken by Storm So Far Literally
Bristled with Machine Guns*

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 3, 1:45 p.m.—News of the Anglo-French offensive came in very slowly today, but while people were anxious for information they showed no disappointment at the delay.

The authorities and the press gave warning that patience would be necessary, as the advance must be slow, owing to the nature of the fortifications erected by the Germans in the twenty months they have been in possession of the territory attacked.

Places such as Montauban, Fricourt, La Boisselle, Serre and Mametz, which the British took, and like the villages further south captured by the French, bristled with machine guns. There are many other similar positions which must be overwhelmed if the French and British infantrymen are to continue to push forward.

The artillery, it is true, demolishes most of the defence works, but the Germans remain in dugouts during bombardments and come out with machine guns to meet the attackers. Consequently much hand-to-hand fighting occurs. Furthermore, there are counter-attacks to be repulsed.

Meanwhile the troops on the northern end of the western front are not inactive. Off the Belgian coast British monitors are throwing shells across the sand dunes to keep the Germans in their trenches.

The Belgians, who recently took over another stretch of the front, keep up a bombardment which equals that of the British guns.

What with the heavy gunfire and the raids of infantry detachments, the Germans are kept busy from one end of the line to the other, and threatened attacks at every point warn them against sending reinforcements to the Somme region.

FRENCH FLING GERMANS OUT OF DAMLOUP AFTER LATTER CAPTURED FORT

All-Night Bombardment by Huns Preceded Their Fierce Onslaught Which Temporarily Carried Redoubt, But French Counter-Attack Swept Enemy Out Again, Says French War Office.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, via London, July 3, 10:12 a.m.—Russian torpedo boats destroyed fifty-four enemy sailing vessels in the Black Sea near the Anatolian coast on June 29, says an official statement.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 3. — German troops early this morning captured the Damloup work, northeast of Verdun, during a violent attack, but were immediately driven out by a French counter-attack, it was officially announced today.

The German attack was preceded by an all-night bombardment. The onslaught began at three o'clock and the enemy entered the position by throwing one company after another into the attack.

Reserves were hurried up and immediately ejected them from the work. West of the Meuse, the night was calm, excepting a heavy bombardment of Hill 304 by German guns.

TEUTON ONSLAUGHT FUTILE

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 3, 9:50 a.m.—As the result of one week of most costly onslaughts on the Russian lines, between the Stockhod and the Styr rivers, the Austro-German forces have advanced their battle-front at the most five miles eastward towards the Styr and that only in some sectors, says a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd.

Military authorities, the correspondent adds, are confident that the Russians are firmly holding the enemy on this front, pending the development of Gen. Letchitzky's sweep through Bukowina, notwithstanding that strong German reinforcements are entering the field.

Meanwhile, the Russians have progressed fifteen miles southwestward of Kolomea, and the Austrians there are hard pressed to cover their retreat to the Carpathian mountains.

GREEK OFFICERS UNDER ARREST

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 3, 9:10 a.m.—Eleven Greek army officers who were concerned in the attack on the offices of the Rizoastis, a newspaper published at Salonika, are said by the Salonika correspondent of the Matin to have been arrested and confined in the French military prison.

The officers are accused of having assaulted the editor of the Rizoastis, who was badly wounded, and to have torn up a portrait of former Premier Izola, whom the newspaper sup-

ported in the newspaper which were deemed insulting to the army.

The officers were arrested by the Greek authorities and subsequently were surrendered to the French on the request of the latter.

GREEK BLOCKADE RAISED

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, Greece, July 3, via London, 5 p.m.—The blockade of Greece, which was instituted by the Entente Allies before Greece yielded to their demands for demobilization and other changes in her policy, has been officially raised.

Bread riots on the island of Mitylene were reported today.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 117 Cockspur street, London, July 3.

—A keen, hopeful expectancy marks London's attitude this morning. So far the first onrush has realized Gen. Haig's expectations. It has been better at one point but not so good as hoped at another.

But no one in the know has anticipated a dramatic howling of the way through the German line at a single blow. Therefore no one will be disappointed at the results.

The first move of the Allied strategy is obviously that which Gen. Joffre has so long favored, viz., a slow, methodical attack, making full use of the new heavy artillery and saving the infantry to the fullest extent, compatible with wearing down the enemy, not imposing on the infantry a number of distant objectives, as in the Loos battle, but consolidating and securing each new advance, and making ready to support the next push forward.

Correspondents at the front note

the success of many interesting novelties, especially the reconnoitering raids, to keep the enemy busy all along the line.

Canadians and Australians, while not in the area of the new advance, have thus been able to take an essential part in the preparatory operations.

Particular success has attended also the dead-set at the German observation balloons, thus depriving the enemy of some of their eyes at critical periods.

The open and only slightly undulating country of Picardy, on the Somme and Ancre rivers, where the latest fiercest fighting has been, gives a far better field for heavy guns and superior forces than Ypres and Loos.

Meanwhile Paris messages say that the Allied action in the North seals the defeat of the Crown Prince in the East. WINDERMERE.

North of England newspaper publishers have increased prices from a halfpenny to a penny, owing to the scarcity and high cost of paper.

GERMANS ADMIT RETREATING

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 3.—English and French attacks north of the Somme last night were without advantage, the enemy being repulsed with bloody losses, the War Office an-

nounced this afternoon. South of the Somme the Germans withdrew from their second line under heavy French attacks.

The Russians made unsuccessful attempts to stop the German advance

in Volhynia by attacking last night east and southeast of the fortress of Lutsk, the War Office further announced. The attacks were repulsed.

STATUS QUO BEFORE WAR NOT ENOUGH PIPES VON BUELOW

*Realizing Hatred Germany Has Earned, He
Says She Must Become Much Stronger and
Must Cement Friendship of Neutrals' Willy-
Nilly*

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, July 3.—Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor, asserts that Germany must have something more than pre-war conditions when peace is declared, in a preface to his book, "German Policies," which has just been issued. The former Chancellor maintains that the re-establishment of national lines as they existed prior to the war would mean a loss to Germany.

In the preface of his book von Buelow discusses Germany's future, and the form that a peace treaty must take to conform with German aspirations. Declaring that Germany will have to reckon after the war with the bitter hatred of France, England and Russia, he continues:

"This fact must dictate the form which peace shall assume. The protection which Germany will find against renewed and new lust for revenge in the West and East and across the Channel can only be in its own increased power. Our enemies, too, will strengthen armaments on land and water and we for our part must meet this condition.

DREAMS OF GREATER STRENGTH.

"We must make ourselves stronger and harder to be attacked on our borders and coasts than we were at the beginning of this war, not for the sake of striving for world supremacy—with that we have been falsely charged—but in order to maintain ourselves against our foes. The re-

sult of the war must not be negative but positive.

"It is not a question of saving ourselves from being destroyed, weakened, dismembered or plundered. We must gain real securities and guarantees both as a recompense for the unheard trials and sufferings we have endured and as a security for the future.

"In the face of the feelings against us which this war will leave the simple re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum for Germany would mean a loss and not a gain.

REALIZES HUN POPULATION.

"We shall not be able to say with a good conscience that our general situation has been bettered by the war unless the strengthening of our political, economic and military power considerably outweighs the enmities engendered by the conflict."

Prince von Buelow maintains that it is important "to retain, restore and strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not cross swords, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influence the feelings of the people against us during this war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justified."

The Socialists come in for a good word from von Buelow, and he expresses the belief that co-operation between them and the Government will be easier after the war.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 3, 6:40 p.m.—The surrender of the remnant of the German garrison in La Boisselle was officially announced this afternoon.

By Frederick Palmer.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 3, via London, 4:51 p.m.—A further advance has been made by the British forces to the east of the Ancre river.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 3.—Pressing on east of Albert, British troops have occupied a higher position near the strongly fortified position of Fricourt, which was taken from the Germans yesterday afternoon. The number of prisoners now totals 4,000.

North of the Ancre valley, the situation is unchanged. On the remainder of the front the situation is described by returning officers as "promising."

The most violent fighting was going on this morning at La-Boisselle, east of Albert, which was captured by the British on Saturday.

The Germans are bombarding Montauban, another village taken by the British in the Saturday advance. British guns were cannonading German positions at Thiepval early today.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 3, via London, 5:05 p.m.—Following is the text of the War Office report of today:

"The continuation of the British and French attacks on both sides of the Somme did not win any advantage, generally speaking, north of the river. The enemy suffered extraordinarily heavy losses in this region.

"South of the river we withdrew into the second line positions during the night the division which we recalled from the first line to the intermediary line positions.

"There was the same degree of activity on the fronts which have not been attacked.

"West of the Meuse (Verdun front) attempts of the French to retake captured trench sections of Hill 304 led to minor infantry engagements. East of the Meuse the enemy again exhausted himself in fruitless attacks on the village of Thiaumont and on Froide Terre ridge. In one of these attacks the enemy temporarily penetrated our foremost trench, about 600 metres southwest of the village, but he was driven out again immediately.

"The hill battery of Damloup, northeast of Vaux fort, has been in our possession since Sunday night. We took 100 prisoners and several machine guns.

"French detachments advancing against German positions in the wood of Le Pretre, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, were repulsed easily.

"Numerous aerial engagements were fought yesterday and six enemy aviators were brought down. Four fell within our lines. Lieut. Parschau his sixth. An enemy biplane was brought down over Douai and another, on Saturday, east of Perwyse, by our anti-aircraft guns. Two French captive balloons were brought to earth in the neighborhood of Verdun by our aviators."

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 3.—The reserves which the Germans rushed up to the Somme region to check the Franco-British offensive began to make themselves felt yesterday afternoon and last night, according to the latest reports received here.

The fighting reached a pitch of exceptional desperation but, nevertheless, the German efforts to check the Allied advance failed. The Franco-British Allies, these reports say, retain the initiative unimpaired and, as the result of the day's fighting, have materially advanced their line and strengthened their hold on what they had previously won.

The capture of Curlu especially, in view of rapid progress on the Somme represents a great step forward, for the village bars the road leading to the only points where the river can be passed.

The French troops have now before them on their road to Peronne, their goal, a series of hummocks each of which is crowned by a village, ending in a narrow plateau.

The British on their part, have made steady progress toward Bapaume which is an important centre on account of the intersection there

of the main highways which apparently are their objective.

By Frederick Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS in France, July 3, via London.

—Fighting continues intense on virtually the whole British front. Above the Ancre there has been no important change.

The British have heavily bombarded Thiepval.

At La Boisselle severe fighting is proceeding.

North of Fricourt the British have pushed their positions forward to higher ground. The situation here is promising for the British.

A heavy shelling of Montauban by the Germans continues. The British appear to be well established in the town.

The number of German prisoners taken in the south so far exceeds 4,000.

The weather continues favorable.

FRENCH MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 3.—In a brilliant night attack that threw the Germans back on a wide front, French troops last night, captured the village of Herbecourt, advancing to within five miles of the heart of Peronne, one of the immediate objectives of the Allied offensive.

They also captured on a three-mile front German second-line trenches between Mireaucourt wood and Assevillers. The new gain is on the south bank of the Somme.

"Between these two points, during the course of a most brilliant encounter, the French carried Herbecourt village (five and one-half miles west of Peronne)" the statement says.

South of Assevillers, the French made further progress, spreading their advance on the south bank of the Somme to the village of Estrees, seven and one-half miles southwest of Peronne.

North of Estrees village and between Estrees and Assevillers the French made important gains, capturing prisoners and heavy artillery pieces.

"Toward Awre, in the region of Dancourt, the Desloges wood was cleaned of the enemy by the French grenade reconnaissances," says the report.

"North of the Somme, there were no German attacks during the night on our newly gained positions."

Scottish Pipers Play Regiment to Charge

North of the Ancre yesterday was quiet except for vicious in-and-out fighting in the sections of the first line German trenches held by the British. Here the Germans, in great force in the day attack, kept to their dugouts forty feet deep during the bombardment.

They then rushed out with machine-guns to receive the British advance. Ulster troops drove through the ridge north of Thiepval most gallantly, but were forced to retire before the fire of the machine-guns.

The northern attacks on Saturday served as a diversion which led to the success at Fricourt yesterday and Montauban. Everywhere the German machine-guns were numerous, and the German machine-gunners fought to the death as the British closed in on them. A German counter-attack at Montauban yesterday was mowed down by the British machine-guns.

The weather was fair and hot yesterday, merciful to the wounded. There are many tales of heroism. Scotch pipers played their regiments to the charge. A private of eighteen when all the officers of his company had been killed, came on and captured a machine-gun.

Many German dead are lying on the ground taken by the British at Montauban and Mametz, and the British litter bearers were busy all day bringing the German wounded in.

ten miles, extending from the outskirts of Hardecourt, north of the Somme to a point south of Estrees village.

French critics, while entering no high hopes of an immediate piercing of the German front, point out that the Allied gains have been made on a much larger front than marked the beginning of the Crown Prince's attack on Verdun.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the statement follows:

"North of the river Somme the enemy last night made no attack upon the positions conquered by us and which we are now organizing."

"South of the river Somme the fight has been continued with complete success for our arms. Yesterday evening and last night we entirely occupied, along a front of more than five kilometres (3 miles) the two lines of trenches of the second German position, from the Mercacourt wood, which is in our possession as far as the edge of Assevillers."

"Between these two points we took possession, as a result of a brilliant engagement, of the village of Herbecourt, which had been defensively organized by the enemy."

"Further to the south we have made progress in the direction of Assevillers, the northern and western boundaries of which are in our hands."

"To the north of the village of Estrees, and between Estrees and Assevillers, our troops have made perceptible progress."

"More prisoners and more pieces of heavy artillery, the counting of which has not yet been completed, were captured by us during these recent actions. According to information at hand, it has been established that more than thirty-nine German battalions participated in the attack along the French front on July 1."

According to the statements of prisoners, thirty-one of those battalions suffered very heavy losses and

are at present completely disorganized. Most of the prisoners taken by us July 1 and July 2 are very young. As a result of the questioning of those men in our hands it has been learned that the preparatory fire of our artillery was very effective, not only in annihilating defensive organizations, but in rendering impossible all lateral communication behind the lines and in preventing the bringing up of provisions. At the same time our artillery fire made it impossible for the enemy to transmit orders to the troops engaged in the operations."

During the preparatory offensive fire of our artillery, French aviators set fire to thirteen captive German balloons. Two others were set on fire the first of July. During the attack our aeroplane scouts were masters of the front."

"During this time only nine aeroplanes of the enemy showed themselves, and not one crossed our lines. Of these nine machines one was destroyed."

"South of the river Avre, in the region of Dancourt and in the vicinity of the Wood des Loges, French reconnoitring parties penetrated the German trenches and cleaned them out with hand grenades. In the region of Lassigny a surprise attack against a trench of the enemy was successful at Verlot wood, near Canny-Sur-Matz."

"Another French patrol made some prisoners in the region of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent. In the Champagne district one of our patrols took some prisoners not far from Prunay and brought back a rapid-fire gun."

BRITISH REJOICE OVER CAPTURE OF FRICOURT RESULTS ARE REVIEWED

**German Lines Have Been Penetrated to Depth
of Two Miles in Some Places—Allies' Aim to
Extend Hold Over Three Rolling Plateaux.**

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS in France, via London, July 3.—There is rejoicing in the British army at the close of the second day of the battle of the Somme, over the taking of Fricourt, which the capture of Mametz and Montauban yesterday left as a sharp German salient.

The British guns surrounded it with curtains of fire, and, after a heavy pounding, the British troops rushed through the debris, taking the survivors prisoners at two o'clock this afternoon.

Later they stormed Fricourt Wood and from the neighboring hill it could be seen that the Germans, as they were forced from the wood, were holding up their hands in surrender.

Included in the same panorama was the bombardment of Laboiselle, followed by a British infantry attack. When it faced the machine guns, which artillery had not reached, the line advanced unwaveringly into the German positions and was lost to view.

The possession of Fricourt and the wood means command of the ground toward Bapaume, and the German guns, which had been hidden in the valleys of the front, have now been disclosed to the British observations and must withdraw or be put out of action.

The French have taken six thousand prisoners, according to the latest estimates, while the British, though reporting the capture of 3,500, later declared that the estimates were too low. Owing to the nature of the battle, it is not doubted that the casualties are very high.

may go down as far as Roye or beyond.

This is an open and undulating countryside, well cultivated and wooded, with only the usual roads and railways of an agricultural district. There is no large city or great strategic junction of railways that might be described as the immediate objective.

English officers who know the district in which the French offensive is taking place say that the first day's results augur very well.

This is the first time in the war that any serious fighting has taken place on the front south of Arras. The Germans have neglected it, doubtless because, unlike Ypres, which offered them the lure of the Channel ports, it presented no objective of any value.

Just because of the comparative absence of large centres and roads and railways, the German defences here are less advantageously placed than in any other sector between the Aisne and the North Sea.

WHOLE SALIENT IN DANGER.

Although an immediate geographical objective may be lacking, a serious breach on the German front in this sector would affect the whole position in Northern France. The German line in France forms a great salient with its apex near Compiègne, pointing toward Paris. Any break in that salient endangers the whole.

It is expected that the offensive will be conducted with the same tireless energy and after somewhat the same method as the German offensive against Verdun—blow after blow being delivered along the whole front and at one sector after another.

It is pointed out that exaggerated expectations must not be built upon the first stroke. It must be regarded only as the beginning.

Day by day during the long campaign at Verdun the German papers have been counselling patience to their readers. They warned them that nothing like a catastrophe was to be expected in modern warfare and pointed out that any advance must be gained methodically and stage by stage and that the effect and cost only must be reckoned in the sum total. The same advice is now given to the British public.

THINKS GERMANS SURPRISED.

H. M. Tomlinson, formerly the correspondent of the Daily News at British headquarters in France, writes:

"The topography of the Anglo-French offensive is totally unlike the flat, aqueous, monotonous plains of Flanders. The Somme is a formidable bar to any sweeping advance, for it often flows deep and wide between high escarpments and chalk downs, breaking into innumerable channels. There are spacious and largely unsurveyed marshes throughout the valley.

"The river fronts the French in a parallel line for some distance. For some distance the British have been between them and the town of Bapaume ranges of very considerable hills.

"The writer believes that the choice of this country for an offensive must have surprised the Germans. The blow must have struck them where they least expected it. He visited the area when the British took it over from the French, and the change from Flanders is quite

BRITISH PUBLIC IS CALM.

The British public still displays the same quiet enthusiasm, determination and confidence, fully understanding that no great drive like that carried out by the Russian commander, General Brussiloff, is possible against the depth, strength and rail power of the formidably organized German front, and that great sacrifices and possible setbacks must be prepared for. Many regrets are heard that Kitchener had not lived to see the results of his work. This is the first great battle in which the military legions he created are being put to the test.

Kitchener's armies have virtually replaced the first small expeditionary force sent but under Field Marshal French, which had to sustain the early battles of the war. It is also the first time that a great offensive has been carried out under well organized, co-ordinated allied strategy, not on the western front alone, but over the whole field of operations, and confidence is felt that the allied commanders have no intention to risk reckless sacrifices of life for a mere spectacular advance. As one correspondent writes:

"There is no longer any attempt to pierce as with a knife, but a slow, continuous, methodical push, leading to the day when the enemy's resistance will crumble at some point."

EFFECT OF BRITISH FIRE.

M. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, suggests that the comparative feebleness of the German artillery response to the British bombardment arose from the same cause as the shortage of food in the German trenches, namely, the deadly character of the almost ceaseless British barrage fire, which in the past week has hampered the transport service.

He warns the British people that although the situation looks promising, too much should not be expected, and adds:

"We are fighting a determined, resourceful foe, and though he has now been smitten harder than ever before by the British army, it would be unwise to underrate his powers of resistance in the face of a highly menacing position."

"The villages close to the firing line were inhabited and untouched by shells. Nothing seemed to happen. Each army held its position strongly but quietly. The arrival of the British stirred the Germans into anxiety and places like Hebuterne and Fricourt became fairly lively."

BATTLE FRONT IS DESCRIBED.

LONDON, July 3.—The British line of attack extends, roughly, from the outskirts of Arras to the British point of junction with the French on the River Somme. The battle-front along which the French are co-operating is not described, but

German Lines Are Penetrated for Two Miles in Places

LONDON, July 3.—The official British despatches issued yesterday report the continued success of the combined Anglo-French offensive. The Germans put into operation strong counter-attacks during the night and are apparently making desperate resistance, but the British troops have occupied Fricourt and the French have captured Curlu and have seemingly nowhere had to yield the ground already gained.

The German lines in some places have been penetrated to a depth of two miles, and the prisoners taken by the French and British in the two days number many thousands.

North of the Somme, where the French and British armies make contact, various points of tactical value have been taken. The Allied struggle is to extend the hold over three rolling plateaux of from 3 to 100 feet high, which stretches around Albert.

At Fricourt, Contalmaison and Dommecourt, the Germans made a most desperate resistance with a view to defending the high road which extends from Arras to Bapaume and Peronne and which is one of the main arteries of the western operations.

The German official report generally confirms the success of the first day's British operations, admitting the withdrawal of the Germans from their first line trenches and the abandonment of heavy material therein.

The sun rose brilliantly, promising another fine day. This was even more welcome than yesterday to artillery observers, who must move the guns and carry forward the fire to protect the infantry advance. On the average clear day, from this point of view in front of the valley of the Ancre River, both the German and the French trenches are visible. Ridges and hills, rich farming lands and numerous villages roll away to the westward. To the north one sees almost to Dommecourt and south to Bray, near the banks of the Somme.

This and the other bank of the Somme, where the French are co-operating with the British, is the theatre of the most extensive action of any yet begun on the western front, and which the Allies hope may prove the first stake in the turning of the tide against the Germans. Every one of the villages within the range of vision will be fought over, as were those in front of Verdun.

But this morning something more than a mist was rising from the dew-laden fields, and hid the landscape. From 6 o'clock to 7:30 all the guns along the twenty-mile front were for the first time firing their fastest in a chorus of final blasts, cutting wires and demolishing trenches.

The rapid fire of small calibre weapons resulted in a continuous roll, while only the guns of big calibre, with their heavier reports above the monotone, had perceptible intervals between the blasts.

The trenches were hidden by a curtain of smoke, punctured with vicious flashes. Toward that cloud, which shrouded every form of destruction within the power of man, the reserves were moving forward. Far above the observation balloons, motionless in the still air, a squadron of aeroplanes was seen flying to its work, spotting targets for the artillery.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IS DESCRIBED BY PALMER FROM START SATURDAY

Associated Press Correspondent Gives Vivid Picture of Opening of Greatest Battle in British History—Secrecy Observed

By Frederick Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1.—From a hill a

correspondent watched the beginning of the great British offensive this (Saturday) morning. For weeks he had witnessed preparation for the first considerable effort of the new British army. Notwithstanding the fact that troops were moved to the front in immense numbers for the attack, there are still remaining billets in the rear which apparently are unnecessary in working out the present plans.

With deliberate and methodical precision, the gathering of human and mechanical material proceeded. The whole line was included in the preliminary bombardment, for the purpose of deceiving the Germans as to the point of attack.

Overwhelming as was the power of the guns, the grim and significant spectacle was the sight of detachments of infantry, in field fighting equipment, moving forward until finally the dugouts were hives of khaki, about to swarm forth for battle. Each officer had maps and directions in detail of the part his unit was to play in the complicated scheme of attack. The men had sewn in their uniforms insignia designed to designate the different units amid the dust and smoke of action.

As the battalions marched they sang the tunes they used to sing on the drill grounds at home after they responded to Kitchener's call. There were quiet and undemonstrative English, speaking with Yorkshire or Cornwall accent, or maybe breaking out in gibes in the slang of the London cockney. There were brawny Scots, with kilts and steel mushroom helmets, suggesting medieval men-at-arms. An Irish battalion was whistling "The Marsellaise." The men realized the fearful work ahead.

"But it is in the contract," said a young Englishman. It is what we expected. It is our turn to make good.

As the days of the bombardment passed, the air of expectancy was noticeable everywhere through the army. Last night the word was passed that the infantry was to make the assault this morning. At dawn the correspondent ascended a hill in the region of Albert.

The battle is characterized by the British effort to surround villages which the Germans have made a strong point of resistance.

At 6 o'clock last night the British were around Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel, and fighting at this time was continuing determinedly, the first stage of what promised to be a long action developing.

Among the troops opposite the British, it has been found, were the Prussian Guard reserve division which fought at Loos and Neuve Chapelle.

The station at Lille was bombarded today by British aviators. On its return the squadron was attacked by twenty Fokkers, two of which were brought down in flames. All the British machines reached their home base.

Few German machines were seen in the air this afternoon.

Many raids continue to be made by the British along the northern part of the line.

ALLIES CONSOLIDATED GAINS.

Later.—The first stage of offensive over the longest front the Entente Allies have attempted, and the most extensive action of the war for the British, finds both the British and French consolidating their gains.

South of the Ancre river, where the infantry swept forward, Curlu was captured by the French and Montauban, Mametz and Fricourt were taken by the British with almost unbroken success, though again heavy curtains of fire and delays due to stubborn resistance at some points, and particularly for the British from a German trench called "Dancing Alley."

Word came back that the destruction by artillery of the first line trench was so complete that one British battalion occupied it with the loss of a single man. The Germans in their defensive tactics in many instances left the first line trench lightly held and then shelled it when occupied by the British, but the British carried on the fight to the second line.

The Germans in large force fought fiercely north of the Ancre. At Gommecourt and Beaumont-Hamel there was a terrible complicated intensity of action, with every method of destruction—like Verdun—with the Germans as defenders.

When the attack was made in the morning the mist in the valleys made it difficult for the infantry units to keep in touch with each other, or the gunners to follow their advance, but a brilliant sunshine continued through the day with clear air and summer heat.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT INDICATES THAT THE 5TH C.M.R. HAS SUFFERED MOST SEVERELY. HERE IS THE NON-COM. STAFF



Left to right, sitting: Sergt. J. J. Harold, Sergt. J. G. Cochrane, Q.M.S. L. R. Batchelor, Sergt.-Major L. G. Mackness, Sergt. J. A. P. Scarth, Sergt. H. L. Matheson, Sergt. C. F. G. Cooney, Sergt. J. Dalton.
 Standing, left to right: L.-Corp. W. R. Kay, L.-Corp. E. C. Styles, Corp. C. N. F. Carnsew, Corp. L. B. Rodgers, Corp. J. E. R. Barratt, Corp. J. H. G. Lawford, L.-Corp. Bouthillier.

TWO YEARS AGAINST FORTY.

At 7.30 o'clock the rapid-fire trench mortars added their shells to the barrage pouring upon the first-line German trenches. After ten minutes of this, at 7.50 o'clock, the guns lifted their fire to the second line of German trenches as if they were answering to the pressure of a single button, and the men of the new French army leaped over their parapets and rushed toward the wreckage which the guns and mortars had wrought.

Very close at hand they were visible only a moment before being hidden by the smoke of the German shell which curtains over what remained of the trenches. The Germans had to yield to "two years of our preparedness against forty for the Germans," said a staff officer, "and we have satisfactorily started in on our first trial of our new divisions in the main work of a big attack."

Nothing was to be seen from the hill except smoke flashes, through which the famous figure of the Virgin atop the tower at Albert, struck by a shell early in the war, but still in place, although tipped at an angle, showed dimly.

It was not long, however, before fast ambulances began coming down the roads, and batches of half-starved prisoners were being brought in, too dazed to appreciate their escape after having been marooned five days in their dug-outs without food by the British fire curtain. Into headquarters, from out that inferno of confusion to the eye, came reports making the whole movement intelligible.

FIGHTING WAS INTENSE.

Later.

In pushing their offensive against the Germans, the British have taken the village of Mametz. The progress of the battle has been marked by steadily increasing intensity of the fighting throughout the day.

North of the River Ancre it has been particularly severe. The enemy in several villages offered a strenuous resistance, but the gallantry of the British troops resulted in their gradually working around various strong points.

The operations are being favored by fine weather.

VILLAGE CHURNED TO DUST.

On Saturday afternoon at four o'clock the village of Trielval was still being desperately held by the Germans. The place was visible to the observer before the British opened another artillery attack which seemed to be churning it to dust, making it impossible for any human being to survive even in the strongest redoubt.

The British mortars also were busy, the projectiles glinting under the sun as hundreds of them followed one another, like a juggler's balls, into the vortex of fire.

The destruction of six German sausage-shaped observation balloons by British airmen early in the week evidently was a serious loss as none has been replaced. It was noticeable that the British aeroplanes over the battlefield greatly outnumbered the German machines.

Indignation was expressed by both the British and the French staffs over the statement in yesterday's German wireless communication that a British air raid over Lille had bombed the church of St. Saviour. The statement was fiercely branded by the officers as a lie. Lille, it was pointed out, has been within reach of the British heavy guns for a year without bombardment and that the Entente allied machines bombed only railway stations and military points and continue to do so.

PREPARATIONS KEPT SECRET.

Infinite care and pains had been taken to keep secret the preparations for the great offensive, and the location of the line where the big push was to be made. For many weeks the work went on, with silence required on the part of all officers, but most of them were so limited to their own areas that they did not know what was happening in the others.

At all the messes, including the officers', the subject was barred from discussion, although all knew. The only spoken references took place at consultations, and the official orders naturally bore on the matter.

Battery emplacements were constructed, and batteries were placed in position, and troops were marched up, at night, with no lights. The soldiers and company officers only understood that they were expected to leave their trenches at a certain time with a certain objective.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR FRONT.

Before the action, General Sir Douglas Haig moved his temporary headquarters nearer the front, where the chiefs of his staff departments were at call and reports from all sections came promptly by telegraph and telephone, which carried his instructions back to the front, while he was also in touch with French headquarters by telephone.

With the attack beginning at 7.30 Saturday morning by 8 o'clock the staff had reports as to whether the different units had already held the first line of German trenches or were advancing beyond. So it was known how far each had carried out the part assigned to it.

Difficulty in keeping up communications through the curtains of shell fire and making observations through the smoke were not the smallest items of the preparations.

INTENSELY DRAMATIC SCENE.

During the bombardment the Associated Press correspondent made a most picturesque journey, working his way forward through transport and reserves on the march to a high point, and had a view of the shelling in the darkness which was probably the most terrible display of fireworks in all times.

Far in the distance those flashes in quick succession are the French 75's on the hills above the Somme. Other flashes of the same kind far to the north are the British field guns. Nearby, the small calibres made ugly sharp flashes from their muzzles, and the big calibres, larger ones, as the missiles go swishing through the dewy night air and burst in balls or expanding flame.

A flaming sheet is laid across a ridge, and that is the barrage fire of German guns anticipating a British attack.

A long billowing glow as of phosphorescent mist—and that is the spray of high explosives from the stak and mortars sent from behind the British to the German trenches. Sheets and chains of man-made lightnings show trees and buildings, or ruined walls, in weird silhouettes.

such a depth that the effort can only be made on a narrow front. The battle has opened successfully. We cannot put into words all our hopes in it.

British Press Is Urging Patience

LONDON, July 3.—The London papers in their editorials deal with the situation on the British front in somewhat reserved fashion, some of them pointing out that it is not yet known whether this is really the long-awaited "big push" or only another felt in greater force than any of the previous movements. Following are extracts:

The Graphic:

"Our bombardment is still being maintained along the front, and the enemy does not know whether at any moment there will be a rush on another stretch of line. The necessity of sending adequate reinforcements to cope with the situation may necessitate the Germans abandoning their enterprise against Verdun."

The Express:

"The war has entered a fresh, and probably the last phase. Our hopes may well be high, but our patience must continue."

The Daily News:

"The fact that Germany has lost the offensive does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. We cannot tell what her temper may be under the shadow of defeat—whether she will fight to the last ditch, or seek to save the utmost from the wreckage. It is enough to know that the great current of the war has changed and that humanly speaking, there is no power visible that can turn the current back into the old channels. The end may still be far off; we cannot tell. But today we know that victory is assured."

The Daily Telegraph:

"With so good an overture we may expect the main body of the work equally to flatter our hopes."

The Morning Post:

"The task confronting the Allies is long, bloody and difficult. The people at home must steel themselves to the painful fact that the offensive must involve heavy losses. The end is not in sight, but the thing must be fought to a finish, and we shall see to it that the sacrifices are not made in vain."

The Daily Mail:

"The Allies' offensive is the surest and quickest way to victory. 'Prussian ambitions,' it says, 'can never be broken on French or Russian soil. Unless the Allies can invade Prussia and dictate peace on Prussian soil all the great sacrifices will have been in vain. Germans kept the horrors of war from German soil and in that fact is its great strength.'

"We can regard this war as won unless the avenging sword of the Allies is thrust far into the heart of the German empire."

British and French Official Reports Indicate How Great Drive Progressed from Outset on Saturday Morning—First Estimates of Germans' Losses Too Low—Much Booty Taken

LONDON, July 3.—The official report from British General Headquarters last night concerning the great drive on the west front follows:

"Heavy fighting has taken place today in the area between the Ancre and the Somme, especially about Fricourt and Laboiselle.

"Fricourt was captured by our troops about two p.m., and remains in our hands, and some progress has been made east of the village.

"In the neighborhood of Laboiselle the enemy is offering stubborn resistance, but our troops are making satisfactory progress. A considerable quantity of war material has fallen into our hands, but details are not available.

"On either side of the valley of the Ancre the situation is unchanged. The general situation may be regarded as favorable. Later information of the enemy's losses shows that our first estimates were too low.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes were very active in co-operation with our attack north of the Somme, and afforded valuable assistance to our operations. Numerous enemy headquarters and railway centres were attacked with bombs.

"In one of these raids our escorting aeroplanes were attacked by twenty Fokkers, which were driven off. Two enemy machines were seen to crash to earth and were destroyed.

"Some long-distance reconnaissances were carried out in spite of numerous attempts by enemy machines to frustrate the enterprises. Three of our aeroplanes are missing. Our kite balloons were in the air the whole day."

A previous official report, issued yesterday afternoon at 7:45 p.m., stated that Fricourt, a town three miles east of Albert, the scene of desperate fighting between the British and Germans since the Entente Allied offensive was begun yesterday morning, had been captured by the British.

The text of this official announcement says:

"Substantial progress has been made in the vicinity of Fricourt, which was captured by us at 2 p.m. today.

"Up to noon today some 800 more prisoners had been taken in the operations between the Ancre and the Somme, bringing the total up to 3,500 including those captured in other parts of the front last night."

Vast Labyrinth of Hun Trenches Taken

The early morning reports dealing with the operations during Saturday night, said the British troops in their great drive in France had captured a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles to a depth of 1,000 yards, and the villages of Montauban and Mametz. Two thousand German prisoners have been taken.

The text reads: "Heavy fighting continued all day between the rivers Somme and Ancre and north of the Ancre to Gommecourt, inclusive. The fight on the whole of this front still continues with intensity.

"On the right of our attack we have captured a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles to a depth of 1,000 yards, and have

stormed and occupied the strongly fortified villages of Montauban and Mametz.

"In the centre of our attack on a front of four miles we have gained many strong points, while at others the enemy is still holding out, and the struggle on this front is still severe.

"North of the Ancre Valley to Gommecourt, inclusive, the battle is equally violent, and in this area we have been unable to retain portions of the ground gained in our first attacks, while other portions remain in our possession.

"Up to the present two thousand German prisoners have passed through our collecting stations, including two regimental commanders and the whole of one regimental staff.

"The large number of enemy dead on the battlefield indicates that the German casualties have been very severe, especially in the vicinity of Fricourt.

"Last night parties of our troops penetrated the German trenches at various points on the front between Souchez and Ypres, in each case inflicting casualties on the garrison before withdrawing. One raiding party captured sixteen prisoners.

"Yesterday, in spite of a high wind a large amount of successful work was done in the air. An important railway depot was attacked with powerful bombs. A large number of other bombs were dropped on depots, railway junctions, batteries, trenches and other points of military importance in the enemy's lines.

"Considerable aerial activity occurred today during the battle, but full details have not yet been collected. Our machines attacked a railway train on the line between Douai and Cambrai. One of our airmen descended to below 900 feet and succeeded in dropping a bomb on trucks, which exploded. Other pilots saw the whole train in flames and heard further explosions."

SOUTH OF SOMME.

PARIS, July 3.—South of the Somme, the French have forced their way into the second line of the German entrenchments at a number of places and have captured the village of Frise and Mereaucourt wood, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office last night. The number of unwounded prisoners taken in the two-day battle is now stated to be more than 6,000.

The text of the statement follows: "North of the Somme the battle continued all day to our advantage in the region of Hardecourt and Curly. East of this latter village we have carried a quarry which had been powerfully organized by the enemy. South of the Somme we have obtained a footing in the second line of the German trenches at numerous places. Between the river and Assevillers, the village of Frise has fallen into our hands and also the Mereaucourt wood, farther east.

"The number of unwounded prisoners captured by the French soldiers during the two days' fighting, and who have been counted is more than

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

TROOPS MAKING
PROGRESS WHILE
RESISTANCE HOT

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copy-right.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 3.—The weekend casualty lists show 143 officers, of whom thirty-six are dead, and 1,378 men, of whom 410 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the Field Artillery, East Surreys, Sherwood Foresters, Welsh Fusiliers, Sussex Black Watch, Shropshire Light Infantry, Royal Engineers, Northumberland Fusiliers and Cheshires.

Lieut. Frederick L. Pusch, of the Irish Guards, killed in action, was in Canada studying law at the outbreak of the war. He obtained a commission in the London Regiment and was transferred to the Irish Guards.

Lieut. R. W. Gascoyne Cecil, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who is wounded, was given a commission from the 15th Canadian Battalion in June last year.

WINDERMERE.

GORDONS ADD GLORY TO GREAT RECORDS

Kilties Swept Over Ground in Face of Gruelling Hidden Machine-gun Fire

London, July 4.—Several special trains loaded with wounded from the battlefield in France arrived at the three principal London stations last evening. Great crowds assembled at the approaches to the stations and cheered the men, most of whom had been wounded in the fighting on Saturday.

In a few cases the men were still so dazed that they were unable to tell what day it was, but in a majority of the cases their condition was not very serious. It is remarkable how few men were suffering from shell or bullet wounds. Most of them were victims of the bayonet, testifying to the hand-to-hand nature of the fighting. The soldiers had vivid stories of the battle to relate. A Gordon Highlander declared that the famous regiment had added a glorious new chapter at Mametz to its history.

"The Kilties led the charge," he said. "They swept over the ground and carried the first line of battered trenches without a single man falling. In the outskirts of the village, however, the Germans had concealed a number of machine guns, and a hurricane of lead was poured into those in advance. But the Gordons never hesitated. They leaped into the trenches, clearing line after line at the bayonet point; then pushed into the village, although it was still being shelled by artillery. As soon as they gained a foothold, the elevation of the guns was altered and a curtain of fire poured on to the ground behind, where the enemy supports were massing.

"Every yard of the village streets was contested, but reinforcements pushed up, and by nightfall the Highlanders had secured possession."

Duma Suspended

London, July 3.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says an Imperial ukase has been issued suspending the sittings of the Duma until November 14.

ULSTER TROOPS PRAISED Lancashire Clerks' Battalions Reached Farthest Point

London, July 4.—The British troops which stand out most prominently in today's stories of the fighting in Flanders are the Gordon Highlanders, the Ulster Division of Irishmen and the regiment at Montauban, recruited largely from the clerks of the Lancashire towns.

The Gordon Highlanders suffered heavy losses from machine gun fire in capturing Metz, where occurred what was perhaps the bloodiest fighting of the whole British advance. The conduct of the Ulster troops receives this tribute in one account:

"They acquitted themselves magnificently and their work has received the generous testimony, not only from higher officers of corps, but with perhaps what counts even more, from troops engaged on their immediate left."

The work of the Lancashire clerks at Montauban is described as follows by the correspondent of the Daily Mail: "Merit is not to be judged only by success and nobody wishes to compare or contrast merits. Everywhere the infantry fought finely, but all England will rejoice to hear that one of the farthest points of advance was reached and the most violent counter-attacks repulsed by the regiments of Lancashire clerks. They were comparatively new troops, men who had little or no experience either of country life or of physical work, but they fought like regulars with dash, infinite grit, endurance and, moreover, gaiety. What a sight it must have been to see those clerks drive the enemy from his commanding hill and crucial position?"

"The troops at their flank who fought with them and made good their great advance were farmers' boys from half a dozen Midland counties. Town and country, office and field, shook hands in that great fight and various examples of English life and blood proved their equality as notably as at Agincourt or Waterloo."

LESS PROGRESS IN NORTH British Won at Most Essential Points of Drive

London, July 4.—Some broad general criticisms on certain aspects of the fighting in the first two days of the allied offensive are emphasized in later dispatches from correspondents at headquarters. The British won in the south, where it was most essential to win the first dash. In the north they made less progress, and at some places

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 3, via London.—The Russians have launched an attack against the army of Prince Leopold, on the central section of the eastern front. The War Office report of today says the Russians succeeded in advancing at one point, but otherwise were forced to retreat with heavy losses.

The Russians also attacked at many parts along the northern part of the front, against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops, but gained no advantage. The official account of operations in the east follows:

Russian torpedo boats and the ship of the line Slava bombarded the Courland coast east of Raggasem without result. They were attacked effectively by our coastal batteries and by aeroplane squadrons and the Slava was struck.

At many points along the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg the enemy increased his fire, and repeatedly undertook advances. These led to fighting in our lines only near Nikl, north of Smorgon. The enemy was

AT HIGHER ELEVATION

British Push on Beyond Fricourt to Better Ground

British Headquarters in France, July 3, via London.—A further advance has been made by the British forces to the east of the Ancre river. To the north of the town of Fricourt the British have pushed forward and have gained ground at a higher elevation.

Fighting continues intense on virtually the whole British front. Above the Ancre there has been no important change. The British have heavily bombarded Thiepval. At La Boisselle severe fighting is proceeding.

North of Fricourt the British have pushed their positions forward to higher ground. The situation here is promising for the British. A heavy shelling of Montauban by the Germans continues. The British appear to be well established in the town.

The number of German prisoners taken in the south so far exceeds 4,000. The weather continues favorable.

How Immelman Died

London, July 3.—The death of Lt. Immelman, the famous German aviator, who was killed in combat with British fliers, is described briefly in a statement given out today by the British Aerial Board.

According to this account, Lieut. Immelman in a Fokker was attempting with another Fokker to attack a British aeroplane approaching Annay from Lens when another British flier appeared and dived on the two Fokkers, causing Lieut. Immelman to plunge perpendicularly, the wings of his machine breaking off.

War News Summary

Under command of the dashing General Foch, the French troops, which are co-operating with the British in the great offensive in the Somme River region, have made notable gains in the direction of Peronne, one of the most important strategical points along that front.

Successively they have captured Herbecourt, Feulleries and Flaucourt and further to the south French infantry stormed and occupied Assevillers. They followed this success by carrying the second line of German entrenchments as far as the outskirts of Estrees. Then came the capture of Luscourt and Flaucourt. Something over three miles was thus gained, which, added to previous gains, gives the French troops a clear advance of about six miles at the farthest point, to within three miles of Peronne.

Meanwhile the British, moving more slowly, but over a longer front, have captured Lablisselle, where the fighting for the past two days has been of the fiercest character. The British also report "substantial progress in some places" and the repulse of many counter-attacks by the Germans. British troops, however, have been forced back from some of the positions which they had taken early Monday morning, and it is evident that the German artillery fire became much heavier than during the earlier stages of the battle.

The prisoners taken by the British so far number 4,300, while the French have captured 8,000 or more. The war material taken by the French include seven batteries, three of large calibre, many machine guns and trench guns. Other batteries in casemates also fell into the hands of the French. Beyond admitting the withdrawal of a division from their first line trenches on the Somme, the German official statement makes meagre reference to the battle now in progress.

The Verdun operations apparently are slackening, although at certain points a heavy bombardment is being carried out, but the infantry are resting.

Aerial activity is increasing in connection with the battle of the Somme, hundreds of machines being engaged in reconnoitering, directing the guns and fighting. In the three days' engagement the British have lost fifteen machines.

The Russian War Office reports the capture of 2,300 prisoners in the various sectors of the eastern front. There is heavy fighting at many points on the Russian front, and the Austrians have opened a powerful offensive south of Linewka, and west of Lutsk they inaugurated other aggressive actions, but, according to Petrograd, were repulsed.

The Italian offensive continues without cessation, both artillery and infantry being employed in strong force against the Austrians.

ALLIES' DRIVE GOING SURELY AND STEADILY

Heavy Fighting All Along the
Line With Big Battle Raging
South of the Ancre River

INCREASED CONFIDENCE

Famous French General Foch
Directing Anglo-French
Operations South of
Somme — German
Confirmation

London, July 3.—Today's news is again a tale of the continued progress of the Anglo-French offensive. Heavy fighting is proceeding all along the line. The British maintain all their positions south of the Ancre River, where the battle still rages. They have captured Laboisselle, the garrison of which surrendered, and are fighting successfully around Ovillers and north of Fricourt.

The British people learned for the first time tonight that the famous French General Foch, who has won a great reputation during the course of the war, is directing the operations south of the Somme River. This has given increased confidence in the result of the Allied offensive. The French have captured Herbecourt and Assewillers and have made other substantial gains, taking additional prisoners and heavy guns. They are thus making great progress in the direction of the important German junction of Peronne, which is only a little over three miles distant from their advance at Herbecourt.

The non-committal character of the German official statement issued today is considered in London as a virtual confirmation of the success of the

Anglo-French operations. The Germans admit that the division of their forces abutting both banks of the Somme, which was partially withdrawn Saturday, has now been brought back to the second line. No data is yet forthcoming from either side as to the casualties suffered. According to the German communication, the Anglo-French losses were "extraordinarily heavy." According to unofficial British reports, however, the British casualties were less than had been expected.

All reports emphasize the tremendous nature of the British bombardment. The gunners worked so incessantly as almost to fall asleep at their guns, and when there was a slight recess in the firing, they slept easily amid the sounds of the battle.

Great importance is attached to a newly-invented mortar, which plays havoc in the German trenches. Aircraft are taking an important role in the operations. Thus far the new offensive appears to have had little influence on the battle around Verdun. The Germans are still showing undiminished vigor in the Meuse region, and the French are as steadily resisting.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 3.—The surrender of the remnant of the German garrison in La Boisselle was officially announced this afternoon.

Progress on other parts of the battlefield also is recorded in the statement, which follows: Heavy fighting continues, but it is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered.

On other parts of the battlefield some further progress has been made and some additional hostile defenses have been captured.

An earlier official statement timed at 2.40 p.m., showed that the fighting was being carried on with great intensity and varying success.

This communication follows: The battle south of the Ancre continues to be hotly contested. All positions gained by us yesterday have been maintained.

The fighting about Laboisselle and Ovillers was particularly severe. Yesterday evening we penetrated the village of Laboisselle, in which fighting is still going on. About Ovillers the fighting met with varying success. One attack early this morning secured a portion of the hostile defenses.

Four hundred more prisoners passed through our collecting stations.

A very large amount of work was done by our aircraft yesterday. In the early part of the day several attempts at offensive action on our side of the line were made by hostile aircraft in large parties. All were driven back, and subsequently the enemy's aircraft was held far behind the German lines. As a result our artillery machines were able to work without interruption from hostile aircraft.

During the day a very large number of aerial combats took place over the enemy's lines. Six hostile machines are known to have been brought down and five others were driven down severely damaged. Seven of our machines are missing.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 3, via London. — The War Office report of today says that continuation of the French and British drive on both sides of the Somme has not gained any advantage for the Allies north of the river, but south of the Somme the Germans withdrew a division to the second line positions. The communication follows:

The continuation of the British and French attacks on both sides of the Somme did not win any advantage, generally speaking, north of the river. The enemy suffered extraordinary heavy losses in this region.

South of the river we withdrew into the second line positions during the night the division which we recalled from the first line to the intermediary line positions.

There was the same degree of activity on the fronts which have not been attacked.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 3.—The French offensive south of the Somme, in conjunction with the British drive, continued last night with complete success, the War Office announced today. The French have occupied two lines of trenches of the second German position on a front of five kilometres (three miles).

The French have captured the village of Herbecourt.

East of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, the Germans captured Damloup redoubt, but the French soon after regained possession of it.

The trenches of the second German position captured by the French extend from Mereaucourt wood, which is in possession of the French, as far as the edge of Assewillers. The village of Herbecourt, taken by the French, lies between these two points. Further south the French made progress towards Assewillers and Estrees.

North of the Somme the Germans made no attack on the positions previously taken by the French. The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners. The statement says 39 German battalions participated in the fighting, and that 31 of these battalions sustained important losses.

During the artillery preparation preceding the inauguration of the offensive 13 German captive balloons were burned.

The text of the statement follows: North of the River Somme the enemy last night made no attack upon the positions conquered by us and which we are now organizing.

South of the River Somme the fight has been continued with complete success for our arms. Yesterday evening and last night we entirely occupied, along a front of more than five kilometres (three miles), the two lines of trenches of the second German position, from the Mereaucourt wood, which is in our possession as far as the edge of Assewillers.

Between these two points we took possession, as a result of a brilliant engagement, of the village of Herbecourt, which had been defensively organized by the enemy.

Further to the south we have made progress in the direction of Assevillers, the northern and western boundaries of which are in our hands.

To the north of the village of Estrees, and between Estrees and Assevillers, our troops have made perceptible progress.

More prisoners and more pieces of heavy artillery, the counting of which has not yet been completed, were captured by us during these recent actions. According to information at hand, it has been established that more than 39 German battalions participated in the attack along the French front on July 1. According to the statements of prisoners, 31 of these battalions suffered very heavy losses and are at present completely disorganized. Most of the prisoners taken by us July 1 and July 2 are very young. As a result of the questioning of these men in our hands, it has been learned that preparatory fire of our artillery was very efficacious, not only in annihilating defensive organizations, but in rendering impossible all lateral communication behind the lines and in preventing the bringing up of provisions. At the same time our artillery fire made it impossible for the enemy to transmit orders to the troops engaged in the operations.

During the preparatory offensive fire of our artillery, French aviators set fire to thirteen captive German balloons. Two others were set on fire the first of July. During the attack our aeroplane scouts were masters of the front.

During this time only nine aeroplanes of the enemy showed themselves, and not one crossed our lines. Of these nine machines, one was destroyed.

South of the River Avre, in the region of Dancourt and in the vicinity of the Wood des Loges, French reconnoitering parties penetrated the German trenches, and cleaned them out with hand grenades. In the region of Lassigny a surprise attack against a trench of the enemy was successful at Verlot wood, near Canny-Sur-Matz.

Another French patrol made some prisoners in the region of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent. In the Champagne district one of our patrols took some prisoners not far from Prunay, and brought back a rapid-fire gun.

On the left bank of the River Meuse the night passed in relative quiet, with the exception of the bombardment of our positions to the west of Hill 304. On the right bank of the river this morning at about half-past three o'clock, after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered a strong attack upon the Damloup work. They took possession of it, but our counter-attack, delivered shortly after, resulted in driving them completely out and recapturing the work, which is now in our possession.

Paris, July 3.—The French, advancing to the east of the Mereaucourt wood, have captured the Chapitre wood and the village of Feulleres. Further to the south Assevillers has been taken by an infantry assault, according to an official statement issued by the War Office tonight.

South of Assevillers the French have taken the second line of German entrenchments as far as the outskirts of Estrees and have advanced beyond the second German line, where they have captured the villages of Buscourt and Flaucourt. The total advance at this section was five kilometers.

The text of the French statement follows: North of the Somme the situation remains unchanged and no infantry action has taken place during the day.

South of the Somme our troops, pursuing their success east of the Mereaucourt woods, took possession this morning of the Chapitre wood and the village of Feulleres. Further to the south, Assevillers, the centre of a powerful defensive German organization, has been attacked and carried by our infantry after a brilliant assault.

South of Assevillers we have conquered the second German line as far as the outskirts of Estrees. In the course of the afternoon we advanced beyond the German second line and took possession of Buscourt (east of Feulleres) and Flaucourt. At this point the ground conquered by us reaches a depth of five kilometers. Enemy reinforcements which were observed in the region of Belloy-En-Santerre and others east of Flaucourt were caught under the fire of our artillery and dispersed.

On the Aslago Plateau which has fallen forward beyond the northern edge of the Assa Valley. In the remainder of this sector there was a lull in the fighting preparatory to further attacks on difficult ground.

In the Brenta Valley small encounters on the slopes of Monte Civarot resulted in considerable loss on the enemy. We took prisoners.

In the Upper But and Fella valleys the artillery was very active. In the Carso the enemy attacked our new positions east of Selz, but was driven back after brisk hand-to-hand fighting.

Our aircraft made raids on the Upper Assa Valley and returned safely.

TALE OF DRIVE IS RELATED BY PHILIP GIBBS

Some British Battalions Had Very
Severe Ordeals, Especially in
Thiepval Woods Attack

UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT

All Men Are Happy at Result
and Enthusiastic to Push
On Further—Gruelling
Machine-gun Fire
Met Them

By PHILIP GIBBS

Press Headquarters with the British Armies at the Front, July 2.—It is possible now to get something like a clear idea, though nothing like a historical narrative, of the fighting which began yesterday morning at 7.30 when the furious tempest of the British guns passed further over the German line and the British infantry left the trenches for the great adventure.

The battle goes on with success to the British arms. Fricourt, partly surrounded yesterday, was taken by assault today and the German counter-attack upon Montauban was repulsed with losses that tore gaps in the enemy's ranks.

Prisoners came tramping down in batches, weary worn men, who gallantly praise the British infantry and remember with a shudder the violence of the British gunfire.

Wounded men, who are coming out of the fighting line, ask one question: "How are we doing?" Men suffering great pain have smiles in their eyes when the answer comes: "We are doing well." The spirit of the British men is so high that it is certain that they shall gain further ground, however great the cost. The ground already gained was won by men who went "all out," as they say, with fierce enthusiasm to carry their objective quickly and utterly and cleanly. This spirit of the men is praised by all their officers as a kind of new revelation, though they saw them in trench life and in hard times. "They went across toppingly," said a wounded boy of the West Yorkshires, who was in the first attack on Fricourt. "The fellows were glorious," said another young officer, who could hardly speak for the pain in his left shoulder where a piece of shell struck him down in the Mametz wood.

Official Statement

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, via London, July 3.—The Austrians have taken the offensive in formidable force on the eastern front, but have been repulsed with heavy losses, the War Office announced today. In various sectors the Russians have taken a total of more than 2,400 prisoners and 12 machine guns.

The official statement says: Fierce battles continue between the rivers Styr and Stokhod and south of the latter. We have taken sixteen officers and more than 800 soldiers prisoners and captured nine machine guns.

In the region of Zubilno and Zaturze (west of Lutsk, Volhynia) the Austrians have taken the offensive, advancing in great force, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Eight hundred men and three machine guns were captured by us. East of the village of Ougrinov about 800 prisoners were taken.

According to supplementary reports, the army of General Letchitzky captured in the course of engagements near Pechenzyn, west of Kolomea, seven cannon and four artillery limbers.

On our right wing, in the region of Riga, our land and sea artillery bombarded the enemy's lines. An enemy aeroplane dropped twenty bombs in an effort to damage our ships, but without result. It disappeared when attacked by one of our seaplanes. On General Everi's front on Saturday night the Germans carried out a gas attack in the sector south of Smorcon and captured part of our trenches, but were subsequently dislodged.

Caucasus front.—West of Platana the Turks attacked at dawn on Saturday positions which we had captured from them the day previously, but were repulsed by our fire and counter-attack and left numerous dead on the field.

A Turkish attempt to attack our troops in the region of Djivizlyk was repulsed by the concentrated fire of our batteries.

In the direction of Gumish Khaneh the Turks delivered during the day and night a series of attacks on our positions, all of which were repulsed.

In the region of the Upper Choruk we captured on a wide front several lines of Turkish organized positions, taking guns, machine guns, bomb throwers and many prisoners. We repulsed in this direction all Turkish counter-attacks, inflicting severe losses

GERMANS MAY LOSE TOWN OF PERONNE NEXT

French Sweep Has Taken Men
Under Foch Within Three Miles
Of Enemy Concentration Point

DEFENCE IS WEAKENED

Capture of Curlu and Frise
Outcome of Brilliant As-
saults and Fierce Hand-
to-Hand Struggles
in Streets

Paris, July 3.—The third day of the battle of the Somme shows that the French-British lines have been further advanced, with the French right sweeping to the eastward, south of the Somme. A group of strategic villages, a large number of German prisoners and heavy guns have been taken.

The advanced French lines are now only three miles from the important railway junction of Peronne, the defence of which has been greatly weakened by the capture by the French on Sunday of Mereaucourt Woods, south of the Somme, and between Feuilleres and Frise. This was the strongest fortified position of the Ger-

entire front of the attack, but the French division which took Frise, continued to advance with such impetus that the Germans were unable to resist, even under the protection of this formidable work.

One of the fiercest struggles was for the stone quarry, also strongly fortified, three-quarters of a mile east of Curlu. Here the Germans tried to stem the tide by a desperate counter attack, but the French-African Colonials, with one of the most celebrated corps of the French army, rushed the position with such energy that the Germans broke before the bayonet.

The French success at Frise also was brilliant, as it straightened their line south of the elbow of the Somme, thus avoiding exposure to cross fire. The French announcement today of the capture of the village of Herbecourt, and the outskirts of Estrees and Assevillers

TEUTONS FIND SLAV ADVANCE IRRESISTIBLE

Pouring in Reinforcements in Ef-
fort to Push Czar's Men to Lutsk
—Could Only Bend Flanks

2,300 PRISONERS TAKEN

Great Austro-German Offen-
sive from Lutsk to Riga
Taking Fearful Toll of
Enemy and Is Un-
successful

Petrograd, via London, July 3.—The Russians are battering persistently at the solid wall of the German defense west and north of Lutsk, beyond the Shara River. The Germans have taken the offensive at various points and fierce battles are reported daily, but with little change in the alignment.

The Germans are pouring reinforcements to this front from Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski and Sokal, apparently making a desperate effort to push the Russians back upon Lutsk. Their only success has been to bend the Russian flank positions, at the cost of a fearful toll in dead, into an arc centering on the village of Torchin, fifteen miles northwest of Lutsk.

Along the whole line northward to Riga the Germans are attacking on widely separated and narrow fronts, but apparently without co-ordination. The only success admitted by military critics is in the region northwest of Nowogrodek, where the Germans threw a force across the Niemen. Little importance is attached to this due to the swampy nature of the terrain which, it is believed, makes the development of an offensive impossible.

General Brussiloff's advance in the Kolomen region has distinctly slowed up and is less spectacular than during the last fortnight, but continues to

NEW MORTAR IS MUCH PRAISED IN OFFENSIVE

Invention of Government Engineer
In Egypt Does Splendid Work
In Clearing Away Obstacles

AVIATORS' GREAT PART

Watched Battle from Above
and Wirelessed Back Pro-
gress, at Same Time
Keeping Away Enemy
Observers

Press Headquarters on the French front, Sunday, July 2, via London, July 3.—Machine guns played an important part in the German defence against the British attacks, and also in the British repulse of counter-attacks when organizing positions taken. Both German and British have them in amazing numbers.

During the bombardment before an infantry attack the Germans remain in dugouts so deep that they can be crushed in only by a direct hit with a 15-inch shell. Instantly the bombardment ceases they rush out and man any remaining machine guns, or even bring up machine guns from the dugouts. The British carry mobile machine guns forward, and the moment a position is occupied they emplace them.

All reports from those engaged in the fighting agree that barbed wire entanglements, however strong, have been invariably well cut, and there is universal praise for the new mortar, the invention of a Government civil engineer in Egypt, which the British have

But frequently the deep German dugouts, instead of being rallying points, become traps, with the occupants either surrendering or being blown up by bombs thrown into the entrance when they refuse to surrender. The gunners, after their weeks' bombardment, knew no cessation in their toil. Where the British advance they must move their guns forward to new positions for the next stage in the attack. When they have a recess in the firing, they fall asleep amidst the thunders of the neighboring batteries, unless they have work on new dugouts.

The aviators' part has never been so daring, so thrilling, as during this battle. One of them, in a small, fast single man machine, though the usual altitude kept over the enemy's line these days is from ten to twelve thousand feet, descended as low as five hundred feet during the battle and was able to identify the khaki of the British and the green of the Germans, as they struggled for the possession of a trench. He sent a wireless message back to army headquarters of the exact situation, the promptness of such information being invaluable. He returned with forty bullet holes in his planes, but he himself and his engines were uninjured.

DEAD PERCENTAGE SMALLER.

The percentage of dead to wounded is smaller than is usual in trench fighting. Many light wounds have been received from shrapnel and rifle and machine gun fire, but the good weather and excellent physical condition of the men mean quick recovery.

There are plenty of examples of the English phlegmatic temperament. One gunner, lifted into the air by the concussion of a shell, said after he came down: "I wish they had provided cushions." A corps commander, after all plans were complete for the attack at 7.30 o'clock in the morning, said before lying down to sleep: "Wake me at 7.45. The first reports will be in by then."

At army headquarters of the different commanders everything seems to be going on as usual, in quiet, business-like fashion, amidst the battle.

MAJOR F. P. BUCHANAN.

Major Fitz-Herbert Price Buchanan, 212 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount, who was killed in action on June 28th, and whose name appeared in yesterday's casualty list, went overseas with a local Highland battalion in 1914. He was the second son of the late Wentworth J. Buchanan, of Montreal, and Mrs. Buchanan, now a resident of Knowlton.

In 1912, he married Edith Marion Shorey, daughter of C. L. Shorey and Mrs. Shorey, of Montreal.

After his arrival in England, Major Buchanan underwent a serious operation and it was some time before he went to the front. As the last report Mrs. Buchanan had of her husband was favorable as to his welfare and safety, it was, therefore, a great shock when the official news was received that he had been instantly killed in action.

Major Buchanan was a cousin of Lt.-Col. Victor Buchanan, at present in command of one of the Montreal battalions at the front.

NEW BATTALION TO START IN FALL

Lt.-Col. Ballantyne Will Begin
Work for N.C.O. Class
on September 1st

PIONEERS PROGRESSING

Men Freed from Composites
Now Joining—Recruits Come
from Florida to Join
Irish Rangers

At a meeting recently held by Lt.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne, of the 245th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, it was considered that in fairness to other regiments now organizing for active service, it would be better to delay regular work. It was therefore decided that the organization of the N.C.O. Class should not start until September 1st, and that regular recruiting should begin on October 30th, by which time the other battalions should be well under way.

Various matters were discussed at the meeting, among others the question of starting to recruit for the Non-Commissioned Officers' Class. Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne explained that although his regiment had been authorized at the same time as the 244th now recruiting under Lieut.-Col. McRobie, he considered it inadvisable to start recruiting even for the non-com class at once, because if he did such procedure would seriously interfere, not only with the recruiting of Lieut.-Col. McRobie's regiment, but also with other overseas units now recruiting in the city.

It was therefore decided that it would be more equitable to allow the other battalions to get well under way, and any reports which have appeared to the contrary did not emanate from Colonel Ballantyne. It was further decided to commence active recruiting for the N.C.O. class on the 1st of September, next, and continue after that date for some time in the training of the non-com. officers, so that when the rank and file are recruited the regiment will be in a position to handle the situation in a thoroughly efficient manner.

Active recruiting will commence about the end of October and all who consider joining an overseas unit will then have an opportunity of joining one of the most up-to-date and best equipped units that has ever left Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne believes that for the welfare of the men who are to serve under him, the most thorough organization must be perfected, not only to assure the efficiency of the regiment but particularly to assure the comfort and health of the men, thus rendering every man under his command an efficient and willing soldier. Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne's powers of organization are favorably known throughout the Dominion. He has been for many years a large employer of labor, and, in consequence, those serving under him are certain of being accorded fair and equitable treatment.

Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne will be in a position in the next few weeks to announce his list of officers, many of whom hold very high positions in the community.

The training of the N.C.O. Class will be under the direct superintendence of Sergt.-Major Roberts (W.O.), of the Grenadier Guards, who has probably trained more officers during the last two years than any other man in Canada.

MANY RECRUITS FOR PIONEERS.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions yesterday, the 5th Pioneer Battalion had one of the best recruiting days it has had in several weeks, no less than 17 men being accepted. On the strength of yesterday's recruiting, it is expected that the month of July will go a long way toward bringing the battalion up to full strength. The majority of the men were tradesmen of long experience.

Among the recruits of the day was John Bowle Armstrong, formerly of the 13th Battalion. Armstrong enlisted and went to England with the 13th Battalion, receiving his full training there. On the day before the 13th was to leave for France, a cablegram was received announcing the death of his father and calling him home to settle the estate of the family. Provision for his return to Canada had been made through Ottawa.

Armstrong makes no secret of the fact that he wept when he found that he could not go to the front with his regiment. He returned to Montreal in low spirits but now that he has straightened out his affairs, he is anxious to get to the front as quickly as possible, and for this reason enlisted in the Pioneer Battalion. Previous to his enlistment in the 13th Battalion he served for several years in the 5th Royal Highlanders.

Now that the Composite Battalion has been brought up almost to full strength, the officers are permitting those of the men who desire to join overseas battalions to secure their transfers. As a result, a large number of these men are now joining the Pioneers, and it is expected that before the end of the week fully 20 of them will have transferred to the Pioneers.

STARTED BAYONET TRAINING.

Because of the weather yesterday, all parades of the Pioneers were cancelled, including the muster parade, which was scheduled for 4.30 o'clock. The class in bayonet fighting, however, under Lieut. G. E. Jack, made a good start, and there were classes also in physical training. The other classes, which include musketry, machine-gun work, signalling, barrel piercing and boxing, will be started either today or tomorrow.

The success of the parade of the Pioneers on Dominion Day at Brome has caused the battalion to open a recruiting station in that town. It is expected that recruiting will be brisk at the Brome office, as a start of about eight recruits has already been made. One young man who enlisted on Saturday said that he had three brothers, all of whom would enlist with him as soon as they learned of his enlistment. All four brothers had been contemplating active service for some time.

The Sherbrooke recruiting office, which is in charge of Lieut. Neill, also reports increased activities. A delegation of Pioneers went to Sherbrooke last night and provided an entertainment in His Majesty's Theatre. The main attraction was the boxing bout between Company Sergeant-Major R. V. Talbot, of C Company, champion lightweight of Canada, and Pioneer Harvey, of Waterville, former lightweight champion of India. Among the

other selections on the programme were songs by Corporal Jack Hunter, Scotch comedian, and character readings by Quartermaster Sergeant Frank G. Armitage, of C Company. The entertainment proved a big drawing card and the battalion secured a number of recruits.

RECRUITS FROM FLORIDA.

Two brothers, Eugene and Griffith Ernest Dudley, came up from Plant City, Florida, yesterday to enlist with the Irish-Canadian Rangers, and both were accepted. Both were old Montreal schoolboys, having been born at Granby, and educated here, and at Berthier-en-Haut. Some years ago they left with their family to take up fruit farming in Florida. They state that with one exception every Canadian and Britisher in their part of Florida had gone to the war, and the last one intended going as soon as he could sell his farm.

Another recruit taken on yesterday was Herbert L. Howe, who gave up his post as secretary of the Ottawa Board of Control, to join the Rangers. He stated that a number more recruits would be coming from the Capital.

With these, fifteen men were sworn in yesterday for the Rangers, despite the fact that within two days over thirty men had to be given the "I offered to Serve" buttons, having been refused by the medical examiners. A good-sized party of the recruits will leave this evening for Valcartier.

This morning Mr. D. A. Macarow, general manager of the Merchants Bank, will address the recruiting party at the St. Catherine street headquarters, and tomorrow morning Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., will speak.

RECRUITS FOR 6TH BATTERY.

The latest recruits from Lachute for the 6th Overseas Battery, McGill, are Wm. Hay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hay, who resigned his position as school teacher at Regina to enlist, and James Ball, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ball, who has one brother in the trenches with an English regiment while another brother sailed a few weeks ago with the Overseas Mobil Veterinary Section.

SAW RUSS LANDING AT MARSEILLES

British Handed Equipment to
Stalwart Soldiers as They
Filed Ashore

MEGANTIC'S WAR RECORD

Has Been Carrying British,
Australian and Canadian
Troops Almost Since
Hostilities Began

In the twelve months since Mr. Harry Wovenden, chief steward of the White Star-Dominion liner Megantic, was last at his home at 148 Cote St. Antoine Road, the great liner on which he has been employed has taken him to ports connecting with every lively theatre of action in the present conflict except the Russian and the Mesopotamian. He returned Saturday by the steamship Dominion to pay a long-deferred visit to his home before again taking up his employment.

The Megantic has been carrying troops ever since she left Montreal a year ago, and even before that she had taken part in the transportation of the first contingent to England. There have also been among the troops transported on this vessel, since she left a Canadian port, Australians and Britishers. While the Megantic was in Marseilles, Mr. Wovenden was fortunate enough to see the first landing of the Russian troops. They were fine, big stalwart chaps, evidently fit to sustain any amount of exertion and hardship. None of them were armed, but as they came ashore each soldier was handed a rifle and complete equipment by British officials and soldiers. The townspeople gave the Russians a tremendous reception. It was said at the time that another large force of Russians was being landed at Toulon by Japanese warships and by vessels under their guard. The Megantic had just brought 3,200 Australians to France, Anzac men, who were sent almost immediately to the front.

The Megantic was at Salonika twice. The British and French have such large forces there that the town is practically a bilingual place, English and French being the languages. The vessel also took part in the landing of troops at the Dardanelles, but it suffered no misadventures, as the actual landing was taken charge of by destroyers. The Megantic took the South Wales Borderers and the Welsh Fusiliers to the Dardanelles.

Mr. Wovenden was in Alexandria only seven weeks ago, while the vessel was removing Australians to England. Most of them now being established in England for training prior to going to France, just as are the Canadians. Previously they received all their training in Egypt, but now they are being concentrated near Southampton. Units of Kitchener's army are taking their place in Egypt. In Alexandria there was little excitement. The war does not seem to be interesting the native population a great deal, and the city is not so lively as before the war.

CAPT. HOYLES WILL COMMAND DRAFT

Five Officers Nominated for
First Reinforcements for
Highlanders' Regiments

RECRUITING THIS WEEK

Call Issued for 250 Men to Fill
Ranks of 13th and 42nd
—Good Chance for
Quick Service

Regimental orders were posted with the 5th Royal Highlanders yesterday by the Acting C.O., Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall, that, on authorization from headquarters, immediate steps would be taken to raise a reinforcement draft to fill the gaps in the 13th and 42nd. If necessary, the 73rd Overseas Battalions of Highlanders. The draft will comprise a company here, and will be sent to the other side as soon as possible. It is expected that the chances are that when the men get to England they will be needed very soon to fill the ranks of the Montreal Highlanders already at the front, so that this will offer a splendid opportunity for men who wish to get into action with as little delay as possible. While the draft will be raised and go across as a company it will lose its identity when it reaches camp in England, and the men will be distributed between the 13th and 42nd Battalions as they are needed for action.

The present draft will consist of five lieutenants, eight acting sergeants, two buglers, eight lance-corporals and 232 other ranks, making a total of 255 all ranks. Already all the officers and most of the N.C.O.'s have been secured, while a large number of men of the 5th Royal Highlanders have volunteered, so that it is not likely the organization will take very long. In all probability, it was stated last night by Lieut.-Col. Birchall, other reinforcement drafts will be authorized as required, so that the battalions sent forward by the Highlanders may be kept up to strength through the mother regiment.

The following officers have been recommended for approval for the first draft:—Capt. Hugh L. Hoyles, at present Adjutant of the 5th R.H.C., and who holds his P.O. certificate; Captain James Young, at present a Company Commander with the 2nd Battalion, R.H.C., and who also has his P.O. certificate; Lieut. Henry Newman, who is qualified as captain, and is Asst. Adjutant of the 5th; Lt. R. A. C. Young and Lieut. Ivan L. Ibbotson, the latter a son of Lt.-Col. F. B. Ibbotson, a former commanding officer of the Highlanders. Lieut. Ibbotson is also a qualified instructor in bayonet fighting and physical training as well as in signalling, and is at present on duty at Valcartier Camp. He will be recalled at once to assume his new duties.

ASSUMED DUTIES SATURDAY.

Captain Hoyles has been recommended as O.C. of the detachment, and assumed his duties on Saturday, Dominion Day, with Capt. Young as second in command. Captain Hoyles stated last night that he hoped to start regular recruiting for the new draft by Wednesday or Thursday. Already a number of men from the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Highlanders have sent in their names, and they are receiving training now at the armory on Bleury street. They will be taken on the regular strength as soon as they have passed the medical examinations.

A sufficient number of qualified N.C.O.'s have also offered their services, so that the nucleus of the company will be ready at hand as soon as active recruiting starts.

It is expected that many of the battalions now being recruited in Canada will be used as reinforcements to regiments already at the front—possibly battalions with which they have no connections. But with this and succeeding drafts from the Highlanders it is arranged that they shall act as reinforcements for the three battalions that have already gone overseas from the 8th Royal Highlanders, so that men joining will have the advantage of knowing where they are going, and that they will be sent to reinforce some of the most famous regiments of the Canadian contingents. Recruits reporting to the Highlanders' Armory on Bleury street will be welcome from now on.

LIEUT. STATE IS NOW IN CHARGE OF ALL RECRUITING

Returns to Headquarters After Successful Efforts in the East

His task of raising the 117th Battalion up to strength by obtaining recruits for them in the Eastern Townships finished, Lieut. J. Milton State has returned to the headquarters of the No. 4 Military District to act as Chief Recruiting Officer of the district for the ensuing month, Major the Rev. C. A. Williams having gone away for a month's holiday.

Lieut. State, who served through the South African war and who came back to Canada in order to lend assistance in recruiting work here, has been particularly successful in the Eastern Townships, where night after night for months he has been addressing meetings in an appeal for recruits for the different overseas units. As a direct result of his meeting over 4,000 men have joined the colors, and practically the full battalion which Lieut. Col. Gilbert commands has been raised as a result of the recruiting meetings held by Lieut. State, who was accompanied by Major Dunsmore and Major Ewing.

The idea of visiting the theatres in Montreal accompanied by returned invalided soldiers and addressing the audiences between the pictures or acts originated with Lieut. State, and proved very effective in its very novelty, while in many other ways he has shown considerable enthusiasm and originality in his appeals to the manhood of the country to join the lads in khaki and fight for the defence of the Empire. He has established a number of recruiting offices throughout the Eastern Townships, and these will be feeders to the many regiments that are now being raised in the district.

KITCHENER'S ARMY STANDS FIR

British soldiers were gathering the German dead and burying their own in communication trenches. At one spot where the British suffered in charging a machine gun position, the battalion mascot, a black-and-tan mongrel dog, lay dead beside his human companions, all of whom had fallen with their faces toward the German trenches.

Officers met on the front line agreed that the new army battalions conducted themselves with the same gallantry as the regulars. Everybody on the newly-won ground close to the enemy was expecting at any moment orders to make another effort. When not "digging in" they slept in the genial sunlight, which was not so hot as yesterday.

Germans lately taken prisoners, when interviewed, indicated that battalions were rushed from as far as Rheims and Lille to meet the Anglo-French attack.

The village of Boisselle, recently so hotly contested, was observed this afternoon to be shelled no longer by British but by German guns, which told of the success of the British attacks.

Taking refuge in deep cellars, protected by house floors, layers of sandbags and debris, the Germans brought out their machine guns after the bombardment and resumed the fight. There was a small siege, but the survivors now have capitulated.

STEADY PROGRESS AGAINST ENEMY.

LONDON, July 4.—Yesterday's war news once more constituted a tale of the continued progress of the Anglo-French offensive. Heavy fighting is now proceeding all along the line. The British maintain all their positions south of the Ancre River, where the battle still rages. They

have captured Laboisselle, the son of which surrendered, and fighting successfully around Oville and north of Fricourt.

The British people learned for the first time last night that the famous French General Foch, who has won great reputation during the course of the war, is directing the operations south of the Somme River. This has given increased confidence in the result of the Allied offensive.

The French capture of Herbecourt and Assevillers and other substantial gains has enabled them to make great progress in the direction of the important German junction of Peronne, which is only a little over three miles distant from their present position at Herbecourt.

The non-committal character of the German official statement issued yesterday is considered in London as a virtual confirmation of the success of the Anglo-French operations. The Germans admitted that the division of their forces abutting both banks of the Somme, which was partially withdrawn Saturday, had been brought back to the second line.

No data is yet forthcoming from either side as to the casualties suffered. According to the German communication, the Anglo-French losses were "extraordinarily heavy." According to unofficial British reports, however, the British casualties were less than had been expected.

All reports emphasize the tremendous nature of the British bombardment. The gunners worked so incessantly as almost to fall asleep on their guns, and when there was a slight recess in the firing, they slept easily amid the thunders of the battle.

Great importance is attached to a newly-invented mortar, which plays havoc in the German trenches. Aircraft are taking an important role in the operations.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

"Substantial progress at some points" is reported in the latest official communication issued last night from British General Headquarters in France. The Germans succeeded in driving some of the British troops from positions which they had captured in the mornings, but elsewhere the German attacks were repulsed.

Describing the fluctuations in the battle around Laboisselle and south of Thiepval, the statement declares that the advantage, on the whole, remained with the British.

The text of the report reads:—

"The fight fluctuated this afternoon, about Laboisselle and south of Thiepval, the advantage, on the whole, remaining with us. South of Thiepval, hostile counter-attacks drove some of our troops from a portion of the positions which they had captured early this morning (Monday). Elsewhere many hostile at-

tacks were repulsed with heavy losses. "In some places we have continued to make substantial progress.

"The amount of captured armament and war-like stores is very considerable, but no accurate details are as yet available. The number of prisoners now reaches over 4,300.

"On the rest of the front, except for heavy hostile artillery fire at certain places, no accident of importance occurred.

"Yesterday there was a vast increase in the numbers of hostile aeroplanes on the southern sectors of our front, but, despite this, our airmen carried out in a most gallant manner all the duties assigned to them.

"Today one hostile kite balloon destroyed by us fell in flames. Since the commencement of the battle we have lost a total of fifteen machines along the whole British front."

MORE TROUBLE



Sultan of Turkey:—Your Majesty, you have gotten me into a nice fix now. Holy and sacred Mecca has been taken and the faithful know not where to turn their faces at prayer time.
The All-highest:—How about turning them toward Berlin?

WHERE THE ALLIES ARE DRIVING THE HUNS BACK



By Canadian Associated Press.
LONDON, July 4.—A verdict of death from natural causes was returned at the inquest on Pte. Earl Morris at the Machine Gun Depot who died suddenly on Sunday.
Lieut. Arthur Nowlan, of 19th Alberta Dragoons, has been dismissed in service by the sentence of court-martial.
Pte. J. S. Williams, of the A and Sert. J. M. R. Langley, have received at the Ministry of Munitions by Lord George, who, after the day the delegates were Empire trade after the war.
gress of the war and the question of who addressed them upon the progress of the Colonies, Mr. Bonar Law, yesterday by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who arrived in England Saturday, were received in Parliamentarians, who arrived in London, July 4.—The overseas

By Canadian Associated Press.
LONDON, July 4.—The overseas troops which stand out most prominently in the best stories of the fighting in the Highland Division of the Highlanders at Mon-Parliamentary from the largely from the Highlanders had secured possession.

Highlanders had secured possession. It is admitted that the British troops which stand out most prominently in the best stories of the fighting in the Highland Division of the Highlanders at Mon-Parliamentary from the largely from the Highlanders had secured possession.

BE COMMISSIONER IN FLYING CORPS

ENTENTE IS CEMENTED STILL MORE FIRMLY BY BATTLE OF THE SOMME

**British and French Battalions Combine Out of
Sheer Sentiment—London Shows Its Heart
in Welcoming Wounded—Canadians Lead
Cheering and are Cheered in Return.**

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 4.—At the extreme south of the British line, where it joins with the French, there was one of the finest assaults carried out since the great war began.

British and French battalions combined, not through any error of orders, but because of sheer sentiment.

British officers from one of the best of Kitchener's regiments commanded a score or so of Frenchmen, with the rest of the company of British Tommies fighting shoulder to shoulder with the bayonet, while southward men of the same British regiment joined with the Pollus in cleaning out the village near Hardecourt.

If ever the Entente needed to be cemented, it was in these hours, and there will be many stories of heroism to come out of the conflict.

WOUNDED WERE CHEERFUL

Last night I watched the cheerful wounded arrive at Charing Cross Station and go right into the heart of the Strand, where they were lined up.

Scores of the spectators were of a Canadian division not landed many hours. Their cheering was a feature of the reception given to those who had "done their bit."

In this first great drive these wounded were quick to notice the Maple Leaf, and they responded gaily to the men whose battalion numbers were well over the hundred mark.

Women threw roses into the ambulances and into open cars which contained officers less severely wounded and able to walk.

Everybody was cheerful and cheering. There was no celebration, no "mafficking," but, mingling with the throng, it was hard to restrain one's feelings of quiet confidence, hard to be dignified when we knew that at last we had the Huns really on the defensive.

SUNDAY EDITIONS PUBLISHED

Special editions of respectable London papers, never before published on the Sabbath, came out with the latest details of the advance, yet above it all there remains the impression that there is no rose-strewn pathway for the fighters.

There on the Somme each yard has to be gained, and each yard will be gained, and if we have to lose some headway in the shuffle there will be none so ready to interpret what the battle means as those who cheered the wounded and who searched the ambulances, hoping to find some of their own nearest and dearest.

London showed its true heart yesterday.

ROLAND HILL



MILITARY EXPERTS
IN GREAT BRITAIN
QUITE SATISFIED

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 4.—Military experts express themselves quite satisfied with the progress of the Allied offensive in Picardy. They look less for immediate sensational results than for a deliberate, methodical advance, with the least possible loss of life anticipated.

Heavy guns are already at work battering down the enemy lines. There are also new methods of raids, reconnaissances and clearing parties of bombers, all preparatory to the second general forward movement.

The difficulties of the advance are illustrated by the capture of Dom-pierre village, in which the Allies had to cross first, the German advanced line, secondly two twin trenches a hundred yards behind, protected by a field of barbed wire; thirdly, a hundred yards further on, a fourth trench similarly protected; and finally, the village itself, which

the enemy had made into a real fortress. It is quite common to find four lines of trenches to capture before a position can be won.

BRITISH GUNS DOMINATE ENEMY.

The relative slowness of the British advance, as compared with the French, is attributed to the more difficult nature of the ground.

Returned wounded soldiers note with especial enthusiasm the complete domination of the enemy by the new British heavy guns.

The enemy's resistance especially is assisted by the survival of their machine guns in deep dugouts, and other positions which no guns are able to reach.

The Allied strategy, so far as disclosed by the progress of the battle goes far to explain why Earl Kitchener, Gen. Haig and Gen. Joffre attached so much importance to Canada's heroic maintenance of the Ypres salient.

WINDERMERE.

WOUNDED WHILE ON SERVICE



This picture shows Lady Sybil Grey in her costume as a Red Cross nurse. She has been wounded severely while in active service on the Russian front. Lady Sybil is well known in Montreal, having played a prominent part in society functions during Earl Grey's term of office as Governor-General here.

LADY SYBIL GREY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, July 4. — Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of Canada, was seriously, but not dangerously, wounded while with the British Red Cross at the Russian front, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

During hand grenade practice, a grenade was thrown through a window shelter near where she was sitting, and a splinter penetrated her left cheek and jaw.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 4.—Today's casualties include 107 officers, of whom seventeen are dead, and 590 men, of whom 192 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the Royal Engineers, Cameronians, Shropshire Light Infantry, Rifle Brigade, Black Watch, Manchester and Northamptonshires.

Capt. T. O. Purdon, of the Leinsters, officially reported wounded, is an old boy of Highfield School, Hamilton.

WINDERMERE.

"Further effects of our destructive fire have been noted. In one shelter forty bodies of German soldiers were found.

"In a ravine to the north of Asseville and on the northern slopes of the village of Herbecourt the Germans suffered heavy loss. To the north of Frise one of our aviators yesterday set on fire another German captive balloon.

"Between the River Avre and the River Aisne French reconnoitring parties have been very active, penetrating the first trenches of the enemy as far as the supporting trenches located to the northeast of Beauvignes and opposite Vingre. These expeditions brought back prisoners.

"On the left bank of the River Meuse a movement of the enemy against one of our trenches on the southern slope of Dead Man's Hill

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT AT THIAUMONT IS BROKEN BY FRENCH ARTILLERY

Six Successive Attacks Preceded by Heavy Bombardment and Accompanied by Flaming Liquid Fail to Make Impression on French Defences—Enemy Draws Off With Heavy Losses

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, July 4.—The Allied offensive has not had the result of weakening the German attacks at Verdun yet. Last night the enemy made a series of six terrific onslaughts upon French positions northwest of the Thiaumont road, which the French took from them on Sunday.

Preceded by a fierce bombardment and accompanied by flaming liquid, these attacks all broke down before the terrible fire of the French artillery, which literally caused the German lines to melt away.

Not a single position attacked was taken, and when the enemy retired, the French were left in undisputed mastery of the field.

Brusiloff Smashes the Teutons' Resistance

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—Between Dubno and Sokal, Gen. Brusiloff's right wing has broken the Austro-German resistance in heavy fighting, driving the enemy westward and capturing 1,000 prisoners and five machine-guns, the War Office announced today.

An intense battle is raging in the region of Baranovitch, where the Russians, after a violent bombardment, attacked German lines, capturing fifty officers and 1,400 men.

The German War Office yesterday afternoon announced heavy Russian attacks in the Baranovitch, an important railway centre, 68 miles north of Pinsk.

The German army on this front is under the command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who pushed his advance eastward after the capture of Warsaw last summer. It is understood that he has a force of about 100,000 men strung in a thin line along the marshy region.

There have been rumors for some time that the Russians, following Gen. Brusiloff's successful offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina would extend their offensive northward by striking in force against the German centre, under command of Prince Leopold.

The object of such an offensive would be to outflank the Bavarians in the marshes and by smashing the German centre, throw back practically the whole Austro-German line from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The text of the statement follows: "On the western front, southwest of Lake Narotche, the Germans last night opened an intense artillery fire, which lasted the whole night. On the northern bank of Lake Vischnevskoye, the Germans attempted to approach our trenches during the night, but were driven back by our fire.

"In the region of Smorgon and the sector north of the town of Kravovo took prisoners and captured machine guns.

"In the region northwest of Baranovitch, a battle started after an intense bombardment. We made prisoner fifty officers and 1,400 men, besides capturing four guns.

"Fighting continues in the region of the low Lipa. Half way between Dubno and Sokal our troops, having broken the enemy's resistance, drove him back once more toward the west.

"In the course of the night we made prisoner eleven officers and 992 men, and captured five machine guns."

FRENCH AIRMEN BOMB SOFIA.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 4, 11:50 a.m. — A squadron of French aeroplanes visited Sofia this morning and dropped bombs on the military buildings there, says a Reuter despatch from Salonika.

failed because of the French fire. "On the right bank of the river the fighting was spirited all night long. Northwest of the Thiaumont work there were six successive attacks, the last one accompanied with the use of flaming liquids. They were all futile.

"The Germans were mowed down by our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry, and they suffered heavy losses without being able to drive us from our positions, all of which we retained.

"We made some progress last night on the southeastern boundary of the Fumlin wood, and we drove the enemy from a small trench located to the northwest of the battery at Dam-loup.

"In upper Alsace an attack by the enemy upon a work to the west of Aspach was easily repulsed.

GERMAN OFF

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 4.—British troops in strong force attacked German positions at Thiepval and Labrousse last night, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses, the German War Office announced this afternoon.

not repeat their at-

ICIAL REPORT

tacks against the German right north of Ancre brook. South of the Somme, strong French forces attacked at Barleup and Belleu, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Bitter fighting occurred in the village of Herbecourt, west of Peronne.

The French penetrated the village, but were afterward ejected.

Continuing their heavy attacks on the German northern front, the Russians were repeatedly repulsed around Lake Narocz, Smorgon and Mischew, with heavy losses. It was also officially announced.

The official statement says:

"While the enemy did not repeat his attacks north of the Ancre brook, he brought forward from Mametz strong forces between the Ancre and the Somme against the front from Thiepval to La Boisselle.

"South of the Somme he brought strong forces against the line from Barleux to Belleu.

"His losses under our artillery and infantry fire correspond to the great number of men employed.

"The attacks were repulsed everywhere.

"Bitter fighting took place for possession of Hardecourt, north of the Somme. French troops which penetrated our positions there were thrown out again.

"North-west of Ypres, west of La Hassee, and in the region of south-west of Lens, local enemy advances were repulsed.

"On the east bank of the Meuse fierce attacks against the hill batteries of Damloup were easily repulsed.

"Repeated official French reports regarding the recapture of the Thiaumont work and the Damloup battery are fables; also the information as to the numbers of prisoners taken during the events on the Somme.

"East and southeast of Armentieres, German patrols broke into British reconnoitring detachments, and near Exbruecke, west of Muelhausen (Upper Alsace) into French positions. One officer and sixty men were made prisoners here.

"Nine enemy aviators were brought down, five in aerial battles without any losses to ourselves, and four by

BRITISH TAKE HUN BATTALION

By Frederick Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 4, 12:45 p.m., via London, 2 p.m.—An entire battalion of the 186th Regiment of Prussian Infantry, recruited from the upper Rhine, surrendered yesterday to the British near Fricourt. The prisoners numbered twenty officers and 600 men. The battalion had been assigned for duty only a short time before to replace heavy casualties.

The British fire was so heavy and the trench occupied by the Prussians was damaged so badly that the men refused to fight longer. The situation this morning is regarded by the British as satisfactory.

South of La Boisselle the British made further progress in last night's fighting, taking more war material and prisoners.

Near Armentieres, the Germans bombarded British lines heavily and attempted a raid on British trenches. The attempt was repulsed.

German troops have recaptured a small portion of the village of La Boisselle, east of Albert, in heavy fighting. The Germans attacked after the arrival of strong reinforcements, Gen. Haig reported.

TEXT OF GEN. HAIG'S REPORT

The text of the British official announcement, issued this morning, follows:

"The enemy, reinforced by many battalions drawn from other parts of the line, continue to offer very stubborn resistance to us at all points. During the night there was heavy fighting in the vicinity of La Boisselle.

"Our troops fought with great gallantry against heavy attacks by the enemy, who recaptured a small portion of the defences south of the village. Otherwise the situation in this neighborhood is unchanged.

"Further south some progress was made during the night. We captured a wood, further war material and prisoners.

"On other portions of the front continuous trench warfare activity was maintained. Several raids were carried out. In particular, raids by the Rifle Brigade and the Sherwood Foresters were especially successful.

"In the vicinity of Armentieres, after a heavy bombardment, an attempted raid by the enemy was repulsed with losses to them, some wounded prisoners remaining in our hands."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT TODAY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 4.—Neither the French nor the Germans made any infantry attacks along the French front north and south of the Somme last night, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The report commented upon the precision of the French artillery fire in the offensive movement on both sides of the Somme. In one dugout which was wrecked by a shell forty corpses were found. The Germans are said to have suffered enormous

losses in the fighting near Herbecourt, which the French captured.

The text of the official statement follows:

"North and south of the River Somme the night passed quietly. The enemy undertook no offensive action against our troops, who have organized themselves in the positions they conquered yesterday.

"Further information confirms previous reports that the war material captured by us is considerable. Three new cannon, two of them of heavy calibre, have been added to the batteries already enumerated.

"Six machine put out of action are in our hands."

The statement dealing with operations on the eastern front follows: "Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Following their frequently increased artillery activity, the Russians in the evening and during the night attacked repeatedly

several points between Lake Narocz and Smorgon and east of Wisczniew. "They attacked with considerable forces on both sides of Smorgon, near Bobwce, northeast of Krevo and near Slolkowschna, southeast of Wisczniew, without achieving any advantage but incurring heavy losses."

"Army group of Prince Leopold—Local counter-attacks at points where the Russians first succeeded in making some advances, all yielded results, and we captured thirteen officers and 1,883 men.

"Army group of General von Linsingen—The Russians yesterday again threw strong forces, part of them recently brought up to this front, in masses against us, to stay our advance, but were repulsed. Our attack gained further ground.

"Army group of Gen. Count von Bothmer—Southeast of Tlumach, our troops in a quick advance forced back the Russians on a front more than twelve and a half miles wide, and more than five and a-quarter miles deep.

"There is no change on the Balkan front."

KAISER'S GRANDSON AN OFFICER AT 10

BERLIN, July 5, via London.—According to a traditional custom of the Hohenzollern house, Prince William, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William, and heir presumptive, was enrolled in the army yesterday, his tenth birthday. He was appointed a Lieutenant of the First Guard Infantry. The Prince, like his great-great-grandfather, Emperor William I, who became a Lieutenant in 1807, begins his military career in the midst of a great war.

Prince William also was given an honorary command with the Second Guard Landwehr Regiment.

KINLEY'S MAJORITY STANDS.

HALIFAX, July 5.—The recount in Lunenburg County was completed yesterday, resulting in the addition of four to the majority of Kinley, Liberal, over Zwicker, Conservative. The final result is: Margeson, Con., 3282; Kinley, Lib., 2992; Zwicker, Con., 2982; Donovan, Lib. 2768.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

Sir Ian Hamilton announced desperate attack by the Turks on the British positions in the Gallipoli Peninsula, enemy losing over five thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded. Austro-Germans in eastern Galicia reach the Zlota Lipa River and dislodge the Russians from the west bank; in southern Poland they are checked severely by a Russian flank attack northeast of Krasnik.

SMALL LOSSES IN PICARDY FIGHT IS ASTONISHING FACT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 5.—The astonishing feature of the Picardy battle, so far as the French are concerned, is the small loss incurred.

Reports thus far received show that one army corps which took a prominent part in the fighting lost just 800 men. The regiments which took Flaucourt did not lose a single man.

All the wounded who have been brought to Paris hospitals speak of this extraordinary immunity.

"What pleasantly surprised us," said one, "was the few losses. When we climbed out of the trenches we expected to walk into a hail of bullets. Well, I covered a mile and a quarter without hearing one whistle past. It was when we entered the enemy's lines that a Mauser bullet struck my arm. Few of my comrades were hit."

"The Germans literally had been pulverized by our bombardment. Those who were still alive in underground shelters came out at our approach and quietly surrendered."

"The six-day preparatory shelling was terrible. When the time fixed for the attack came, our major said simply, 'Now, boys, the general is counting on you.' Then he explained to us the object our attack had in view, ending with the caution, 'and when you get there, not an inch further.'"

"We were given three days' rations and off we went. We accomplished the task set us an hour before the time fixed. Helped by sappers, the troops soon put our positions into a state of defence."

"As for me, I walked back to the ambulance, and, on the way, met cooks carrying pails of hot soup and stew to the newly-won trenches."

ALDERMAN ACQUITTED.

ST. HYACINTHE, July 5.—Alderman Alphonse Gervais, on trial in the present session of the Assizes, charged with employing corrupt methods in municipal affairs, was acquitted by the jury.

BULGARS INTERN ALIENS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 5, 3:05 p.m.—According to private information received in Bucharest, says Reuter's correspondent in the Roumanian capital, the Bulgarian Government has issued a decree ordering the internment of all subjects in Bulgaria of hostile Powers and the sequestration of the property of commercial houses and industrial and other companies of hostile nationalities.

BRITISH ADVANCING TO SOUTH OF LA BOISELLE TAKE WHOLE BATTALION

Germans Bombard Armentieres and Attempt Raid, but are Repulsed — French Report Enemy Suffering Heavy Losses in Herbecourt Fight—Rumor Germans Will Retreat Further

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 4, via London, 3:40 p.m.—Referring to the announced abandonment by Great Britain of the Declaration of London, Captain I. Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, declares in that newspaper that the German Government purposes again to begin "a new and unrestricted submarine war" in order to force Great Britain to follow the rules of international law.

Captain Persius states that Germany has now such a large number of submarines that they will be able to harm British trade considerably and prevent munitions reaching France. He proposes that Germany should ask the American Government certain questions as to the attitude it intends to adopt.

BERLIN HINTS AT FURTHER RETREAT

Special Star Cable by United-Press.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—Berlin despatches today hinted that the Germans are preparing for a further retirement before the Anglo-French offensive, but declared that no one in Berlin considers the situation at all desperate.

All German correspondents report that the Allies probably have at their disposal the greatest supply of ammunition ever massed behind any army.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the official statement follows:

"To the north of the river Somme we have resumed our offensive action and we occupied last night a line of German trenches to the east of Curly."

"South of Somme our infantry, continuing its successes in the direction of the river, took possession of the Sormont farm on the left bank, opposite Clery. All the region to the south lying between this farm and Hill 63 on the road which runs bet-

ween Flaucourt and Barleux is in our possession.

"After an intense bombardment, the enemy last night attacked Belloy-en-Santerre, and were able to occupy for an instant the eastern part of this village, but a counter-attack by our troops brought the entire village back into our possession."

"The Germans are still holding their positions in a part of the village of Estrees, where the fighting has been very spirited. Every counter-attack against our positions has been broken by our fire."

FIFTEEN THOUSAND IS TOLL OF PRISONERS IN BIG ALLIED OFFENS

French Make Important Advance
Towards Peronne and are now Less
Than Three Miles from their Ob-
jective---British have also Advanc-
ed at Several Important Points

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 5.—“Hand-to-hand fighting and bombing is continuing between Ancre and the Somme,” said a supplementary official bulletin from Gen. Haig at 5 o'clock this afternoon. “We have captured five hundred more prisoners.”

Associated Press Despatch.

PRESS CAMP IN FRANCE, July 5—Noon, via London, 2:50 p.m.—The total number of prisoners taken thus far in the Anglo-French offensive probably has reached 15,000. Judging from these figures, the German losses as a whole, it is estimated here, have been at least 60,000.

The total number of able-bodied prisoners taken by us up to the present time exceeds 9,000. The exact number of cannons captured is not yet known. In this connection it may be said that our army corps operating south of the river Somme estimates its captures at sixty pieces of artillery.

The British have taken eleven guns. The relatively small number captured is due to the fact that the Germans, in anticipation of the attack, withdrew their guns to longer ranges.

It is reported by prisoners that the Germans are sending in reserves hastily from many points on the western front.

RUSHING GERMANS FROM VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PRESS CAMP, Headquarters of the British Army in France, July 5.—German units from the Verdun front have appeared in action against the British north of the Somme, having been transferred in the last few hours to stem the Allied offensive.

When the German counter-attack at Thiepval this morning was repulsed, several German officers rushed up to the British lines, surrendering 100 men.

“We are more use to Germany alive after the war than dead,” they said.

FRENCH DEFEAT GERMAN ATTACK UPON AVOCCOURT

*Liquid Gas Fails Against French Artillery
Russians Continue Their Successes
Berlin Literature on Baltic Naval Forces
Latest Document*

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 5.—German attacks on the Verdun front continued with the greatest violence last night, despite the tremendous pressure of the Allied offensive along the Somme.

The War Office announced today that the Germans made a powerful attack last night between Avocourt and Hill 304, using liquid fire extensively. The attack was repulsed by French fire, the enemy suffering heavily.

East of the Meuse, a violent cannonade continued throughout the night, particularly in the region of Thiaumont and the Chenols wood.

The official War Office says:

“On the left bank of the Meuse yesterday the enemy upon the river was completely repulsed by our machine-guns.”

“Between the Meuse and Hill 304, the enemy delivered a strong attack, but the use in great quantities of liquid fire resulted in failure of the enemy’s assault.”

“On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment with great violence of the Thiaumont wood and the Chenols sector.”

FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 4, via London, July 5, 8:30 a.m.—The official statement issued by the Russian War Office tonight says:

“Fighting in the region northwest of Baranovichi continues, the enemy defending himself stubbornly and endeavoring to repulse our offensive.”

“In the village of Eklmovitchi, east of Baranovichi the railway station changed hands several times, but now is in our possession. In many sectors artillery fire continues with increasing intensity.”

BRITISH MAKE PROGRESS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 5.—British troops made further progress at important points last night in heavy fighting between the Ancre and the Somme, Gen. Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief, reported today.

At Thiepval (northeast of Albert) two determined enemy attacks were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

"Heavy fighting continued throughout the night in the neighborhood of Ancre and the Somme," says the official statement, timed 1 p.m.

"We made further progress at certain important points.

"German artillery has been intensely active in certain sectors. In the neighborhood of Thiepval two determined attacks on our new trenches were beaten off with loss to the enemy.

"There were no important developments on the rest of our front."

FRENCH CLOSE TO PERONNE NOW

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

PARIS, July 5.—French troops advanced their lines to within less than three miles of the city of Peronne, one of the immediate objectives of the great Allied offensive, in a resumption of the fighting on a large scale north and south of the Somme last night.

The French War Office today announced not only the capture of Sor-mont farm, south of the Somme and across the river from the village of Clery, but also an advance on a front of nearly three miles south of the farm.

German positions from the farm itself to a height nearly three miles south of the river on the Flaucourt-Barleux road fell into the hands of the French.

By the capture of these positions the French not only straightened their front south of the Somme, but pressed slightly closer to Peronne.

North of the Somme, the French drive stretches eastward from Curlu toward the highway leading south from Combles, over which the Germans in the region of Clery have been obtaining supplies.

GERMANS HAVE LOST INITIATIVE AT ALL POINTS EXCEPT ONE

Berlin Despatch Shows Significant Change in Attitude Regarding Invincibility of Teuton Arms—Admission Initiative is Lost—Superiority of Allied Artillery Indicated

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Karl H. von Wiegand cables the following from Berlin under date of yesterday:

"More than 2,000,000 men and at least 10,000 cannon of all sizes are in deadly struggle on the front from Verdun to above Arras.

"It is estimated that approximately a million and a half of men are facing one another in the French and English offensive in the greatest battle of the war.

"From the very meagre reports received here from the German side it appears that the terrific artillery duel, which precedes all attacks, surpasses anything of the kind in war and is beyond the power of the imagination to conjure as a picture in the mind.

"It is said to exceed even the concentrated fire of the hundreds of German guns on the French works around Verdun, which up to the present had been the highest point in artillery activity.

"Mountains of ammunition are being used by the French, English and Germans in the battle raging on both sides of the Somme. Some idea of the quantity of shells and shrapnel used in a modern artillery battle may be gained from the fact that the Germans, I am informed, used thirty-seven train loads of forty cars each in taking Hill 304 at Verdun.

"In the battle of the Somme, the French and English appear to be literally attempting to blast their way through the solid German wall.

"Up to noon today only the most meagre reports reached Berlin from the west front, but from those it would appear that the German lines are withstanding the terrific assaults fairly well.

CONCERTED OFFENSIVE PRESSURE.

"For the first time during the twenty-three months of war something approaching a concerted offensive pressure and assault of the combined allies appears to be developing against the Central Empires.

"On the west front, a great English and French offensive under way, and a terrific battle is raging which may mark the grand climax of the war.

"The Russians continue to press upon the Austro-Hungarian forces in Bukovina, and since yesterday the Russians show renewed activity against Hindenberg's lines south-

ward of Riga, while at the same time strong advances were attempted against the sector held by Field-Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria, northward of Smorgon.

"On the northern Italian border, the Austrians retired to more favorable defensive positions. Only in the vicinity of Lutsch and around Verdun is the German offensive initiative keeping up.

"Germany is awaiting the outcome of the French-English offensive with a mixture of suspense and quiet confidence."

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GERMANS ADMIT ALLIES' ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 5.—A violent battle is raging on both sides of the Somme, where the Allies are pushing their great offensive. It was officially announced this afternoon.

In the fighting around Verdun French attacks northwest of Thiaumont work were repulsed.

In stubborn hand-to-hand fighting German troops under Prince Leopold of Bavaria, have repulsed the Russians near Baranovitschi, inflicting severe losses.

The text of the statement follows:

"Western theatre: From the coast to the Ancre Brook, apart from minor engagements between reconnoitring detachments, there was only lively artillery and mine throwing activity.

"The number of unwounded English prisoners taken during the last few days on the right bank of the Ancre totalled forty-eight officers and 867 men.

"At the front on both sides of the Somme violent fighting continued last night. Up to the present the enemy nowhere has obtained serious advantages."

"On the left bank of the

the French repeatedly attempted with strong forces but fruitlessly to advance against our positions northwest of Thiaumont work.

"Eastern theatre: The coast of Courland was bombarded fruitlessly from the sea.

"Operations of the enemy against the front of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, were continued, especially on both sides of Smorgan.

"German aeroplane squadrons dropped bombs freely on the railway establishments and troop camps near Minsk.

"Army of Prince Leopold: The Russians have recommenced attacks on the front from Zirin to a point southeast of Baranovichi. Hand-to-hand fights in some places were very stubborn. The Russians either were repulsed or driven back from the sections where they had broken into our lines. They suffered the heaviest losses."

ALLIED DRIVE REVIEWED TO DATE.

LONDON, July 5, 12:30 p.m.—Pressure of the Entente Allies on the

ALLIES NOW DOMINATE PLATEAU OVERLOOKING PERONNE AND SOMME

Torrential Rains Hamper British Operations, But They Have Now Driven Germans Entirely Out of La Boisselle—French Take More Vil- lages and Advance Nearer Peronne

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 5.—Pride in the magnificent showing of Britain's new armies is mingled with regrets for the nation's heavy losses in the comments of the morning papers.

The Daily News says

"Above all things that the first days of this great battle has taught us is that, whatever we may have imagined of our great new armies, they are better than we can have dared to hope. Nothing has in any case stopped them except death.

"Our losses of course will be

dreadful but, apart from the defeats which we inflict on the Germans, we are being taught the magnificent quality of our men—men who are not professional soldiers but who are the British people."

The Graphic says:

"The new army that Kitchener bequeathed to the country is not composed of professional soldiers, but it has proved itself an army of which any nation might be proud. It is now showing on the battlefields of France the stuff of which the English race is made.

CENTRAL POWERS LOSE INITIATIVE

LONDON, July 5.—The British official despatches issued yesterday record little change in the situation on the British front. They showed that the Germans had brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line and were stubbornly contesting every yard of the advance. Torrential rains, hampered the offensive.

crease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region.

Despatches from German war correspondents indicate the realization that the Central Powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold throughout the long course of the war.

Moreover, in commenting on the enormous resources in munition and war material the Entente Allies

"In the course of these engagements the brave Major-Gen. Karpoff and Col. Partzoff were wounded.

"Northwest of Czartorysk, in the region of the village of Galouzska, we took by storm a strongly fortified element of the enemy's position. West of Kolik our troops captured first line trenches in the region of the village of Toumane.

"South of the Stokhod river there have been actions of artillery and infantry on the whole front as far as the region of the river Lipa.

"Galicia front: Artillery has been in action in many places, and on our extreme left wing there was fighting against strong rearguards of the enemy in the spurs of the Carpathians."

Enemy Run—as per Usual Hun Report

Special Star Wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, July 5.—German torpedo boats attacked a Russian squadron with marked success in the Baltic engagement of the night of June 29-30, said an official statement issued today, giving fuller details of the encounter.

"German torpedo boats, twenty miles south of Haefringe, sighted three hostile destroyers apparently of the Novik type," said the statement. "The Germans shelled them and the enemy immediately turned away and escaped in a rain shower.

"An hour later new smoke clouds were sighted eastward toward which

the German torpedo boats immediately turned. Two hostile cruisers, one apparently of the Makarov and the other of the Olga type were recognized, accompanied by five destroyers.

"German torpedo boats attacked the enemy with torpedoes and artillery. Several explosions on enemy ships were noted with certitude.

"At the beginning of the attack the enemy shelled German torpedo-boats heavily with all calibres, but after the explosions the enemy's fire decreased considerably. A rising fog made the adversaries lose sight of each other."

TURKS KEEP UP COURAGE.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5, via London, 1:56 p.m.—The War Office today made public the following communication:

"In south Persia on June 28 the Russians retreated from Koserevabad, fleeing in the direction of Mahidecht. A strong rearguard, which had remained in Harunabad fled on June 29 before our advanced guards, retreating in the direction of their main forces.

"On the Caucasian front, our left wing is fortifying the positions captured in the last few days north of the Tchouk river.

"Attacks of the enemy in this sector failed. We took some prisoners and booty, and repulsed surprise attacks of the enemy at some points on the coastal sectors, with losses for the Russians."

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE OPENS

Simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-French offensive, the Russian armies are again attacking on the whole length of their front. An entirely new offensive has been opened against Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovitchi, where the Russians have pierced the German lines at two points; while the Italians are maintaining strong pressure along their entire front.

The British newspapers consider these events prove that the moment of "the great squeeze" has at last arrived, and not since the war

nevertheless, almost every British correspondent on the western front, warns against being over sanguine, and daily reiterates that the progress must necessarily be slow and methodical.

Up to the present the Anglo-French captures in the battle of the Somme total more than 14,000 prisoners, 12 heavy guns and 28 field guns. This booty represents for the man in the street a very satisfactory result of a little over three days' fighting.

The battle rages on such an extended front that the correspondents find difficulty in sifting the results of the operations.

BRITISH CASUALTIES COMPARATIVELY LIGHT: HUNS SHOT TO PIECES

Many Prisoners Taken to Canadian Hospitals are Raving that They Prefer Court-Martial to More of British Fire—British Patients Happy and Confident

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 5.
—From a Canadian doctor who has just returned on special leave, owing to the serious wounding of his brother, who has served as a senior officer in a certain prominent Western battalion, I learn that the hospitals from the Dominion are having a busy time as the result of the beginning of the great push.

With him comes the cheering information that the British casualties are as a rule only slight bullet and shrapnel wounds, whilst those of the enemy prisoners who had to be taken to hospital by ambulances are terrific shell shock and high explosive injuries, which speak volumes for the weight and efficacy of the British artillery, which has prepared the way for the present offensive. The doctor said:

"I have seen prisoners come into our hospital without the slightest suggestion of a wound, but merely raving. In all my experience with prisoners—and I attended a few of those we managed to grab at the battle of Langemarck—I have never seen such a dazed body of men as those who have been trying to hold the first line of the German defences on this new battlefield.

PREFERRED COURT MARTIAL

"Some of them, mumbling in English, were swearing that they would rather be taken back and court-martialed than face for another day the inferno which the British artillery rained in on them—little knowing that the first phase of their adventures had passed, and that already they are prisoners being attended to in British hospitals.

"The great delight of a former Canadian Sergeant, who has now a commission in the English artillery and was recently wounded, was to find a new prisoner who could speak English and to get the Hun to tell the miserable tale of his sufferings.

"A little bit of your own back," was all the sympathy the prisoner got, for the Canadian had been through the second battle of Ypres and he knew the effectiveness of the fire which we have rained on the enemy during the last week has been ten times as ferocious as that which murdered our superiors in those historic days.

Most of the British patients coming into our hospitals in France seem to be happy and confident."

LIEUT.-COL. BAKER STRICKEN WHILE ENCOURAGING MEN

Graphic Story of Death of
Distinguished Officer
Told by Adjutant

LETTER TO SISTER
TELLS MEN'S GRIEF

Wounded, They Braved
Death in Vain Effort
to Save Him

Special to The Montreal Star From
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 5.—A graphic account of the death of Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, M.P., and a description of the intensity of the battle of Hooge are contained in a letter received by Sir Robert Borden from Miss Effie Baker, sister of the officer.

The letter which came from Capt. W. Rhodes, Adjutant of Col. Baker's regiment, was forwarded to the Premier with an acknowledgment of his message of sympathy. It discloses the terrific nature of the bombardment encountered by the Canadians. Capt. Rhodes wrote:

"From 9 a.m. on June 2 until 9:30 p.m., we were subjected to an intense fire from guns of all calibres. The battalion was in support about 580 yards in rear of the front line trenches, and in such a position that we could not get any adequate protection from the constant rain of heavy shells which seemed to search out every corner of our line.

EXAMPLE INSPIRED MEN.

"To keep a stout heart at such a time when you cannot see your enemy or get a chance to return any of the fire is no easy task. For over twelve hours however your brother not only made whatever dispositions were required from time to time with cool and calm judgment but by his cheerfulness and calmness set such an example to us that none could be otherwise than truly unafraid.

"He always had a cheery word to each one as he passed along the line, and the answering smile was always forthcoming, indicating clearer than anything else could have done the love and perfect confidence each felt for his commanding officer.

"Our casualties were very heavy, and about 8:30 p.m. the fire increased to its utmost intensity so much so that for the next hour all we could do was to sit with back to the parapet and do what little we could to help those struck from time to time.

WAS RENDERED UNCONSCIOUS.

"From the intensity of the fire we judged that an attack would shortly be made on this section of our line, and had just decided that the few of us who were left—seven was all we could muster here—could not hope to do very much to stem it, when a shell burst, killing or wounding all of us, who were left, except Major Draper, who escaped with a bad shaking from the force of the explosion.

Up to this time the Colonel's cheery voice had always been heard whenever a shell or bomb burst very near calling, Are you all right, Captain? I would answer, Yes, sir, are you?

"I was not badly hurt and called out, Are you all right, Sir? Getting no answer, I felt over for the Colonel and found him lying unconscious, but breathing faintly.

NEVER REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS.

"I cannot attempt to tell you how we got our dearly loved commanding officer out of the trench and across the firing line to the wood for about 100 yards, till we got into a communication trench affording a little more shelter than the one we had left and where there was a chance of getting help; or how we escaped further injury on the way torn up as it was with bursting shells and littered with a tangled mass of falling trees, telephone wires and hundreds of shell holes.

"Here we were able to render first aid, but though everything possible was done the Colonel never regained consciousness. He died just as we got to the nearest dressing station at about 12.15 on the morning of June 3.

"The casket was made by the Pioneers and your brother was buried with military honors the same day at 5 p.m., in the new military cemetery at Poperinghe. The service was conducted by Major A. W. Woods, Chaplain. The few remaining officers of the regiment and those from the Brigade acted as pall-bearers, followed by every N.C.O. and man who could possibly be spared."

KAISER'S ARMY NOW SPLIT INTO FIVE SECTIONS

Germans No Longer Have Sufficient Men to Continue Trench Warfare—British Have Been Following Joffre's Requirements on Western Front During Verdun Siege

Special Cable by Charles Bertelli.

PARIS, July 5.—The vastly important fact of the Picardy offensive which is not apparent from the surface indications, is that General Joffre, thanks to the deathless Verdun stand and the Somme drive, has forced the Kaiser's western legions into five distinct armies.

This means that Gen. von Falkenhayn has found it necessary to prepare for the moment when open battle shall decide whether he stays in France or seeks behind the Rhine refuge or destruction.

Half a million men, commanded by the Bavarian Crown Prince, are trying to stem the Franco-British attack. At least another half million under the Imperial Crown Prince are committed to the life-and-death struggle on the Meuse.

The remaining three Teuton armies are: The Duke Albert of Wurtemberg's forces, including all the German marines, facing Ypres, von Her-

ingen's army, holding the centre line in Champagne, and the Landwehr and Landstrum formation in the Vosges and in Alsace.

The cream of the German armies as regards quality and numbers, therefore, is fighting under the eyes of the two Crown Princes, heirs of the Prussian and Bavarian houses, the mainstays of the Empire.

"It is significant," says my informant, "that the scions of the two dynasties should emerge as the leaders at this supreme moment of the war. The Bavarian Crown Prince's army is the only section of the German forces on the western front that has not passed through the Verdun furnace. It has been held in readiness to meet the Franco-British stroke. If the Allies shatter it, the moment for the German retreat will have been sounded, for the Imperial Crown Prince's badly mauled army is not in condition to retrieve the disaster further north.

READY FOR THE DRIVE IN THE BALKANS



Somewhere near Saloniki this naval gun was photographed just as a shell hurtled from its muzzle toward the enemy lines.

"LE MORT HOMME"



"This celebrated hill derived its name from 'the finding of a skeleton at the foot of it.'"

RUSSIANS ARE MAKING THEIR WAY STEADILY TOWARDS LEMBERG CITY

**While Gen. Brussiloff Smashes in German Front,
Russian Cavalry Patrols Enter Hungarian
Territory and Cut Connections — Russian
Tactics Circumvent German Text Book Ideas**

LONDON, July 5.—Russian cavalry patrols have crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to a wireless despatch received here from Bucharest.

The despatch says that the patrols advanced from Kimpolung and entered Hungarian territory on Tuesday. They cut the telegraph wires and blew up buildings in which food and munitions were stored.

It is added that the news that invaders are again on Hungarian soil caused a deep impression in Budapest.

According to special despatches from Petrograd, the steady advance of General Brusiloff's left wing, despite the desperate resistance of the Austro-Germans, indicates that in a few days his front will assume the form of a regular arc centred on Lemberg.

The semi-permanent fortifications of the Austro-Germans, these despatches say, have now all been captured and destroyed on this front, where they planned to hold the Russians while the Italian campaign progressed. It is not believed that any formidable second or third-line fortifications have been constructed behind this front.

General Brusiloff's front exceeds three hundred miles in length, and his left wing is at present about twenty miles from the Galician capital. The progress in the recent fighting indicates that the response which the Germans have chosen to make to General Brusiloff's advance on both flanks is by attempts to break through the Russian centre.

"In this respect," comments the Post's Petrograd correspondent, "the Germans are repeating what cost the Austrians the loss of Galicia nearly two years ago. It is a correct answer to Brusiloff's move, according to the textbooks, but neither then nor now are pre-conceived textbook rules safely applicable to the Russians military strategy.

"For instance the Russians have revived methods of warfare of remote ages by unexpectedly introducing cavalry and sending them against enemy trenches with satisfactory results. The Russians have found that maddened horses cannot be stopped by bullets, while the Cossack riders present no easy mark when charging in their peculiar formation.

"One of Gen. Brusiloff's methods in the present advance has been to send cavalry charging upon positions which the artillery had prepared for an attack. The cavalry charges immediately after the infantry, occasionally without infantry.

"The Russian cavalry, besides ability to fight, mounted or afoot, has no advantage over other cavalry, owing to the cheapness and inexhaustible supply of native horses and to their horsemanship."

A Budapest despatch to the Post says:

Considerable numbers of the population have been fleeing from Lemberg in the last few days for Hungary and Cracow. So extensive has been the exodus, the commander of Lemberg has issued the assuring statement that "Lemberg is not in danger yet." He advises the people not to leave the city.

RUSSIANS REPORT VICTORY

PETROGRAD, July 4, via London July 5.—In an attack on the forces of Prince Leopold, the War Office announced today, the Russians have broken through the lines of German defences in the region of Baranovitch. They captured seventy-two officers, 2,700 men, eleven guns and a number of machine-guns.

The statement follows:

"Between the Styr and the Stokhod and south of the Stokhod fierce battles continue. In the region of the Niznina Lipa we are closely pressing the enemy, who is defending himself with great persistency.

An attempt of the enemy to cross the Styr, in the region of the village of Lipa, was repulsed. During the night we captured on this front eleven officers nearly one thousand men and five machine-guns. On the right

The booty taken here was four cannon and a few hundred prisoners.

"We pierced two lines of enemy works south of Tzirlino, northeast of Baranovitch. The battle continues. In this fighting yesterday we captured seventy-two officers, 2,700 soldiers eleven cannon and several machine-guns and bomb-throwers.

"In the course of yesterday's assault the valiant Colonels Govoroff, Sukaloff and Syrtlanoff fell, while Colonel Adjeff succumbed to his wounds later.

"On the northerly front there was a lively artillery fire which became violent at some points. In the region of the village of Beltanguzy, east of Lake Vichnevatoye, the Germans attempted to leave their trenches, but were prevented by our fire. One of our air squadrons raided the Baranovitch railway station.

CORRESPONDENTS SAW BATTALION THROW UP HANDS

Special Star Cable.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS in France, July 5.—Correspondents at the front have been permitted to see a good deal at close quarters of the fighting in the most hotly disputed area.

This resulted on Monday in their seeing the surrender of virtually an entire battalion of the 186th Prussian infantry after they had been driven out of their trenches between Mametz and Fricourt.

It was a smart and effective piece of work on the part of the British infantry, strongly supported by bombers. As the British advanced the Germans threw hand grenades and started rifle flare, but apparently they had no machine guns. The British infantry dashed into the southern end of the trench with fixed bayonets.

The Germans ran for their lives to the opposite side, and with uplifted hands and white handkerchiefs waving wildly in the air rushed across to the British lines yelling "Kamarad! Kamarad! Do not shoot! We surrender!"

The Tommies did not shoot and presently twenty officers and 600 men were marched into the British lines as prisoners.

TEUTON DUGOUT WELL STOCKED.

British soldiers who have explored dugouts of Mametz have discovered many evidences of Teutonic love of comfort. Their underground dwellings are palatial, and the amount of food and drink found in them is prodigious.

The certified inventory of one of these habitations occupied by a Captain shows that his provender included twenty tins of corned beef, in addition to sausages, potted meats, tinned salmon, dried and bottled fruits, canned vegetables, numerous kinds of biscuits and several whole cheeses.

He also had in the cellar below his dugout two casks of Bavarian beer, whiskey, gin and five dozen bottles of mineral water.

He evidently had servants to wait on him and summoned them by means of an electric bell.

In the kitchen annexed to the establishment was found an instrument that bears a close resemblance to a cat-o-nine-tails.

The British officer who captured it said that the cat is intended as a punishment for reluctant Teutons when they are ordered to face the enemy. Others say may be it was used to flick off flies.

bank of the Dniester the enemy thrice attempted an offensive near Isakovsk but was repulsed by our fire.

"In the direction of Kolomena we dislodged the enemy from several positions, and, pursuing him, occupied the village of Potok Tcherny.

ITALIANS ADVANCE ON ASIAGO

ROME, July 5, via London.—The War Office made public the following communication Wednesday.

"Further details confirm the desperate nature of the fighting on July 2 on the northern slopes of Pasubio. After three hours of intense bombardment, the enemy attacked in force. Supported by our batteries, our infantry counter-attacked with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses.

"Along the front between the Adige and the Brenta yesterday there were engagements. In the Posina valley we completed the occupation of Monte Calgari, taking 132 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

"On the Asiago plateau our advanced detachments occupied the northern edge of the Asa Valley and repulsed counter-attacks of the enemy. In the Campells valley, in the Maso Beranta area, we dislodged enemy detachments which were entrenched strongly among the rocks of Prima Lunetta and of Cengello, capturing 106 men and one machine gun.

"In the Upper But and Boite valleys

"Caucasus front—In the direction of Balbur our offensive continues to make progress. We captured two field guns, eleven ammunition wagons, two machine guns and three bomb throwers.

"Persia—Our troops are fighting in the region of Kermanshah."

there was great activity of the artillery. On the Carso another violent engagement in the Montefalco sector, resulted in our occupation of several trenches of the enemy and in the capture of 331 men, including a battalion commander and eight officers.

"An Austrian aeroplane was shot down by our artillery on the Asiago plateau and the occupants were captured."

British Victorious in East Africa

LONDON, July 5.—British troops fighting in German East Africa have made a further advance in that protectorate, according to a British official statement issued yesterday. The announcement says:

"Lieut.-Col. Vandevanter on June 24 drove the enemy from Kondona-Irangi, pursuing him towards the central railway.

"West of Lake Victoria we occupied Bukoba and secured the Karagwe district."

HIGHLANDERS MAY STILL EXHIBIT THEIR KNEES GEN. HUGHES ANNOUNCES

OTTAWA, July 5.—The kilt is to be given another chance. Its extermination as a uniform for the Canadian soldiery was decreed a week ago, but in the meanwhile there have been many protests. Coincident with them have come favorable reports from the front.

Consequently the order banning the Highland costume, because of its cost compared with trousers, is to be relaxed. Gen. Hughes so announced today.

It is stated by those who have used it at the front that in the long run the kilt is cheaper, as it outlasts four pairs of trousers.

Another point is that when wet they can be tucked up and are not nearly so unpleasant as water-soaked trousers.

A third claim is that the man with kilts is more hardy, generally speaking, and those wearing them rarely get pneumonia or such ills.

Under the circumstances it is not intended to enforce the recent order.

MILITIES RALLY TO FIRST DRAFTS GOING OVERSEAS

Recruiting for First Highland Company Began Here Today

Recruiting for the first reinforcing draft of men from the 5th Royal Highlanders began today. A recruiting office is open at the armory on Bleury street, under the charge of Capt. Hoyles, who will have command of the company and Capt. Young, second in command.

A number of non-commissioned officers of the Milities have already signified their desire of going over with this draft; and as only 250 men are needed, it is anticipated that within a month the total number required will be obtained. A draft from the Highlanders has been authorized at the special request of Brig.-Gen. Loomis, Lieut.-Col. Cantile, Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson and other officers who are associated with the Highland battalions already overseas—the 13th, the 42nd and the 73rd. The splendid work which the first named did in the early stages of the war, will always be remembered in history of the Dominion; and there is naturally a desire that such a battalion, raised in Montreal, should, if possible, maintain its identity till the end. During the last twelve months, owing to lack of authorization of reinforcing drafts, the 13th Battalion has had to fill vacancies in officers and men with soldiers from Western units, who have helped to maintain the high reputation gained in the past.

HIGH REPUTATION.

Now that companies are to be sent over from the Highlanders to reinforce their own battalions, these Westerners will probably be transferred to other battalions, where their experience will be of much value. And thus the men who enlist with the Highlanders during the next month, starting from today, will be put "on their mettle" among old campaigners from their own city, just as the Universities Companies have reinforced the Princess Patricia's, and proved as gallant and fearless as did the original members of that famous regiment.

A special type of men is looked for in the Highlanders, for men of the 13th and 42nd were of exceptional build, and these units have lost many officers and men in the recent fighting. The 73rd is still training in England, but may be across any day, and as this battalion is going to the front as a unit, and not being split up for draft, there will be three Highland units from Montreal on the battle lines. This arrangement will call for reinforcing companies to be raised and sent over at frequent intervals.

For this reason a special effort is to be made by officers of the 5th Highlanders to get the first company together speedily. They point to the fact that officers or men of the 13th Battalion have won the Victoria Cross, two D. S. O.'s the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre, and nearly thirty D. C. M.'s and military medals, and that owing to the exigencies of the case, the company will be sent over to England almost as soon as it is recruited up to strength.

The big armory on Bleury street is always regarded as a kind of club house for officers and men, and the spirit of the Highlanders is very virile there. The recruiting office is open all day long.

WHOLE GERMAN NATION LONGING FOR PEACE NOW.

LONDON, July 6.—A neutral diplomat stationed in Germany who recently visited London, informed his colleagues here that it was impossible to give an exaggerated description of the depth and breadth of the German public's desire for peace.

The food scarcity was becoming serious, he said, and the population generally was unmistakably showing evidence of underfeeding.

In one of the greatest German cities—not Berlin—at a hotel whose name is familiar to thousands of American visitors, a neutral was unable to arrange for a dinner which he wished to give a few friends, though his requirements were very modest.

"The Call"



24th---FLANDERS

60th---FLANDERS

244th--IT'S YOUR TURN

Fall In!



High School Bar-
racks, 197 Peel
Street. 8 A.M. to
10 P.M.

Lt. Col. F. M. McRobie,
Officer Commanding

RUSSIANS CUT BOTHMER OFF FROM LEMBERG AND MAIN SUPPLY RAILROAD

Brilliant Strategy of Gen. Brusiloff Places
Commander of Austro-German Army in
Dangerous Predicament—Half a Million Aus-
trians Out of Action Since Great Russian
Drive Began

PETROGRAD, July 6.—Russian troops have captured the village and railway station of Mikuliczyn, thirty-eight miles south of Stanislau, thus cutting one of the main Austrian lines of communication to Lemberg and the main railway over which Gen. Bothmer's Austro-German army received supplies.

Capture of Mikuliczyn was officially announced today after an earlier bulletin had been issued, announcing the cutting of the railway.

The War Office announced that several other Austrian positions on the Russian left flank were captured, indicating that practically all of the southeastern corner of Galicia is now cleared of the Austrian troops.

Heavy fighting continues east and southeast of Baranovitchi, where the Russians are attacking the German centre. One Russian division captured more than 1,000 Germans. In the region of Verchnitchorkh the Russians have taken numerous prisoners, rifles and other material.

On the Riga front, a German first-line trench was captured by the Russian left wing, which took prisoners and machine guns.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT



American Eagle Trapping in Mexico, or the Bait That Failed.

KITCHENER'S ARMY READY TO MEET COUNTER-ATTACK

Hundreds of Thousands Lying Along Strategic Railroads Behind Present Front--British Advance at Thiepval ---French also Make Good Progress

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, July 6.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, is reported to be ready to meet the German counterthrust.

While a few hundred thousand of "Kitchener's new army" are engaged in the battle along the Somme, there are many hundred thousands more who have not yet been engaged, but who are lying along the strategic railroads, ready to reinforce any point in the British line at which the Germans may make their counter-attack.

GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 6.—The German War Office this afternoon officially admitted that the French have captured Belloy-en-Santerre, south of the river Somme, and that the Germans have also evacuated the village of Hem, on the north bank.

The War Office also admitted the British made minor progress, obtaining a firm foothold in the salient south of Thiepval.

Between the Ancre and the Somme, along the British front, the artillery fire has increased.

BRITISH ADVANCE AT THIEPVAL

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 6.—A further slight advance for the British in last night's fighting at Thiepval, northeast of Albert, was reported by Gen. Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief, this afternoon. The British took some prisoners.

South of the La Basse Canal the British made successful raids on enemy trenches after gas and smoke attacks.

Highland Light Infantry entered German trenches near Hulloch last night, capturing and killing many Germans.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ADMITTED

singen: The battles at Kosciuchowka and in the neighborhood of Kolki have not yet been concluded. "Army group of General Count von Bothmer:

"On the front of the Barysz sector the defence after the repulse of repeated enemy attacks, was partially transferred to the Koropiec sector. Russian assaults frequently broke down before the German lines on both sides of Chicimirz, southeast of Thiepval. Situation on the Balkan front changed."

FRENCH

By Canadian Press
PARIS, July 6.

French offensive progress in the hours. All have been repulsed. territory has extensive captures. In the first the against the have advanced formity. The each day in de but the gains the same along the French ar between Ger lines of defens of seven mil That the F comparatively cated by the r lines of attac of the same made the fir man position ing.

One of the itself before ter having w of the Marne front where fighting.

The other colonial troop ed among t army organi commanding congratulated Foch.

Not all the

MY QUITE T GERMAN ACK TODAY

CH MAKE STEADY PROGRESS

Press.
6, 12:23 p.m.—The
ve has made steady
e past twenty-four
counter-attacks have
a large area of new
een occupied, and ex-
es of guns and ammu-
een made.
five days of their bat-
e Germans the French
l with remarkable uni-
e ground gained varied
eath at different points.
e have averaged about
g the entire front, and
e now firmly installed
an second and third
e over a front in excess
s.
rench losses have been
insignificant is indi-
aintenance on the front
k at their own request.
two army corps that
st assault on the Ger-
s last Saturday morn-
e corps distinguished
Verdun in February, af-
on laurels in the battle
and at all parts of the
there has been heavy
corps comprises chiefly
s, and it also is count-
he elite of the French
ations. The general
each corps were again
yesterday by Ger-
e divisions of these two

corps have been actually in action, but basing the calculations upon 9,000 men made prisoner by these troops, the French clearly appear to have suffered only slightly in comparison with the forces with which they were engaged. This result is attributed by German prisoners to the efficiency of the French heavy artillery.
"It was impossible to keep up the fight under such fire," said one of the officers taken prisoner yesterday. "We took counsel and the officers unanimously decided to surrender to avoid useless sacrifice of life."
"What we have to do now," the officer is quoted as adding, "is to save men for the coming victorious war which Germany will wage four years hence."
The new French trenches at the most advanced point are now in front of Peronne and the village of Mount St. Quentin, situated on an elevation of 300 feet from the point from which, in 1870, the Germans bombarded Peronne.
A wounded corporal gives evidence of the remarkable immunity of some of the French troops from heavy losses in describing the action of his company, which went over three lines of German trenches without having a single man wounded.

The official statement says:—
"Near Thiepval (on the Somme front) we made a further slight advance and captured a number of prisoners.
"South of La Basse canal, after the discharge of gas and smoke, we made some successful raids into the enemy's first line.
"In one of these the Royal Welsh Fusiliers especially distinguished themselves, capturing forty prisoners, a trench mortar and a machine gun.
"In another raid the Highland Light Infantry successfully entered the enemy's trenches west of Hulluch. A machine gun emplacement was destroyed, many Germans were killed and some prisoners were taken.
"There was no change of importance on the rest of our front."

FRENCH ARE BUSILY ENGAGED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 6.—Last night was generally quiet north and south of the river Somme, says today's official statement of the War Office.
There were a few local engagements north of the Somme during the night, in which the Germans captured two small woods a kilometre north of Hem. The French also captured a wood.
South of the Somme the night passed in quiet. A German counter-attack on Belloy was repulsed easily.
The French have captured seventy-six cannon and several hundred machine guns.
The text of the official statement follows:
"North of the river Somme there were last night a number of local engagements. A counter-attack by the Germans took from us two little woods situated one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile) north of Hem. An attack by our troops resulted in our gaining another wood situated on the northeastern boundary of the same village.
"South of the river Somme the night passed quietly along the major part of the front. A counter-attack directed by the Germans upon Belloy was easily repulsed.
"The number of cannon captured by French troops which it has been possible to enumerate up to the present time reached seventy-six.
"We also have taken machine guns to the number of several hundred. The exact figure in this case, has not been learned."

FRENCH FACE STRONG POSITIONS

The lull in the fighting south of the Somme last night was probably due to the necessity for further artillery preparation before the French resume their advance on Peronne.
Since the French advance south of the river began last Saturday morning, Gen. Foch's troops have taken the German second lines on a wide front, but now face now and strong defensive positions before Peronne.
With French troops now almost in the outskirts of Peronne, the Germans are reinforcing heavily, particularly in their right flank northwest of the village. Southwest of Peronne heavy fighting occurred yesterday in which French cavalry took part and the famous "75's" did terrible execution.
One cavalry detachment, breaking through a gap in the German second line, actually approached close to the Peronne-Chaulnes railway before being driven back by German fire.
So rapid was the French advance south of the Somme in the early stages of the fighting that German detachments were cut off during the night in some instances and surrounded before they knew they were under attack.
A French company which cut off the avenues of retreat from one German trench found several of the occupants asleep in their dugouts.
The region south of the Somme over which the French are now advancing is full of historic interest. In the village of Barleux, southwest of Peronne, and in the line of the French advance, the Germans in 1870 installed artillery for the purpose of bombarding Peronne. The village was honored after the war with the decoration of the Legion of Honor for its heroic resistance to the Germans.
The town of Peronne was a strong fortress in the mediaeval ages. Charles the Simple was imprisoned and died there. Peronne surrendered to Wellington in 1815 and to the Germans in January, 1871, after a most stubborn resistance.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 6.—Following is the text of the official report from army headquarters today regarding the fighting on the western front:
"Western theatre—From the coast to the Ancre brook artillery activity increased in strength from time to time. Otherwise there was no change.
"Between the Ancre brook and the Somme and to the south of the Somme fighting continues. Minor progress made by the British near Thiepval was balanced by counter-attacks.
"In an advanced trench salient further south they succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold.
"The small village of Hem, in the same valley, was evacuated by us.
"The French captured Belloy-en-Santerre. Round Estress the fighting has come to a standstill.
"French gas attacks blew over without result."

IRISH CRISIS NOW ENDED: CONTROL BY MILITARY GOES ON

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,

17 Cockspur street, London, July 6.—

The Irish crisis in the Cabinet is now ended without any further resignations. A new Bill will probably be introduced into the House of Commons the week after next embodying Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for an immediate Home Rule Parliament, excluding the six Ulster counties, which will be kept under the control of the Imperial Parliament.

There will be no Irish elections at present. Irish members who constitute the House of Commons of the New Dublin Parliament in the Second Chamber will be nominated on the advice of Mr. Asquith to represent the Unionists of South and West Ireland in the most liberal proportions.

The Lord-Lieutenant will be made once again the effective head of the Irish government. There will be no new Chief Secretary. Mr. Birrell was the last of that much-tried sequence of statesmen.

MILITARY CONTROL CONTINUED

Perhaps the most important feature of the new settlement will be the stringent measures to continue military control of Ireland during the

war, and especially continuing to keep the harbors and other strategic points under the direct, complete management of the War Office and Admiralty.

Casement's manoeuvrings and the Sinn Féin upheaval will leave their decided mark on the new Home Rule arrangements.

Sir Edward Grey goes to the House of Lords, retaining the Foreign Secretaryship; Lord Milner is mentioned as possibly entering the Cabinet as Minister of Agriculture; Lord Derby takes Mr. Lloyd George's post as Minister of Munitions; Mr. Lloyd George is succeeding Earl Kitchener as War Secretary.

Very little more is likely to be heard of Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion that Ireland's future be subject to the Imperial Conference after the year. The United Kingdom must settle its own internal affairs.

Most ministers and leading public men feel that the Imperial Conference has far more pressing practical problems to discuss, especially affecting the mutual development of metals and other resources in every part of the Empire, and measures to prevent German resumption of the control of industries essential to defence and national security.

WINDERMERE.

"In the fighting in the region of Thlaumont work we took on Tuesday 274 prisoners.

"At Chazelles, east of Luneville, a German reconnoitring party returned with thirty-one prisoners and numerous booty.

"Southwest of Cambrai an enemy aviator in the morning attacked a stationary hospital train from a low altitude by dropping bombs. Six wounded soldiers were killed."

attempted a vain attack on a narrow front south of Ville-aux-Bois, costing him serious losses.

"On the left bank of the Meuse there were minor infantry engagements favorable for us.

"On the right bank of the river enemy advances in the wood southwest of Vaux fort were repulsed. Similarly attempts were undertaken yesterday in the early hours of the morning to recapture the Damloup hill battery.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE VICTORIOUS

The official communication issued from General Headquarters says:

"On the western front in the region of Vukagharizskai, a massive enemy formation delivered counter-attacks but was repulsed.

"During a hostile counter-attack against the village of Kostukovka, one of our regiments allowed the enemy to approach within a hundred yards, when the advance guards were annihilated. We took two officers and 57 men prisoners.

"According to a report just received the enemy operating in the region on the right bank of the Dniester was overwhelmed and put to flight.

"In this action we seized part of the enemy's organized position west of the line Essakof-Jidattcheff. We made some hundred prisoners.

"Half-way on the railway line from

HALF A MILLION AUSTRIANS OUT

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 6.—At least half a million Austrian troops have been killed, captured or badly wounded since Gen. Brusiloff began his sweep through Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina. That number will be unavailable for the summer and autumn campaigns of the Central Powers.

Gen. Letchitzky's advance in southern Galicia, after the capture of Kolomea, has been so rapid that his army not only menaces the important city of Stanislaw, but Lemberg and the whole of Eastern Galicia.

The right wing of the Austro-German army is under heavy pressure. The Austrians are staggering back along the muddy valleys of the Pruth and Dniester, abandoning great quantities of material.

The roads in this region, always bad, have been converted into bogs by heavy rains. Pressing the disheartened Austrians are Russian soldiers in high spirits over their continued successes and the Allied victories in France.

The growing development of the

operations leads to the belief that events are impending which will affect the struggle on the French and Italian fronts and probably the outcome of the Austro-Italian war in the Trentino. Along the entire front the Russians are feeling for weak spots.

The Czar's capital is taking the news of Russian successes sedately, showing no undue enthusiasm. The transference of reinforcements southward in preparation for the present smash was the first sign here that the Paris military conference was beginning to bear fruit.

The results of the Allied co-ordination are now beginning to show. Petrograd, watching with interest the Anglo-French offensive in the west, believes that the Germans are at last trapped and surrounded by deadly danger, being unable to shift troops from one front to the other because she is attacked on all sides.

Authorities here believe the German reserves remaining in the interior are insufficient to check the combined Allied offensive since the lines are so long.

(Continued on Page 2.)

DOWN BY ENTENTE ALLIES

Slow Steady Fighting From One German Position to Another—Philip Gibbs Describes Astounding Havoc Wrought by Heavy British Artillery in German Defences

LONDON, July 6.—In a despatch to the London Daily Chronicle, dated "With the British army in the field, July 4," Philip Gibbs says:

The British guns are in a good position to follow up the advance, and the battle is developing. I believe, according to the original plan, which anticipated slow and steady fighting from one German position to another. This is being done.

Another point was gained today by the capture of Bernafay Wood, to the northeast of Montauban, from which I have just come back after seeing the shelling of this wood, from close range. It was the French guns, away to the south, which were making most of the commotion in the air today. Heavy fighting was going on there as though the French

were making a further advance, and the rattle of their field guns was incessant.

As I went over the battlefield of Montauban the German shells as well as the British were falling over Bernafay Wood, where each side held a part of the ground.

A little to my left Mametz was being pounded heavily by the German gunners, and they were flinging shrapnel and "lumps" into the ragged fringe of trees just in front of me, which marks the place where the village of Montauban once stood.

They also were barraging the line of trench just below the trees and keeping a steady flow of five-point-nines into one end of the wood to the right of Montauban, for which the British are now fighting.

MOST FRIGHTFUL CONVULSION

It is beyond the power of words to give a picture of the German trenches over the battlefield of Montauban, where the British now hold a line through this wood beyond. Before Saturday last it was a wide, far-stretching network of trenches, with many communication ways and strong traverses and redoubts.

No mass of infantry, however great, would have dared to assault such a position with bombs and rifles. It was a great underground fortress, which any body of men could have held against any others, for all time, apart from the destructive power of the heavy artillery.

But it was a most frightful convulsion of the earth that the eyes of man could see. The bombardment of the British guns tossed all these earthworks into vast rubbish heaps and made this ground a vast series of shell craters, so deep and

so broad that it is like a field of extinct volcanoes.

The ground rose and fell in enormous waves of brown earth, so that, standing above one crater, I saw before me these solid billows with thirty feet of slopes stretching away like a sea frozen after a great storm.

The British must have hurled hundreds, if not thousands, of shells from their heaviest howitzers and long-range guns into this stretch of fields. Even many of the dug-outs, going thirty feet below the earth, and strongly timbered and cemented, had been choked with the masses of earth, so that many dead bodies must lie buried there.

But some had been left in spite of the upheaval of the earth around them, and into some of these I crept down, impelled by the strong, grim spell of these little dark rooms below, where German soldiers lived only a few days ago.

TRAGIC SPIRIT DWELLS IN DUG-OUTS

The little square rooms were fitted up with relics of German officers and men. Tables were strewn with papers. On wooden bedsteads lay blue-grey overcoats. Wine bottles, photographs, albums, furry haversack boots, belts and kits of every kind all had been tumbled together by the British soldiers who had come here after the first rush to the German trenches and searched for men in hiding.

In one of the dugouts I stumbled against something and fumbled for my matches. When I struck a light I saw in a corner of the room a German, who lay curled up with his head on his arms, as though asleep. I did not stay to look at his face, but went up quickly, and yet I went down the others and lingered in one where no corpse lay, because of the tragic spir-

it that dwelt there and put its spell on me.

I picked up some letters, all written to "Dear Brother Wilhelm," from sisters and brothers, sending him their loving greetings, praying that his health was good, promising to send him gifts of food, and yearning for his home coming. There was a little book of soldiers' songs full of the old German sentiment. On the front page there is an army order from Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, to the soldiers of the Sixtieth Army.

"We have the fortune," it says, "to have the English on our front, troops of those people whose envy for years has made, them work to surround us with a ring of enemies in order to crush us. It is to them we owe this bloody and most horrible war. Here is the antagonist who stands most in the way of restoration of peace. Forward!"

... IRIS

Men Discharged Wounded,
Go Back to Firing
Line

LATE RECRUITS
INCLUDE EGYPTIAN

Seaman on Board Lusitania
Anxious to Serve—
General News

Many men will be entitled to call themselves "double veterans" of this war, for nearly every week it is announced that someone who has been wounded and discharged has felt impelled to go out once more. The 5th Pioneers have several veterans of this class, and their number has been added to by the enrolment of Francis McBride. He went over with the 7th Battalion from Vancouver, was transferred to the British artillery, where he did seven months good service, got wounded, had double pneumonia and was discharged. He came back to Canada in May, and now he feels strong enough to get into the game again, and so has joined the Pioneers in the transport section.

Another recruit is Joseph Connolly, of Philadelphia, who was an able-bodied seaman on the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. He has since been doing duty on a munition transport and also served on board the Belgian Relief steamer Gothland. When it reached Montreal recently he got his discharge and then joined the Pioneers.

Charles Baird who has also joined the Pioneers, has a wife and several children in Montreal, but wants to avenge the death of his younger brother, who was killed in action while serving with an Australian Battalion.

EGYPTIAN JOINS.

An Egyptian has joined the ranks of the 244th Battalion in the person of Georges Aziz Mabardi, a law student, signed on in the ranks of the non-commissioned officer's class. Mabardi can speak English, Italian, Spanish, Arabian, French and Latin fluently, and has a working knowledge of several dialects. He was born in Alexandria in 1893 and graduated in law from the Sorbonne in Paris. He is over six feet in height, and came up from New York to join the unit which is being raised by Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie.

Among others who have joined are F. P. Butler, who was sergeant-instructor with the 5th Mounted Rifles and has also been a member of the Grenadier Guards. He saw active service in the course of fourteen years in the British Army.

Pte. H. Wilmot tried to get overseas with the 73rd Highlanders and trained steadily with them, but was in hospital when they sailed away and so had to be discharged. Some of his comrades in similar circumstances, joined the 244th Battalion early in the week, and now Pte. Wilmot again dons the uniform by joining this battalion.

SNIPERS DESTROYED UNDERGROUND

"I stood again above the ground in the shell craters. Other shells were coming over my head with their indescribable whooping, and black shrapnel was still bursting about the fields. The Germans were dropping five-point mines along a line a hundred yards away.

"Be careful about these dugouts," said an officer. "Some of them have been charged with mines inside, and there may be Germans still hiding in them."

Two Germans were found hiding there today. Some of the British

found themselves being sniped, and after a search found that the shots were coming from a certain section of a trench in which there were communicating dugouts. After cunning trapping work they isolated one dugout, in which the snipers were concealed.

"Come out of that," shouted the British. "Surrender like good boys." But the only answer they got was a shot. The dugout was bombed, but the men went through the underground passage into another one.

Then a charge of ammonia was put down and the dugouts blown to bits.

CRITICS TRYING TO PERSUADE GERMANS ALLIES ARE FAILING

Argue That Preliminary Successes Can Never Be Carried Out When Teutons Get Together—Are Afraid Allies Must Feel Very Discouraged

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, July 6.—The following description of the Allied offensive is sent to the Lokal Anzeiger by its correspondent at the German Field Headquarters, dated Tuesday:

"It is already clear on the third day of the great offensive that the first and strongest thrust of the Allies can only succeed in pushing the Germans from their first positions into the intermediate and second positions. There has been a quieting down of the fighting on the various sectors of the front, particularly north of the Ancre river.

"South of the Ancre, where the German line encloses Thiepval, La Boisselle and Mametz wood, the British reattacked yesterday in heavy

force. Northward some individual engagements with detachments of the attackers took place south-west of Longueval and in that vicinity.

There was a hotly contested fight around Hardecourt, which, however, remained in German hands. The enemy in this section is attempting to organize the first trenches which he captured for defence, in the meantime feeling out the German position with reconnoitering forces.

"South of the Somme, the French occupied with patrols the village of Flaucourt, and repeatedly launched violent attacks against the German second position.

The enemy's success here consists only in the occupation of Flaucourt. Further violent fighting, however, may be expected in this sector."

GERMAN SELF-ENCOURAGEMENT

In view of the fact that the initial attack of every offensive is hardest to withstand, owing to the unavoidable effect of surprises with superior masses of troops and accumulated ammunition, the military critics here are unanimous in considering that the great offensive in the west has made a showing which cannot encourage Germany's opponents.

Major Morant, in the Tageblatt, calls the Anglo-French successes "very scant." He writes:

"The critical moment for the success of a great attempt to breach a line is the time between the beginning of the enemy infantry attacks

and of the counter attacks which the defenders are able to make after concentrating their forces.

"The enemy's success in the four days' offensive, from this viewpoint, is very small.

"The enemy succeeded in over-running the demolished German first trenches in several places with heavy forces. The resistance could not be great because little except dead remained in the ploughed up trenches. Where the Germans stood on the defensive stubborn fighting occurred, and, as the enemy reports, the Germans fought obstinately to the last man.

"BENT BACK ELASTICALLY"

At other points the German leaders with cool deliberation and with troops well in hand, bent back elastically. This counter tactic involved the enemy in embarrassment. As he was unable to impart the finishing stroke to the defenders with the first drum fire, he had to begin anew with artillery preparation or attack the unweakened defenders as an alternative. The reports of the offensive must prove directly discouraging to the attacking forces.

"Paris by the common thunder of the guns, but it seems to be said

attacking British army is inadequate to break all our rows of lines, which have been most thoroughly constructed, and expel us from France and Belgium."

The Morgenpost critic says the latest reports show that the British and French are gaining no ground, but that the Central Powers have made gains in Volhynia and south of the Dniester.

Other comments follow the same lines, absolute confidence being expressed that the Entente Allies are unable to menace the German lines

Recruiting for the 1st Battalion Highlanders for the 13th and 42nd Battalions, which commenced yesterday, proved very satisfactory, thirteen men joining the kiln-factory, many of them from the 6th Royal Highlanders, the mother regiment of the three Highland units that are now overseas fighting in Flanders, and which need reinforcements from the city to retain their identity with Montreal.

The announcement that the Highlanders will still be permitted to wear the kilts has been received with pleasure by officers and men. A large number of men are expected to join up this week from the 5th Regiment, as the authorisation of the reinforcements came quicker than was anticipated, and they have not yet been notified that the reinforcements are being raised.

Company-Sergeant-Major John Robertson, of the 2nd Battalion 5th Highlanders, and Sergt. W. Nightingale, who has done sixteen years' service in British regiments, and served through the South African War, were among those who have joined the company, as well as many privates from the 5th. Regular drill will start for the men next week, and it is hoped that before the end of the month the company will be practically complete.

LIFE AT VALCARTIER.

Lieut. Ivan Ibbotson, who has been at Valcartier, has returned to the city, and will start the physical training and bayonet fighting class for the company as soon as a sufficient number are enrolled. In the meanwhile he has commenced giving instruction in these subjects to officers and men already signed on. The recruiting office for the Highlanders is at the Armory on Bleury street.

The healthy character of the life at Valcartier, the benefit which the men get from the regular physical drill, the amusements provided in the way of sports and outdoor picture shows, and the scores of things that go to make the life of a soldier in camp worth while, were described by Lieut. C. J. Hanratty, of the Irish-Canadian Rangers, speaking at the Dominion square recruiting meeting last evening.

He spoke of the natural beauties of the camp, and the benefit that Montreal men had obtained from the bracing air, declaring that there were many young men in the audience whose faces looked pinched and whose skin showed the whiteness of sedentary life, who would become different men if they spent the summer at Valcartier. The battalions that were in camp were getting into fine shape, and there was the keenest rivalry among the battalions to carry off the honors for the neatest parade grounds, while the men were doing all sorts of things to make the quarters as pleasant as possible. There was plenty of hard work to be done, and the bayonet-fighting, the physical training, the bombing parties, and the many other branches of work which were going on all the time round the camp, gave some idea of the actual life of a soldier in the firing line.

He concluded by admitting that there were many men who could not go, but declared that in Montreal alone there were thousands of young men of military age, with no responsibilities to keep them back, who had not yet shown any desire to do what was their plain duty.

TOLD OF FIGHTING.

Two French-Canadian soldiers who have been to the front also spoke, and their straightforward appeal to the men "to be men" was greeted with hearty cheers. Pte. Archambault, who went with the 14th Battalion, in the Grenadier Guards Battalion, told of the fighting at Giv-enchy, Festubert and Ypres—he had been through it all. He was now

back in Canada, because he was blown up by a German coal box and had spent five months in hospital, suffering from hemorrhages. But when he was strong enough he wanted to get out again—there was suffering out there, but the men did not think of that—they went out meaning business, and they did it.

Pte. Paul E. Lavel went over with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, served in France, was transferred to the British A.M.C. and then was sent back home, as his parents had claimed his discharge, he being only seventeen years of age, and joining without their consent. The appeal of this boy, who had done a man's job, made a deep impression on the audience.

Lieut. Farrell joined in the appeal, pointing out to the men that a child of seventeen had been over and done his duty, and had pointed the way, and the ghosts of the gallant thousands who had fallen at St. Julien and Festubert and other places would haunt those who were the shirkers now.

cerned in breaking the British offensive even at the sacrifice of some ground to the south.

The French have now, in some places, pushed through the third and last line of the German defence as they existed before the attack began. The Germans are hastily constructing a new line, but are manifestly unable to make it as strong as the three lines perfected after twenty months' labor.

A feature of the recent fighting on the Somme has been the use of cavalry, for the first time in over twenty months. Several detachments were used in short charges during the advance over the open ground, after the Germans had lost the second line. But the principal work of the cavalry, which was successfully carried out, was the cutting of the railway communications between Peronne and Chaulnes.

Today's communiques show that the first phase of the new offensive is over, and, while the infantry activity is still intense, the principal business of the Allied armies for the next few days is again to pave the way with heavy guns for another forward dash.

At present the Allies, or at least the French have gone through practically the first German zone of successive trench lines. That the heavy guns have followed quickly is shown by the way the serious German attempts at counter attacks have all been checked.

The organization that has accomplished this is more remarkable in the face of torrential rains very unusual at this time of the year, which continued unceasingly for two days. The Somme Valley is swampy, even in the best of weather, so now the advance in places is through a regular bog.

All reports from the wounded coming to Paris indicate the high morale of the army was never shown to better advantage. I learned from a wounded officer that the famous Twentieth Corps, now called the Garde Francaise, as a result of the saving the situation at Verdun, distinguished itself on the opening day by one division alone capturing over sixty guns.

They were subsequently ordered to go to the rear. The officers then protested, so the Twentieth is the vanguard still of the attack.

The situation at Verdun is now comparatively quiet, despite the activity at Thiaumont. It is best illustrated by the fact that few permis-

sionnaires from that sector are now in Paris. Verdun has lost its significance for Paris. Whether it falls or not it has served its purpose. In the French mind, its successful defence was only the prelude for what is happening now elsewhere.

SOMME OFFENSIVE REPLY TO GERMAN WAR MAP ARGUMENT

Special Cable by Charles F. Bertelli.

PARIS, July 6.—The significance of the Somme offensive, which is following the slow and progressive course foreseen, is that it constitutes an answer to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's claim to make the war map the basis of peace. In fact, the political object of all the Allied offensive blows at this moment is the same.

They demonstrate, as they are intended to do, that the European front is not in a condition of fixity, whereas the Allies' control of the seas and possession of the German colonies is a permanent state of things, which

the German army and fleet are unable to change.

The Allied armies are at present confirming on the battlefield Premier Asquith's reply to the Chancellor. Russia's recapture of Bukovina and the Franco-British seizure of nineteen Picardy villages, coupled with the successful French defence of Verdun, have an enormous diplomatic value in enabling the Allies to bring home to the Central Empires and neutrals that they are in a position to modify the war map in their favor, both on the east and the west, while the presence of Franco-British troops at Salonika is evidence that the occupation of Serbia is not necessarily permanent.

FRENCH IN OUTSKIRTS OF PERONNE

PARIS, July 6.—The full force of the French offensive is again being exerted both north and south of the Somme, but principally southward. In this direction the French are now in the outskirts of Peronne, the great railway centre which is their first objective in their efforts to cut the German communications.

Sermont Farm, taken by the French, is only two miles from Peronne and adjoins its suburban houses. The importance which the Germans attach to this point is shown in their fierce counter-attack last night when they rushed the French lines back to the village of Belloy-en-Santerre, which they held momentarily.

The village lies between Assevillers and Estrees, both held by the French, so that the German rush temporarily made a dent in the French advance. This dent was quickly straightened out when fierce hand-to-hand fighting placed the town again in French hands.

The number of German prisoners

taken is now close to 10,000, while the extent of the munitions captured is shown by the fact that sixty guns were taken by a single army corps. Meantime, the movement north of the Somme is necessarily retarded in order that the French left wing may act simultaneously with the British right wing.

The British have been facing an extremely heavy resistance and large German reinforcements were hurried forward all day yesterday by the Cologne-Cambrai railway, which runs to the very centre of the German front attacked by the British. The stubborn resistance all along this front has prevented the British from keeping pace with the French advance to the south.

The tenacity with which the Germans are holding to their positions in the face of the British attack particularly around Laboiselle, while the French menace of Peronne is comparatively neglected, leads to the belief that the military authorities think the Germans are chiefly con-

Trouble for Ordnance Department Over This

With the exception of the pipers, all the others will have to wear trousers. The chief reason is that the kilts are not suitable for the trenches, particularly in the cold and rainy weather. Then they cause a great deal of trouble with the ordnance department which has to issue the special uniforms for the Highland units.

What effect it will have with the Scotchmen of Canada remains to be seen, but it is believed that the naturally practical mind of the men of Scotch descent will appreciate that it is advisable to have all the regiments clothed as nearly as possible in uniformity.

The Scotch battalions will, however, have a distinguishing in the Balmoral hats which will be used instead of the regulation staff pattern caps.

Different army officers in Britain have on occasions recommended against the use of the kilts by the Highlanders of the regular army, but the Highlanders steadfastly demanded that their historic costume should remain and accordingly they were successful.

The order will not affect the active militia regiments which will keep their same uniforms as heretofore.

24/6/16
June

KILTS RETAINED BY HIGHLANDERS

General Hughes Says They
Will Be Used by Can-
adian Scots

BOTH HERE AND AT FRONT

Minister of Militia Paid Brief
Visit After Review at Val-
cartier — Highlanders
Paraded Last Night

"Every Highlander who leaves Mont-
real will go in the kilts, and he will
go to the front in the kilts, too," said
Major-General Sir Sam Hughes last
night, apropos of the recent statements
from England that the kilts were to
be abandoned.

"We are looking after the uniforming
of our Canadian soldiers in Canada,"
said Sir Sam, "and there is no question
but that every Highland battalion that
leaves Canada for active service will
go in kilts, and wear them when he
meets the enemy."

This statement of the Minister of
Militia was particularly directed to-
ward the recruiting detachment now
being raised from the 5th Royal High-
landers. General Hughes, however,
made it apparent that the statement
applied to all Highlanders from Can-
ada.

General Hughes declared emphat-
ically that the kilt was a particularly
effective dress for soldiers on active
service. It was, he stated, not merely
useful, but economical, since it had
proved an exceptionally adaptable gar-
ment for use in trench warfare, out-
lasting trousers and being much less
messy in muddy weather.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes ar-
rived in Montreal yesterday evening,
accompanied by Major J. Barrett,
for a brief stay on his way from Val-
cartier to Ottawa. At Valcartier
Sir Sam held a review yesterday of
the 15,000 troops there in training
under Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson.

"It was a splendid review," said Sir
Sam. "The men showed that the work
in the camp was going on well, and
the general condition of the camp was
all that could be desired. There was
abundant evidence that Gen. Wilson
was looking after things and keeping
up the discipline of the camp. The
work of training men for active service
is going on well there."

With regard to the 5th Royal High-
landers, General Hughes said that the
present orders were that reinforce-
ment drafts should be raised to meet
the demands for men caused by the
recent heavy casualties. These drafts
would continue until the necessary men
had been raised. It is likely that ar-
rangements with regard to the pro-
posed further battalion of Highlanders
will be concluded within a short time,
Sir Sam stating that, as far as possible,
he favored the recruiting of complete
battalions to go over as units.

The Minister of Militia made only a
brief stay in Montreal, dining at the
Mount Royal Club with a few friends,
after which he left on the 8.45 C.P.R.
train for Ottawa. On Tuesday next
he will hold a review at Camp Borden,
when it is expected that Brig.-General
E. W. Wilson, Commandant of the
Valcartier Camp, will attend.

HIGHLANDERS HELD PARADE.

At the close of the regular parade
of the 5th Royal Highlanders last night
the battalion fell in on the drill hall
floor, when a brief address was given
by Lt.-Col. Monsarrat. The O.C. an-
nounced that there was a call for re-
cruits for reinforcements for the 13th
and 42nd Highlanders, now at the
front, and he hoped all men who could
see their way would join for this work.

At the close of the parade, company
meetings were held, at which the re-
cruiting arguments were further
driven home, and it is hoped that as a
result a number of the Highlanders
will offer their services. Recruiting
committees will be formed with each
company, to carry on the work next
week.

The following officers proffered their
services in the recruiting campaign:
Capt. Howard Murray, and Lieuts. P.
S. Gillespie, C. G. Coristine, W. G.
Scott, S. L. D. Harris, J. C. Watson,
F. H. Hutchison and H. M. Fierro.
With these at work it is expected that
the recruiting returns will show con-
siderable increase next week.

TACTICS OF SKOULOUDIS

Ordered Out Force to Repel
Allies After Resigning

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Friday, July 7.—The Morn-
ing Post's Athens correspondent, in a
mailed despatch, referring to the
threat uttered by M. Skouloudis, then
premier, when interviewed by an
Italian correspondent, to resist the
demand of the Allies, says:

"This resistance was actually pre-
pared with the King's personal sanc-
tion, and on the day the ultimatum
was handed in the same Government
which at one p.m. returned this docu-
ment to the Allied legations on the
ground that the Cabinet had already
resigned, and therefore was no longer
competent to receive it, at two p.m.
ordered out a force of infantry and
artillery to repel an Anglo-French
landing at Phalerum and Piraeus.

"It is difficult to imagine a more
demented act with troops in the offing
and ships ready to support their land-
ing. Fortunately for King Constan-
tine and his dynasty, M. Zaimis, on
the one hand, and Prince Nicholas on
the other, persuaded His Majesty in
time to abandon this senseless plan
of his 'responsible' advisers, and give
his unconditional acceptance of the
Allies' demands."

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 6.—Near Thiepval (on
the Somme) we made a further slight
advance and captured a number of
prisoners, the War Office announced
today.

The text says: South of La Bassee
Canal, after the discharge of gas and
smoke, we made some successful raids
into the enemy's first line.

In one of these the Royal Welsh Fus-
illers especially distinguished them-
selves, capturing forty prisoners, a
trench mortar and a machine gun.

In another raid the Highland Light
Infantry successfully entered the en-
emy's trenches west of Hulluch. A
machine gun emplacement was de-
stroyed, many Germans were killed and
some prisoners were taken.

There was no change of importance
on the rest of our front.

London, July 6.—The British official
statement issued tonight reads: As a
result of violent bomb fighting we
made further progress at certain points
in the main battle area. Low clouds
interfered with aeroplane work, but in
the Bapaume area one of our machines,
dropping to 300 feet, successfully
bombed a train from which German re-
inforcements were alighting.

In another area British heavy bat-
teries secured direct hits on a German
battery and a battalion in column, in-
flicting many casualties.

In other parts of our line the situa-
tion is unchanged.

Later details of the raid made by
the Royal Welsh Fusillers show that
three enemy mine shafts were destroy-
ed, and that, excluding 43 prisoners
brought back, the enemy suffered
about 160 casualties.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 6.—Last night was gen-
erally quiet north and south of the
River Somme, says today's official
statement of the War Office.

There were a few local engagements
north of the Somme during the night,
in which the Germans captured two
small woods a kilometre north of
Hem. The French also captured a
wood.

South of the Somme the night
passed in quiet. A German counter-
attack on Belloy was repulsed easily.
The French have captured 76 cannon
and several hundred machine guns.
There was no infantry fighting on the
Verdun front. The War Office says
the Germans are attempting to bom-
bard the Cathedral at Verdun.

The text of the statement follows—
North of the River Somme there were
last night a number of local engage-
ments. A counter-attack by the Ger-
mans took from us two little woods
situated one kilometre (two-thirds of
a mile) north of Hem. An attack by
our troops resulted in our gaining an-
other wood situated on the northwest-
ern boundary of the same village.

South of the River Somme the night
passed quietly along the major part
of the front. A counter-attack direct-
ed by the Germans upon Belloy was
easily repulsed.

The number of cannon captured by
French troops, which it has been pos-
sible to enumerate up to the present
time, reaches 76. We also have taken
machine guns to the number of sev-
eral hundred. The exact figure in this
case has not been learned.

There have been no infantry en-
gagements on either bank of the
River Meuse. The Germans have
bombed our second lines in the
region of Chattancourt, and there have
been fairly spirited duels of artillery
in the sector of Fleury and at the
Gumin Wood.

ITALY.

Rome, July 6, via London.—The Italian offensive campaign is winning further progress, compelling the Austrians to withdraw in some sectors. These operations are described in today's report as follows: Between the Lagarina and Sugana valleys our offensive continued yesterday. In the Adige valley and in the Upper Astico basin our pressure compelled the enemy to withdraw, uncovering new batteries on commanding positions previously prepared by him.

On the Asiago plateau our artillery bombarded the enemy's lines actively. In the Campella valley the enemy evacuated the positions he still held on the Prima Lunetta, abandoning arms, ammunition and supplies.

On the remainder of the front to the sea there was intermittent artillery fighting. In the San Martino sector the enemy delivered a gas attack without results. East of Selz we repulsed an attack against positions we captured recently.

NFLD. BATTALIONS IN THE BIG DRIVE

24 Officers Among Casualties
—Son of Sir William Reid
Reported Missing

St. John's, Nfld., July 6.—Today's casualties indicate that the Newfoundland battalions suffered even more severely in last week's battle than previous messages indicated. Besides ten officers reported yesterday wounded, eight are today reported killed and four missing. The killed are: Capt. Eric Ayre, Lieutenants Fred Mellor, Hubert Herder, Richard Shortall, Gerald Ayre, John Ferguson, William Pyall and Wallace Ross.

The four missing are: Lieutenants Wilfred Ayre, Bruce Reid, Clifford Rendell and George Taylor.

Capt. Eric Ayre, reported killed in the list, was the second son of the late Chesley Ayre, director of Ayre & Sons, Ltd., merchants of St. John's. His elder brother, Captain Bernard Ayre, serving with the Norfolk Battalion in the British forces, was reported yesterday as killed also. This leaves their widowed mother childless. Lieut. Gerald Ayre was a son of Frederick Ayre, a member of the same firm, and Lieut. Wilfred Ayre, reported missing, is a son of Charles Ayre, third member of the Ayre firm.

Lieut. Bruce Reid, reported missing, is the eldest son of Sir William Reid, of St. John's and Montreal, president of the Reid railroad and steamship enterprise.

To Assist Recruiting

Guelph, Ont., July 6.—A platoon of the Wellington battalion, with the battalion band, will arrive here on Saturday and will go under canvas. The soldiers will assist in inaugurating a recruiting campaign to secure the three hundred men required to bring the battalion up to strength. Guelph will be their headquarters, but they will move on through the county wherever there is a chance to recruit men.

The Germans have delivered a ferocious attack upon the Cathedral of Verdun. Last night they endeavored systematically to reach this building with large calibre shells.

One of our long-range pieces of artillery was successful in dispersing a convoy of enemy in the direction of Heudicourt, to the northeast of St. Mihiel.

In Alsace, in the vicinity of Burnhaupt, one of our detachments penetrated a German trench, which was found to be full of dead bodies.

Paris, July 6.—Violent counter-attacks by the Germans on the French lines on both banks of the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office tonight:

The text of the statement follows: On both sides of the Somme the enemy endeavored today to recapture the two ends of the line held by the French.

North of the Somme a series of German counter-attacks, directed against our new lines north of the village of Hem, were successively shattered by our artillery without the enemy being able to obtain the least success. We took some prisoners.

South of the river counter-attacks launched from Berny-en-Santerre on our positions between Estrees and Belloy, were stopped by our barrage fire and the enemy was unable to debouch from his trenches. In this region the Germans suffered great losses. Two companies, caught in a trench northwest of Berny by the enflading fire of our mitrailleuses, were annihilated.

On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery on both sides continues in the sector of Chattancourt. On the right bank of the river the enemy violently bombarded the Fumlin Wood, La Laufee and our emplacements at Damloup. North of Lamorville a salvo from our batteries exploded a German munitions depot.

A group of our aviators dropped a number of shells last night on the railroad from Ham to Nesle. Fires broke out in the railroad stations at Ham and Voyennes. The railroad was damaged at several places.

The Belgian communication — The German artillery has shown little activity on the front of the Belgian army except in the region of Steenstraete. At this point the continued success of our destructive fire provoked an artillery duel, which was terminated in our favor.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 6, via London.—Attempts made by the French yesterday to advance in the wood southwest of Fort Vaux, in the Verdun sector, were repulsed, says the official statement issued today at the German Army Headquarters. Similar efforts made by the French to capture the Damloup Hill battery, the statement adds, were unsuccessful.

The text of the German Army Headquarters announcement dealing with the Western front follows: Western theatre—From the coast to the Ancre Brook artillery activity increased in strength from time to time. Otherwise there was no change.

Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme and to the south of the Somme fighting continues. Minor progress made by the British near Thiepval was balanced by counter attacks. In an advanced trench salient further south they succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold. The small village of Hem, in the Somme Valley, was evacuated by us. The French captured Berrey-en-Santerre. Round Estrees the fighting has come to a standstill. French gas attacks blew over without result.

In the Aisne district the enemy attempted a vain attack on a narrow front south of Ville-aux-Bois, costing him serious losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse there were minor infantry engagements favorable for us.

On the right bank of the river enemy advances in the wood southwest of Vaux fort were repulsed. Similar attempts were undertaken yesterday in the early hours of the morning to recapture the Damloup Hill battery.

In the fighting in the region of Chiaumont work we took on Tuesday 274 prisoners.

At Chazelles, east of Luneville, a German reconnoitering party returned with 31 prisoners and numerous booty.

Southwest of Cambrai an enemy aviator in the morning attacked a stationary hospital train from a low altitude by dropping bombs. Six wounded soldiers were killed.

WEAK LINK MAY SNAP

Battering, Bombing and Bayonetting Night and Day

London, July 7.—Reuter's correspondent at the Press Camp, British army in France, sends the following despatch under date of July 6—"The impetuous forward movement of the Allies has been checked, but certainly not arrested. The Allied armies are busily consolidating their gains and drawing a deep breath in readiness for the next mighty thrust. In the meantime they are battering, bombing and bayonetting the enemy by night and day with the most effective results.

"The fighting is reminiscent of the Verdun battle, with the important distinction that the position is reversed and that the enemy has no such line upon line of fortified positions to retreat upon in the face of our smashing blows, as the French have had defending their great fortress. At any moment the weakest link in the chain may snap and the broken ends fly apart.

"The enemy is straining every nerve, but is being attacked as never before. From the coast to the trenches of Northern France onflowing streams of khaki are pouring in a literal flood, and I am unable to resist the contagious confidence of our army correspondent, who says:

"Now that it is possible to write with some fullness the story of Saturday's attack, one almost shrinks from recording it, so terrible was the toll taken from the enemy."

"Modern warfare is terrible, and no offensive is possible without the exacting of a dreadful toll.

"Many of our regiments suffered heavily as they advanced almost without cover in the face of a murderous enemy fire, the machine guns in particular wreaking awful havoc. We must face the truth bravely of the heavy price we must pay, and the nation must brace itself to the inexorable penalty."

PREPARING FOR NEXT PHASE OF SOMME BATTLE

Comparative Lull on Western
Front While French and British
Reorganize for Attacks

SLAVS RESUME DRIVE

Bothmer Has Been Cut Off
from Chief Base of Supplies
—Little Doubt of Col-
lapse of Austrian
Force

London, July 6.—The results of the staff conferences of the Allies in London in May and June are becoming continually more apparent in the co-ordination of the Allied attacks on the Teutonic forces and increasing evidence of the initiative passing from the Teutons to the Allies at almost all points.

As the French and British armies are now engaged in reorganizing and preparing for the second phase of the battle of the Somme, there is a comparative lull on the western front, and Russia again takes the centre of the stage. Today's news from Petrograd is highly important in the light of the future development of the Somme battle. The news that the Russians have captured 8,000 prisoners on the Dniester front appears to leave little doubt of the collapse of the Austrian forces between Bucacz and Stanislaw, which will greatly affect the army of General von Bothmer, compelling him to retire northward, while the advance of Debyrn and the seizure of the railway cuts off von Bothmer from his chief base of supplies.

The prospect of Field Marshal von Hindenburg being able to make an effective diversion is believed here to be dwindling, and while the Germans are desperately engaged in trying to meet the Russian offensive at Baranovich, the Russian General Kaledines is developing a strong attack on both sides of the Kiev-Kovel railway.

The question arises among military men here as to how Germany can come to the assistance of her Austrian allies without further denuding her forces on the western front, and it is considered impossible for Austria to risk withdrawing more of her own troops from the Italian front. It will be interesting to watch the reaction of the western and eastern fronts on each other in the development of the battle of the Somme and the continued German offensive on

Dissatisfaction is again being voiced by the British newspapers at the inadequacy and vagueness of the British official reports. The reticence or silence of General Sir Douglas Haig's communications on important points is compared with the readiness with which the French and Russian commanders give details of the operations and with the greatly increased latitude permitted to special correspondents on the western front since the beginning of the battle.

That the British authorities fully realize that their hard task is far from ended is indicated by the steps which are being taken by the Ministry of Munitions for the cessation of holidays for munition workers during July. The expenditure of munitions in the Somme battle has been the theme and surprise of all the correspondents at the front, and the nation is aware that nothing must be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a full supply.

The transfer of David Lloyd George to the Ministry of War has at last been officially announced. Lord Derby, who did valuable work in recruiting England's immense armies, has been appointed *The Times* Secretary.

FRENCH FRONT ON SOMME IS STRAIGHTENED

Offensive on Bank of River Has
Made Steady Progress and Both
Flanks Have Been Made Secure

AWAIT DISORGANIZATION

Allies Will Not Press Forward
Too Hurriedly, but Will
Destroy Reinforcements
of Enemy Before
Next Drive

Paris, July 6.—The French offensive along the Somme has made steady progress so that the left of the advance now rests on Hardecourt and the right on Estrees, while the entire intervening front has been transformed within the last four days from one of the irregular lines that exposed some positions to a flanking fire into a homogenous line without fissures or dangerous wedges.

The solidity of this front is in marked contrast with the fronts in the battles of the Champagne and the Aisles, the irregularity of which permitted of a heavy crossfire being brought to bear upon the more advanced points. That part of the present front facing Peronne has the classic form of two echelons on two sides of Peronne, which is said to be the only one of the well known dispositions laid down in ancient tactics that has survived the revolutionizing developments of

The right of this formation is protected by a defensive curve that united the new front with the old line. The tactics declare the manoeuvres that accomplished this formation constituted one of the most notable strategic phases of the war.

AWAIT ENEMY RESERVES

When They Arrive They Will
Be Wiped Out by Shells

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, July 6.—Commenting on the situation on the Somme Marcel Hutin, the military expert of the *Echo de Paris* writes:

"Our armies will not endeavor to press further forward until the disorganization of the enemy be judged sufficient."

By this he means that sufficient German reserves have not yet been drawn into the conflict. These strong bodies, usually stationed at the rear of the front battle zone, must be wiped out by artillery, if not by infantry, before the next large forward stride can be taken.

M. Hutin continues: "It is also necessary that our brave British Allies, on their side of the battle front, shall come to a level with us. They are holding with force all the positions which they have conquered and we are assured of new conquests by a regrouping of their forces and a new stroke by their artillery."

"Never has the cohesion between the French and British action been greater than now. I for my part am convinced that the Germans will soon abandon that part of the front held by the troops of Sir Douglas Haig."

Under Foch, now commander of the French troops of the Somme, is General Fayolle, famous as an artillery expert.

RUSSO-JAP CONVENTION

Two Articles Signed for Last-
ing Peace in Far East

Petrograd, via London, July 7. — A Russo-Japanese political convention of two articles was signed today by the Russian Minister of foreign affairs, Sergius Sazonoff, and the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Ichiro Motono. The object of the convention is to unify the efforts of the two countries to maintain a lasting and constant peace in the far east.

The Times, commenting on the Russo-Japanese convention, says: — "The agreement is tantamount to a formal alliance, the main objects of which are the maintenance of peace and the safeguarding of the special Japanese and Russian rights and interests in the Far East. The publication of the text is expected shortly. The respective allies of Russia and Japan have been informed of the agreement and have expressed their satisfaction with it."

LLOYD GEORGE APPOINTED

Goes to War Office; Lord
Derby Under-Secretary

London, July 6.—David Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary for War.

Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has had an earldom conferred upon him.

The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

War News Summary

Violent counter attacks by the Germans on almost the entire line of the French advance in the Somme region show a change in the situation from the earlier days of the Anglo-French offensive. In the beginning the Germans concentrated their forces against the British, apparently considering the operations of the French to the south as of small insignificance. But the rapid movement of the French troops, together with the importance of the objective for which they are aiming, has had the effect of changing the German view and causing the German commanders to strengthen their defences and forces along the line guarding Peronne and on important strategic points.

Both ends of the French line have been under heavy attacks, but the French, according to the official accounts, have been able to put them down, without the Germans making any gains whatever. Meanwhile the French and British are consolidating their positions and are undoubtedly making preparations for a resumption of the great bombardment which preceded the first impetuous rush.

While the situation in the Verdun regions remains comparatively quiet, there are heavy bombardment on both sides of the Meuse. No advances are recorded by either French or the Germans. The British official statement gives few details, merely remarking that "as a result of violent bomb fighting we made further progress at certain points in the main battle area."

The immensity of the Russian drive against the Austrians and Germans during the last month is indicated by unofficial reports from Petrograd, which say that the Austro-German losses, in the endeavor to stay the advance of General Brusiloff's armies, total nearly half a million men, about half of whom are prisoners.

Not less than 250 guns of various sizes and more than 700 machine guns and an immense quantity of other booty have been taken. The Austrians admit a serious defeat west of Kolomea, where they were driven back nearly five miles.

The latest official statement from the Russian War Office announces the capture of approximately ten thousand additional prisoners, 5,000 of whom are said to be Germans, taken in a recent battle on the Dniester. About 5,000 other prisoners were captured on other sections of the Russian front.

The Germans admit the withdrawal of General von Bothmer's army in the Tarnopol sector before the powerful attacks of the Russians. They concede also an advance by the British south of Thiepval in the western zone.

David Lloyd George, whose untiring efforts have been responsible for the immense quantities of shells the Allies are now hurling at their opponents, has taken over the duties of Secretary of War in the British cabinet. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, has been created an earl, while Lord Derby, director of recruiting, who helped to create the British armies, is the new Under Secretary for War.

500,000 ENEMY DEAD, WOUNDED OR PRISONERS

Telling Effect of Brusiloff's Blows on Teutons in Galicia, Bukowina and Volhynia

SLAVS SHOW NO MERCY

In Galician Village Enemy Used Liquid Flame, So "No Prisoners Taken"—Austrians Admit Defeat and Retreat

Petrograd, via London, July 6.—Nearly half a million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since General Brusiloff began his great advance a month ago today. The grand total of prisoners to date is in round numbers 235,000, of which 4,500 are officers.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information, places the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage are Germans. The German losses in stopping the Russian advance on Kovel and in counter attacks made in solid ranks were enormous. The booty captures reached incalculable figures. It is figured that 250 guns of various sizes and upward of 700 machine-guns is a conservative estimate. In addition, vast quantities of munitions, supplies and transports have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The success of General Letchitzky's advance west of Kolomea, where he had cut the railroad into Hungary at Mikuliczyn, is emphasized as a new body blow to the Austrian defense of East Galicia. Northwest of Kolomea his troops are within ten miles of Nadworna, well to the rear of the Austrian right flank, facing Tarnopol between the Stripa and Zlota Lipa Rivers. On the extreme right flank of Brusiloff's front the Russians are viciously attacking the Germans at

Centuryok and Koidl. They have broken through several lines of the enemy's fortifications here, threatening the flank of the German positions before Lutsk. These successes have considerably lessened the pressure on the Russian centre in that district.

Another interesting situation is developing at Baranovichi where the advance of the Russian offensive has brought their heavy guns within reach of that important railway junction.

SMASHING CENTRE BLOWS Toutons Unable to Shift Positions Without Disaster

Petrograd, July 6.—On the one hundred mile extent of the Russian advance in the centre progress continued to be made, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Germans. The fighting in the neighborhood of the important railway junction of Baranovichi is extremely determined on both sides, but the advantage remains with the Russians. The Germans here are vainly attempting to turn back the tide of the Russian advance. Their artillery can no longer master the Russian gunfire.

The great battle on the centre is still only in its preliminary stages, which give no clue to the general strategy of the whole front. In any case, the Russian offensive pins down the enemy to his positions. Not only can nothing German now leave Russia to help against the Anglo-French offensive, but probably very little movement is possible for the enemy between the different sections of the Russian front without incurring disaster.

The enemy continues to hold his front, totalling about one thousand miles, upon which Russia has thrown an enormous weight of men and guns, the former superior in quality, and the latter at least equal to Germany's best weapons. Somewhere in this long line now beaten pretty thin on the enemy's side, the exhaustion of defeat must ere long create a fatal gap.

It is impossible at present to surmise where the breach of the enemy's dyke will be made, but the Germans evidently regard the northern bulge of Brusiloff's double flank success as the immediate danger point. Fighting in this region continues with unabated ferocity and determination. Brusiloff's reply to the savage attacks of the Germans is two-fold.

The outflanking movements continue gradually to creep forward on the northern face of the slope, while new forces are moving forward steadily to extend the periphery of the bulge and strain still further day by day the defensive resources of the enemy on the southern face.

Brusiloff's centre section remains practically stationary, but the outflanking advance on the south pushes forward at the rate of from six to ten miles daily.



ANOTHER SMASH AGAINST GERMAN LINES GAINS THOUSAND YARDS T

Several Important Tactical Successes Won Elsewhere, Gen. Haig Reports---Trenches Taken East of La Boisselle---French Hold all Territory Taken and Repulse Counter-Attacks.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, July 7.—British troops resumed their great offensive against the Germans at dawn today with simultaneous smashes against the German lines on a wide front.

An official statement from Gen. Haig, given out at 2:45 this afternoon, announced a striking British success east of La Boisselle, where 1,000 yards of German trenches were taken, and the capture of several important tactical positions.

In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison, as well as near La Boisselle, the British made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of lost ground.

The British gain east of La Boisselle is of particular importance because it links up with the eastward advance of the French north of the Somme. The Germans had massed a large force on this sector and counter-attacked desperately in efforts to fling back the British line.

BRITISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the statement follows:

"This morning, in certain sectors of the battlefield east of Albert we resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn. The Germans at the same time launched heavy attacks on our new trenches in the vicinity of the Ancre and north of Fricourt, with the result that violent fighting is now in progress along the whole front between the Ancre and Montauban.

"Up to the present several important tactical successes have been gained by our infantry in the vicinity of Ovillers, La Boisselle and Contalmaison, but north-west of Thiepval the enemy succeeded temporarily in regaining two or three hundred yards of lost ground."

The operations of last night, before the resumption of the offensive reported in the foregoing statement,

are described in an earlier official communication as follows:

"Last night the enemy heavily bombarded our new positions at Bernaffay wood and Montauban and near La Boisselle, using in some places lachrymatory shells.

"Eastward of La Boisselle, after severe fighting in which the enemy suffered heavy casualties, we captured another trench on a front of 1,000 yards, where we are now firmly established.

"South-west of the Thiepval a determined attack on our new lines was completely crushed.

"The enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Loos salient and opposite Hulluch. Our artillery shelled the enemy's communication trenches and billets at various places.

"We successfully sprang two mines opposite Auchy and Hulluch."

SCENE OF RUSSIAN



This map indicates the scene of the present offensive, which is sweeping back not only the Austrians, but the German forces as well.

the great Russian drive, which
the Austro-German army, and

"Under cover of this fire the enemy delivered two violent counterattacks. We drove him back on both occasions, bringing to bear on him the fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles."

GERMANS ADMIT RETREAT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 7.—German troops have abandoned certain lines in the region of Czartory, in Volhynia, under attack by superior Russian forces, was officially admitted this afternoon. At Kostluchnowka, west of Kolki, and on both sides of Sokul Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, it was claimed.

Severe fighting is going on on both north and south of the Somme, where the Allies have resumed their offensive. Lively engagements occurred last night south of the Contalmaison, near Hem and around the Village of Estrees.

In fighting last night on the Verdun front, the Germans repulsed attacks on the Froide River region and southwest of Fort Vaux.

TEXT OF GERMAN STATEMENT

The official statement regarding operations on the western front, says:

"On both sides of the Somme, lively engagements continued throughout the night not unfavorable for us. The region south of Contalmaison, Hem and Estrees witnessed the most severe fighting.

"East of the Meuse (Verdun front) French attacks delivered against a wide front against our positions on the Froide Terre ridge and on the woods southwest of Fort Vaux failed with considerable losses to the enemy.

"On the remainder of the front there were many nocturnal patrol engagements.

"Southwest of Valenciennes we captured a French aeroplane. Near Peronne and southwest of Rouziere enemy aeroplanes were forced to land in an aerial battle.

"As the result of aerial battles during June, the German losses in such battles were two aeroplanes; shot down from earth, one aeroplane; missing, four aeroplanes; total, seven aeroplanes.

"The French and British lost in aerial battles twenty-three aeroplanes; shot down from earth, ten aeroplanes; involuntary landings with our lines, three aeroplanes; landings for the purpose of dropping supplies, one aeroplane; total thirty-

seven aeroplanes, twenty-two of which are in our possession."

The text of the army headquarters' statement on operations in the eastern war theatre is as follows.

"Army group of Gen. von Linsingen—A corner of our lines protruding towards Czartorysk has been abandoned on account of superior pressure on its sides near Kostlu-kovka and west of Kolki, and a new line of defence selected.

"On both sides of Sokulrusn attacks broke down with heavy losses.

"West and southwest of Lutsk the situation is unchanged.

"Against the front of Field Marshal von Hindenberg the Russians continue their operations. They attacked with strong forces south of Lake Narocz, but after fierce fighting were repulsed.

"North-east of Smorgon and at other points they were easily repulsed.

"Army group of Prince Leopold: Aside from a weak enemy advance, quiet generally prevailed on the front, which has been attacked during the last few days.

"Army group of General Count von Bothmer: There have been no special incidents. The same applies to the German troops south of the Dniester.

"Nothing of importance has occurred on the Balkan front."

FRENCH CAN HOLD TERRITORY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 7.—The lull in the fight on the French front on both sides of the River Somme, where the Allied offensive is under way, continued throughout last night. The War Office today reported utter calm on the Somme front.

French military critics warned the public today that the lull on the Somme front may continue for a few days while the French organize and prepare for a new attack by fresh bombardment.

They pointed out that the lull on the western front is being followed by increased activity by the Russians, particularly in south-eastern

Yesterday's defensive fighting has given almost as much satisfaction to the French as the previous day's captures for, they say, it has clearly shown that the Entente Allies not

only are able to win positions from the Germans wherever they like, but also are able to hold those positions when won.

The first German counter-attack was launched in the night in the Hem section, north of the canalized Comme river. The Germans succeeded in carrying two small woods situate south of the Clary-Mari-court road, a few hundred yards from the sugar works bordering that road.

The French troops there, being more or less in the air, fell back on the village and, swinging their left wing slightly, captured another small wood at the northeastern end of the village close to the Hem brick field and along the edge of the road from Clery to Hem and Curlu.

This was the only change in the situation throughout the twenty-four hours during which the counter-offensive lasted.

HUNS HAD 27 BATTALIONS IN FIGHT

At the beginning of the battle there were behind the front, assigned to the French attack, twenty-seven German battalions drawn from the 11st division and from regiments of the 17th Army Corps.

Between July 1 and July 5 the

German commanders sent up to the Peronne front four reserve divisions of which two already are declared to be virtually out of commission.

The other reserves brought up from different points between Rhelms and the Somme were of a most hot-

IS UNCERTAIN FUSE COM REPORT W

*Very Voluminous Document
—Is Expected to Reflect
During Hearings—Dispute
Be Charged*

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 7.—Uncertainty prevails as to when the report of the Meredith-Duff Commission in the fuse investigation will make its appearance. It is very voluminous, and is being printed. More or less revision, it is understood, is taking place.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to the contents of the report and the conclusions at which the Commissioners arrive. The belief is pretty general that in the main the report will reflect in detail the observations made briefly from time to time by the Judges during the inquiry progress.

EXPECT NO FINDING OF DISHONESTY.

It is believed that the motives of the Shell Committee in placing the contracts in the United States will not be impugned, but, in view of the delays in the execution of the contract rather than the anticipated expedition, the comment of the Commission is a matter which only can be speculated upon.

During the progress of the inquiry Col. David Carnegie, ordnance adviser of the Shell Committee, was

erogeneous nature. One battalion of the Guard which was annihilated had been formed of companies from several different battalions.

The French officers say there can be no doubt that the rapidity of the

BRITISH VALOR

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 6.—The obstacles the British troops, particularly in their attack north of the Ancre from Gommecourt to La Boisselle, have had to encounter have been prodigious; their valor and tenacity have been superb, and because of this their losses in officers and men have been heavy.

Nothing is to be gained by concealing this fact; many units have suffered dire losses. On this northern end of the attacking line are regiments, in some cases only remnants of regiments now, whose names will ring throughout Britain when the time arrives for the full story of this battle to be told.

Some of them are the South Wales Borderers, the Border Regiment, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the East Lancashires, the York and Lancashires, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Middlesex, Dublins, Warwicks, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Hampshire, Somerset, the Rifle Brigade—all these, and the Ulstermen, will be handed down to fame as men who wrought prodigies of valor in the

AIN WHEN MISSION'S WILL COME

ent Now Being Printed
t Comments of Judges
honesty Not Likely to

As to the case questioned as to the case, the contract especially, and also on other points, some of which apparently were not cleared up to the satisfaction of at least one of the judges. Of any dishonesty, it is believed, Col. Carnegie will be acquitted, but the judicial comments during the hearing conduce to the belief that the Shell Committee will be criticised for imposing too much work upon him and assigning him a burden of details of business matters when his position supposedly was purely that of a technical adviser.

GEN. HUGHES PROBABLY UNTOUCHED.

As to Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, it is not expected that the report will contain a great deal. Of any dishonest connection with the transaction the Minister, according to the belief of those closely following the case, will be personally absolved.

Whether the Commissioners' report, in the event of any criticism or condemnation of Col. Allison, will have any reflective influence, can be determined definitely only when the conclusion is made public.

It is intended to publish the findings as the main part of the Commission's work and to append to it, in a bound volume, the extensive evidence.

French advance, if not the advance itself, took the Germans by surprise. This, they assert, is shown by their not having provided an adequate supply of reserves for such a contingency.

R IS SUPERB

ice of almost superhuman obstacles. In the first official bulletin issued, it was announced that Serre had been captured in the early onrush. Serre is north of the Ancre, on the northern border of the attacking front. This statement may now be rectified. It was impossible in the first assault to penetrate the extraordinary ramification of defences around Serre, and this is an operation still to be completed. In one battalion of the Yorkshires and Lancashires attacking here only one officer and six men came through unhurt. An orderly was three times partly buried in the debris of exploding shells, yet he won through somehow and succeeded in delivering messages.

If there is any lesson to be learned from these operations, it is that attackers under the conditions of modern scientific warfare are placed at conspicuous disadvantage. As leaders of an assault instead of acting on the defensive, the British are playing a new role, and it will take a little time for them to get used to it. None the less, they are cheery and confident beyond belief.

BRITISH ARMY PAYS A HEAVY PRICE FOR VICTORY OVER HUNS

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 7.—Today's casualties and obituary lists show the heavy, though not excessive price that British regiments have paid in the heroic fighting in the Somme and Ancre regions from July 1 onwards.

Today's official casualties include twenty-seven officers in the Sussex regiment—two of whom are killed, also officers in the Warwickshires, West Yorkshires, Royal Engineers, etc.

The full casualty lists show 111 officers, of whom twenty-one are dead, and 893 men, of whom 201 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Irish Rifles, Scots Guards, Royal Fusiliers, Northamptonshires, King's Royal Rifles and East Kents.

The officers killed include three lieutenant-colonels, also Lieut. Charles Eurnett, who stroked for the Oxford crew against Cambridge in 1902 frequently.

The British troops have advanced past the German machine-guns on both flanks, persisting, despite the deadly enemy fire, until the full objective was obtained, in some cases after seventy hours of continuous advance.

TRIBUTES TO BRITISH GALLANTRY

Though no flag-waving or demonstrations are to be seen in England, the public is deeply moved by the tales now being published of men advancing in the open against shells and machine guns which left no hope for the men who, nevertheless, never for a moment in any spot flinched a hair's-breadth.

Especially tributes are paid this morning to the gallantry of the Ulster division who, mindful that the day of battle was the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, were irresistible. They lost very heavily, there being sixteen officers in the division, two of whom are reported as dead in today's casualty lists.

Most of the Hun casualties were caused by our artillery barrage and bayonets, or as prisoners. In any case of that sort the casualty knocked out.

On the other hand, a large proportion of the British casualties are machine-gun and bullet cases, and need not have come to England but for the desire to keep the field ambulances and clearing stations all free. Very many will be fit for duty in a week or so.

The following is a typical British officer's tribute:

"Our men nervous" Begad! They took it like mother's milk or football. My fellows did actually start out kicking the company football. I never saw anything gamier."

Much satisfaction is expressed at the honor to be immediately shown to all officers and men wounded since August 4, 1914. Strips of gold Russian braid, two inches in length, sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket, will mark each occasion on which they were wounded.

WINDERMERE.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 7.—The War Office report issued last night says of the fighting on the Verdun front that the night passed without infantry fighting on the Verdun front also, though a violent bombardment occurred on the east side of the Meuse in the regions of Thiaumont, Fleury and Chenois wood.

In the LaPrete wood southeast of Verdun, the Germans made an unsuccessful attack on French trenches. French grenadiers retaliated, clean-

ed and three wounded. The War Office announced that the French reserved reprisal until later.

Lure is a town of 6,000, lying west of Belfort and near the German lines in Upper Alsace.

A French bombing air squadron last night dropped forty shells on the Haudes-Moines railway and junction west of Charleville.

Returning to the French lines French warplanes escorting the bombing squadron brought down two German planes near Mecleres and the

owns:
oth

HOW GERMANS SEEK TO CONCEAL REAL TRUTH REGARDING LAND BATTLE

Berlin Hears British Have Made No Important Gains, That French Gains Constitute No Serious Menace and That Enemy's Advance is Held Up Everywhere

To Star Cable By Carl Ackerman, of the United Press.

BERLIN, July 7.—A severe check has been administered to the British armies in the combined Anglo-French offensive, according to reports received here today, and the British have suffered unusually heavy losses.

Since the opening day of the British attack, Gen. Haig's army has been unable to make any important gains against the German line. Forced to abandon shell-wrecked first line positions, the Germans retired to their second line north of the Somme, where they threw back time and again British infantry assaults.

It is well understood here that the British will resume the offensive, perhaps with greater violence than marked the first day of the forward movement, but the manner in which

the German wall withstood the first shock has inspired the greatest confidence in Berlin.

A group of British prisoners, captured at the village of Serre, admitted their disappointment at the stubborn nature of the German defence.

"We thought it would be a romp across Serre after our guns had finished their work", a captured officer was quoted as saying.

"Instead, Germans popped out of all sorts of funny places and got machine guns working on us."

That the French have made some substantial gains south of the Somme is not denied here. But the French gains it is stated, constitute no serious menace to the German line which is amply prepared to repel any serious menace on the sector around Peronne.

STRANGE DISTORTION OF PERSPECTIVE

BERLIN, July 6, via London, 7.—The military correspondent of the Zeitung Am Mittag, commenting on the war situation, writes:

"The fighting on all fronts is increasing in extent and violence. The enemy everywhere is attempting to throw fresh troops into the struggle which seems to be approaching nearer and nearer its maximum intensity. The mightiest exertions are being made on all sides to force a decision and the tension can scarcely become higher."

After summarizing the official reports from the various theatres of war, the correspondent continues:

"It is still too early for a final verdict upon the situation, as the struggles on the principal fronts still are in progress.

The Germans, however, hitherto

enemy's advance on the west as well as on the south and east.

"Neither British, French, Russians nor Italians have attained large or decisive victories, while in places where the Central Powers have assumed the offensive as in Volhynia and south of the Dniester, their operations have been conducted with success.

"This situation enables us to look forward with a certain amount of assurance and with calm confidence to further developments of the fighting. We do not dare however, to overlook the fact that our opponents are making mighty efforts and are throwing in all available forces to attain success. Our troops on all the fronts are faced by numerically superior forces and, therefore, are confronted with the prospect of further heavy fighting."

NEW BLOW BY B

PARIS, July 7.—Commenting on the situation on the Somme Marcel Hutin, the military expert of the Echo de Paris, writes:

"Our armies will not endeavor to press further forward until the disorganization of the enemy be judged sufficient."

By this he means that sufficient German reserves have not yet been drawn into the conflict. These strong bodies, usually stationed at the rear of the front battle zone, must be wiped out by artillery, if not by infantry, before the next large forward stride can be taken.

M. Hutin continues:
"It is also necessary that our brave British Allies, on their side of the battle front, shall come to a level with us. They are holding with forces all the positions which they have conquered and we are assured of new conquests by a regrouping of their forces and a new stroke by their artillery.

"Never has the cohesion between the French and British action been greater than now. I for my part am convinced that the Germans will

BRITISH EXPECTED

soon abandon that part of the front held by the troops of Sir Douglas Haig."

Under Gen. Foch now commander of the French troops of the Somme, is Gen. Fayolle, famous as an artillery expert.

Want More Canadians for Naval Air Service

OTTAWA, July 7.—Another hundred men from Canada are wanted by the British Admiralty to train for probationary Flight Sub-Lieutenants in the Royal Naval Air Service.

The recruiting, as heretofore, will be done through the Naval Service at Ottawa. The period of service is for the war, and candidates should be between the ages of 19 and 25, but particularly suitable applicants between 18 and 19 will be accepted.

Only athletic and perfectly physically fit men of good education and intellectual capacity will be accepted. Another essential is perfect eyesight. When the number of men now asked for is enlisted, Canada will have contributed 250 men to the Imperial Air Service. Casualties number about a score.

The French remain two and a half miles from Peronne on the south side of the Somme and four miles from that city on the north side of the river, and there are no formidable natural obstacles in the way of their occupation of the city when the French commander judges that the time is ripe to effect it.

The work of sorting the booty taken by the French troops in the fighting at the Somme brings to light many curious facts. In the Mereau-court woods a heavy German battery was found completely dismounted. The battery commander's shelter alone remained intact.

The luxury of the arrangements in the German positions on the Santorre plateau showed that they were considered impregnable. In the positions occupied by the battery mentioned were a piano, a brass bedstead and a complete hot and cold water supply.

The greatest booty fell to Gen. Bal-

distinguished itself at Verdun. This corps took enough material to set up a whole army.

OUR COMMERCIAL UNCLE SAM



Uncle Sam (listening to Commercial Conference) :—Eh! What's that? An Allied economic offensive after the war? (Goes off and does some deep thinking).

DAY AND NIGHT ALLIES ARE ATTACKING GERMAN FORCES WITHOUT LET-UP

At Same Time Consolidating Gains and Preparing for Further Drive—Initiative Has Passed Entirely From Enemy—French Look for New Blow by British

LONDON, July 7.—The results of the staff conferences of the Allies in London in May and June are becoming continually more apparent in the coordination of the Allied attacks on the Teutonic forces and increasing evidence of the initiative passing from the Teutons to the Allies at almost all points.

The British official statement issued tonight reads: "As a result of violent bomb fighting we made further progress at certain points in the main battle area. Low clouds interfered with aeroplane work, but in

the Bapaume area one of our machines, dropping to 300 feet, successfully bombed a train from which German reinforcements were alighting.

"In another area British heavy batteries secured direct hits on a German battery and battalion in column, inflicting many casualties.

"In other parts of our line the situation is unchanged.

"Later details of the raid made by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers show that three enemy mine shafts were destroyed, and that, excluding 43 prisoners brought back, the enemy suffered about 150 casualties."

BUSY CONSOLIDATING GAINS

LONDON, July 7.—Reuter's correspondent at the Press Camp, British army in France, sends the following despatch under date of July 6.

"The impetuous forward movement of the Allies has been checked, but certainly not arrested. The Allied armies are busily consolidating their gains and drawing a deep breath in readiness for the next mighty thrust. In the meantime they are battering, bombing and bayoneting the enemy by night and day with the most effective results.

"The fighting is reminiscent of the Ypres battle, with the important distinction that the position is reversed and that the enemy has no such line upon line of fortified positions to retreat upon in the face of our smashing blows, as the French have had defending their great fortress. At any moment the weakest link in the chain may snap and the broken ends fly apart.

"The enemy is straining every nerve, but is being attacked as never before. From the coast to the trenches of Northern France onflowing streams of khaki are pouring in a literal flood, and I am unable to resist the contagious confidence of our army correspondent, who says:

"Now that it is possible to write with some fullness the story of Saturday's attack, one almost shrinks from recording it, so terrible was the toll taken from the enemy."

"Modern warfare is terrible, and no offensive is possible without the exacting of a dreadful toll.

"Many of our regiments suffered heavily as they advanced almost without cover in the face of a murderous enemy fire, the machine guns in particular wreaking awful havoc. We must face the truth bravely of the heavy price we must pay, and the nation must brace itself to the inexorable penalty."

FRENCH OFFENSIVE GREAT WORK

PARIS, July 7.—The French offensive along the Somme has made steady progress so that the left of the advance now rests on Hardecourt and the right on Estrees, while the entire intervening front has been transformed within the last four days from one of the irregular lines that exposed some positions to a flanking fire into a homogenous line without fissures or dangerous wedges.

The solidity of this front is in marked contrast with the fronts in the battles of the Champagne and the Aisne, the irregularity of which permitted of a heavy crossfire being

brought to bear upon the more advanced points.

That part of the present front facing Peronne has the classic form of two echelons on two sides of Peronne, which is said to be the only one of the well known dispositions laid down in ancient tactics that has survived the revolutionizing developments of the present war.

The right of this formation is protected by a defensive curve that unites the new front with the old line. Tacticians declare the manoeuvres that accomplished this formation constituted one of the most notable strategic phases of the war.

WILD RUMORS ARE MENTIONED ABOUT LOSS OF HAMPSHIRE

Sir Richard Cooper Asks in House of Commons for Court-Martial Mentioning Weird Stories in Circulation—Further Investigation is Promised

the inference that could be deducted therefrom, that caused a flutter through the ranks of the Parliamentarians.

Sir Richard then demanded to know whether it was true that some bodies recovered were found to be burnt by acid, and further whether it was a fact that some of the survivors are held under arrest.

Furthermore, Sir Richard enquired if it were true that one or more of the crew had been found guilty of certain offences, resulting on one occasion in the guns on one side of the cruiser being unable to fire.

Thomas James McNamara, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Admiralty, said in reply to Sir Richard's questions that there will be no further investigation. He said all survivors agreed regarding the loss of the Hampshire.

The Under-Secretary promised to make enquiries respecting the other allegations.

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, July 7.—A thousand and one mysterious rumors revolving about the questions: "How was the cruiser Hampshire sunk?" and "Is Kitchener really dead?" rumors that have been whispered since the announcement of the tragic end of the War Secretary was issued, made their way into the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, when Sir Richard Cooper, raised the demand "investigate."

"I urge," said Sir Richard, "that a Court-martial be held on the loss of the Hampshire. I urge this emphatically, so that these disquieting rumors regarding the ship's loss be quelled."

The speaker proceeded to explain that the survivors of the ill-fated cruiser do not agree as to the cause of the disaster, and be then startled the House by saying: "There is no direct evidence of Lord Kitchener's death."

It was not the statement itself, but

ENEMY DEFEATED EVERYWHERE

Violent counter-attacks by the Germans on the French lines on both banks of the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office last night:

The text of the statement follows: "On both sides of the Somme the enemy endeavored yesterday to recapture the two ends of the line held by the French.

"North of the Somme a series of German counter-attacks, directed against our new lines north of the village of Hem, were successively shattered by our artillery without the enemy being able to obtain the least success. We took some prisoners.

"South of the river counter-attacks launched from Berny-en-Santerre on our positions between Estrees and Belloy, were stopped by our barrage fire and the enemy was unable to débouch from his trenches.

"In this region the Germans suf-

fered great losses. Two companies, caught in a trench northwest of Berny by the enfilading fire of our mitrailleuses, were annihilated.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery on both sides continues in the sector of the Chat-tancourt. On the right bank of the river the enemy violently bombarded the Fumlin Wood, La Laufée and our emplacements at Damloup. North of Lamorville a salvo from our batteries exploded a German munitions depot.

"A group of our aviators dropped a number of shells last night on the railroad from Ham to Nesle. Fires broke out in the railroad stations at Ham and Voyennes. The railroad was damaged at several places.

"The Belgian communication says: "The German artillery has shown little activity on the front of the Belgian army except in the region of Steenstraete. At this point the continued success of our destructive fire provoked an artillery duel, which was terminated in our favor."

RUSSIA TAKES CENTRE OF STAGE

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 7.—As the French and British armies are now engaged in reorganization and preparing for the second phase of the battle of the Somme, there is a comparative lull on the western front, and Russia again takes the centre of the stage.

Yesterday's news from Petrograd is highly important in the light of the future development of the Somme battle. The news that the Russians have captured 5,000 prisoners on the Dniester front appears to leave little doubt of the collapse of the Austrian

forces between Buczacz and Stanislau, which will greatly affect the army of Gen. von Bothmer, compelling him to retire northward, the advance of Delatyn and the ure of the railway cuts off von Imer from his chief base of sup-

The prospect of Field-Marshal Hindenberg being able to make effective diversion is believed to be dwindling, and while the Germans are desperately engaged in trying to meet the Russian offensive at Ilovich, the Russian Gen. Kalenkovich is developing a strong attack on sides of the Kiev-Kovel railway.

AUSTRIA IN DEEP WATERS NOW

The question arises among military men here as to how Germany can come to the assistance of her Austrian allies without further denuding her forces on the western front, and it is considered impossible for Austria to risk withdrawing more of her own troops from the Italian front.

It will be interesting to watch the reaction of the western and eastern fronts on each other in the development of the battle of the Somme and the continued German offensive on the banks of the Meuse.

Dissatisfaction is again being voiced by the British newspapers at the inadequacy and vagueness of the British official reports. The reticence or silence of General Sir Douglas Haig's communications on important points is compared with the readiness with which the French and Russian commanders give details of the

operations and with the greatly increased latitude permitted to correspondents on the western front since the beginning of the battle.

That the British authorities realized that their hard task is from ended is indicated by the fact which are being taken by the Ministry of Munitions for the cessation of holidays for munition workers during July.

The expenditure of munitions in the Somme battle has been the theme and surprise of all the correspondents at the front, and the news is aware that nothing must be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of full supply.

The transfer of David Lloyd George to the Ministry of War has last been officially announced. Derby, who did valuable work recruiting England's immense army, has been appointed Under-Secretary

for Munitions, delivered a series of violent attacks on two points. The first of these was between Hem and Haricourt, on the Cléry road. The second was on the extreme right between Estrees and Belloy, their object being to drive a wedge between the French centre and right where the French line crosses the Somme river from Hem to Feuillères and between the extreme right and the rest of the French front.

The success of these manoeuvres would have forced the eventual retirement of the whole French line.

The Germans, who managed to gather considerable forces, partly apparently from the British front where the pressure was lessened during the day, and partly from de-

GERMAN MOVE CAME TOO LATE

The German action, however, came too late. The French had time thoroughly to strengthen their line, to advance and place in position heavy artillery and to bring up plentiful stocks of munitions.

Consequently the attacking wave was caught in a whirlwind of machine gunfire from the trenches and was shot to pieces by the "seventy-fives," while the German supports following and reserves far in the

FRENCH DEMONSTRATE SOLIDITY OF THEIR PICARDY CONQUEST

German Attacks on Cléry Road and on Extreme Right Were Planned to Force Retirement of Whole French Line, But French Were Ready and Smothered Them

A BIG SHELL EXPLODING BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES



This remarkable photo was taken at the instant a German howitzer shell exploded back of the British trench line. The steel fragments can plainly be seen scattering through the air.

vance. Their artillery can no longer master the Russian gunfire. The great battle on the centre is still only in its preliminary stages, which give no clue to the general strategy of the whole front. In any case the Russian offensive pins down the enemy to his positions.

Not only can nothing German now leave Russia to help against the Anglo-French offensive, but probably very little movement is possible for the enemy between the different sections of the Russian front without incurring disaster.

By Canadian Press.
PETROGRAD, July 7.—On the one hundred mile extent of the Russian advance in the centre, progress continued to be made, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Germans. The fighting in the neighborhood of the important railway junction of Baranovichi is extremely determined on both sides, but the advantage remains with the Russians. The Germans here are vainly attempting to turn back the tide of the Russian ad-

RIOTS IN GERMAN CITIES FOLLOWING GREAT OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable.

MILAN, July 7.—Travellers arriving in Switzerland from Germany report serious troubles in several German towns, among others Berlin, immediately after the first news was received of the Anglo-French offensive.

Crowds marched through the streets, shouting: "Enough of war! Let us have peace."

The disorders this time were different from the customary food riots and seemed far more serious, having all the characteristics of popular revolt.

The riots in Berlin were exceptionally grave. People surrounded the troops to force them to join the revolt, and took the wheels off military wagons and gun carriages and used them for barricades.

The most serious demonstration was at Potsdam last Sunday. A vast mob indulged in imprecations against the Kaiser and Imperial family. Sheets were secretly handed round on which were printed:

"Death to the Kaiser! Death to the man who wants war! Death to the Crown Prince! Long live free Germany, free from these parasites who have led it to ruin!"

HEROISM OF BRITISH TROOPS AT THIEPVAL CHARGING THE ENEMY

Some Went Too Far and Were Cut Off by Barrage Fire—Men Face But None Faltered—Ordeal

LONDON, July 7.—Philip Gibbs, writing in the London Daily Mail, under date: "With the British armies in the field, July 6," says:—

Last night and this morning the Germans made attempts to drive the British out of their positions at Thiepval, but were repulsed with heavy losses. At other parts of the line, between La Boisselle and Montauban, there have been bombardments by the German batteries and by the British, who, by hard fighting, captured Poak trench and an important system of trenches known as "The Quadrangle," northeast of La Boisselle and on the way to Contalmaison.

Standing today on the battlefield, north of Orvillers and La Boisselle, I was able to look over a wide area of the zone of fire, and to see the new British positions. Straight in front of me was Thiepval Wood, marked by a ragged fringe of broken trees, through which appeared the ruins of the village. Heavy shells were falling there, and the British shrapnel was bursting thickly upon the high ground held by the Germans. To the left of me was Beaumont-Hamel

Faced Hellish Fire But None Faltered

Over this stretch of country, a few miles wide, has been fought one of the greatest battles of history, and here many thousands of British troops advanced upon the Germans with a spirit of self-sacrifice beyond the ordinary courage of men. They faced hellish fires, but without faltering. There was not one man who turned and fled at a time when the bravest of them might have quavered.

The number of casualties was high throughout the whole length of the front of the left of the British attack, and it was inevitable, because the valor of the men counted no cost in their assault against positions terrible and strong. They were men of the north country, who were on the left of the attack between Ovillers-La Boisselle and a point south of Hebuterne.

As soon as the bombardment lifted at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of July 1, the brigade left its trenches and advanced line by line, in perfect order, as if on parade. It was evident that the Germans expected an attack here, perhaps the main attack, and had massed heaviest guns at this point. The barrage was intensive in its effect upon the British trenches, and the ground between the two lines. To reach this line the British had to pass through a wall of bursting shells.

The British barrage continued intensely, but at the moment of the infantry attack German soldiers stood up on parapets in the very face of this bombardment and fired upon the advancing British with automatic rifles.

Their machine gunners also showed extreme courage and forced their way over the broken parapets into No Man's Land and swept the British ranks with a scythe of bullets.

Many of the British dropped, but the others went on, charging the machine guns, with fixed bayonets, hurling bombs at the men on parapets, and forcing their way into and across the German trenches.

Wave after wave followed, and those who did not fall went on into the Germans' first line, into the second line, then on again to the third line, and by a kind of a miracle even to the fourth line. There were men who went as far as Serre. They never came back.

On the right of these north countrymen were other bodies of troops from the west of England, the Midlands, and eastern counties, with battalions of Irish and Scottish troops. These, too, had to face a great ordeal.

When they went toward the German trenches, not at a rush but at parade step, under a storm of shells, the Germans came up out of their dug-outs, and with machine-guns and rifles fought stubbornly, even when the English troops reached them with bombs and bayonets.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE SEND US BOMBS!"

Then the troops went on to the second German line under a still fiercer fire. By this time they were in an inferno of shell fire and smoke. Nothing was seen of them by the artillery observers until at 8:45 some rockets went up very far in the German lines, showing that some of the territorials had gone as far as their last objective.

Some of the infantry went as far as Pendant Copse, south-east of Serre. Messages came through from them—urgent messages calling for help:

"For God's sake send us bombs."

But the German gunfire was so violent and so deep in its barrage that nothing could pass through it, and it was impossible to send up relief to the men, who had gone too far in their keen desire to break the German lines.

South of Beaumont-Hamel were some other battalions, whose advance was upon Thiepval Wood, and they fought with extraordinary resolution and hardihood. It was they who shouted: "No surrender," as the battle-cry, and these tough, hard men forced their way forward over ground raked by every kind of shot and shell. The German trenches could not resist their attack, and they stormed their way through, killing many Germans who resisted them.

In Thiepval Wood, where the troops were slashed by shrapnel, they collected their strength, formed into line, and stood the shock of several German counter-attacks. Then they charged and flung down the German ranks, taking more than 200 prisoners.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT RETREAT

VIENNA, via London, July 7. — An occupy a line extending about five miles to the west, where we repulsed all attacks.

"Southwest and northwest of Kolomea we maintained our positions against all enemy efforts."

"Southwest of Bucacz, after heavy fighting at Koropce Brook, we recaptured our line. There was desperate fighting yesterday at the bend of the River Styx, north of Kolki, with varying results."

The text of the statement follows: "Near Sadzadka the enemy, with superior forces, was successful in penetrating our positions. We now

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT EXPLAINED

LONDON, July 7. — A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that the Russians have fallen back almost eighty miles in the Bagdad region. The despatch says that the pressure of the Turkish forces was only one of the reasons which caused the retirement of the Russians.

The Turks are said to have gathered a great army to contest the Russian advance. Among these troops was the force originally destined for the invasion of Egypt, troops which had been in Bulgaria and an army of 130,000 men which was withdrawn from the Saloniki front.

The principal reason however, given for the retreat of the Russians is that the intense heat in Mesopotamia makes campaigning very difficult at this time of the year. It is stated that the Russians are planning to remain in the coolness of the hills until climatic conditions make the resumption of an advance expedient.

GERMAN LINE MUST BREAK

The enemy continues to hold his front, totaling about one thousand miles, upon which Russia has thrown an enormous weight of men and guns, the former superior in quality, and the latter at least equal to Germany's best weapons. Somewhere in this long line now beaten pretty thin on the enemy's side, the exhaustion of defeat must ere long create a fatal gap.

It is impossible at present to surmise where the breach of the enemy's dyke will be made, but the Germans evidently regard the northern bulge of Brussiloff's double flank success as the immediate danger point. Fighting in this region continues with unabated ferocity and determination. Gen. Brussiloff's reply to the savage attacks of the Germans is two-fold.

The outflanking movements continue gradually to creep forward on the northern face of the slope, while new forces are moving forward steadily to extend the periphery of the bulge and strain still further day by day the defensive resources of the enemy on the southern face.

Gen. Brussiloff's centre section remains practically stationary, but the outflanking advance on the scout pushes forward at the rate of from six to ten miles daily.

The War Office announced last night the capture yesterday of more than 10,000 Teutons, of whom 5,000 were taken on the Dnieper front.

An official communication from General Headquarters reads:

"South of the Pinsk marshes we had important new successes yesterday. In the region of Kostloukhovka we captured an entire enemy battery and took prisoner 22 officers and 550 soldiers. Northwest of Raznitsh, on the Styr, north of Kolki, we yesterday captured two cannon, three machine-guns and 2,300 prisoners. North of Stegrouzlatine, we captured enemy trenches and took more than 500 prisoners and one machine-gun.

"Between the Styr and the Stokhod, west of Sokul and southward, the enemy launched some vain counter attacks under the protection of artillery.

"Galicia — After intense artillery preparations we took an energetic offensive west of the Lower Stripa, and on the right bank of the Dnieper. The enemy was defeated and driven back. Our troops are approaching the Koropice and Soudolek Rivers, tributaries of the Dnieper. We took here yesterday nearly 5,000 prisoners and eleven machine-guns. We lost the brave Capt. Bogoliubsky, killed in action.

LIQUID FIRE USE REVENGED

In the course of an attack on the village of Vertniki, the Germans received our troops with liquid fire. Owing to their conduct we put all the Germans to the bayonet when we captured the village. We took prisoner in this region more than 1,000 men. At one point in this action our Crimean tartars charged the enemy and put him to flight.

"Yesterday a band of twenty Cos-

sacks swam the Dnieper near Doline and took prisoner on the right bank five officers and 108 soldiers. They captured a cannon.

"In the region of Riga the Germans launched counter-attacks against a position which we had captured from them, and our troops retired to their former positions taking with them prisoners and arms.

ENEMY FAILS AT BARANOVICHI

"On the Dvina front, and the Dvinsk positions, and farther south, there has been lively artillery fire at numerous points. Near Boyare, on the Dvina, above Friedrichstadt, our light artillery smashed a German light battery. Attempts by the Germans to remove the guns were unsuccessful. The gun team, which endeavored to save one of them, was annihilated. All the guns were eventually abandoned.

"In the direction of Baranovich the fighting continues, developing to our advantage. The enemy delivered repeated counter-attacks in order to regain positions captured by us, but each was easily repulsed.

"Between Monday and Wednesday we captured altogether seventy-

eight officers and about 3,040 men.

Caucasus front—In the region of Platana our troops are progressing. Between the Taurus and Tchuruk we repulsed enemy counter-attacks and drove back a Turkish attack on Tchuruk itself, where our men carried an enemy work on the heights. In their attacks the Turks used asphyxiating bombs.

"In the region of Balburt, where some enemy positions were carried, we captured a large quantity of arms, cartridges, grenades and other war material.

"In the direction of Diabekt, in the Eastern Euphrates Valley, our forces attacked with the bayonet Turks who took the offensive at dawn and drove them westward, leaving over one hundred dead.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY IS PERFECT

LONDON, July 7.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Budapest quotes a Hungarian correspondent at the eastern front as saying:

"The Russian strength exceeds anything seen in this war heretofore. In some cases they stormed our positions in rows seventeen lines deep, and their artillery was so absolutely perfect that no troops could dream of standing up to it.

"Much of their artillery consists

of Japanese guns manned by Japanese and French officers. They often employ so-called 'pouring fire,' using ammunition of Japanese and American origin.

"In some places the Russian barrage fire continued even after their infantry reached our trenches, and in at least one spot both defenders and attackers were totally annihilated. The Russians were buried under the earthworks wrecked by their own artillery."

*Nest how it was given
Jalisco's and a
Naval Battle*

107
"Battle-Cruiser

Fleet Fought

in a Manner

In Keeping

With Best
Traditions

of Service"

---ADMIRAL JELlicoe

PRAISED FOR GREAT SERVICES



Vice-Admiral Beatty, whose brilliant strategy and judgment in the fight off Jutland is highly praised by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

LED BATTLE FLEET TO VICTORY



Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who led the British Battle-Fleet to victory in the fight off Jutland, and whose thrilling story of that fight is published in this issue.

JELlicoe RELATES BRITISH VICTORY IN JUTLAND FIGHT

German Losses Greater Than British---Eulogy of Officers and Men---Glorious Traditions of British Navy in Past Upheld---Individual Instances Recorded---Germans Showed Decreasing Efficiency of Fire Under Punishment.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, July 7.—The German High Seas Fleet, of superior strength to the British battle-cruiser fleet, which it engaged in the memorable battle of Jutland, betrayed decreasing efficiency of fire under punishment and suffered the greater losses.

This is told in the official report of Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets, made public today.

The battle off Jutland Bank, often called the battle of the North Sea, has been the subject of much controversial discussion. It was fought in part amid mists and in a growing dusk, so that neither side could determine with accuracy the effects of its fire.

Admiral Jellicoe's statement that the Germans were the heavier hit is based, he says, upon official statements of those ships seen to sing or to withdraw so severely damaged that there was doubt as to whether they ever could reach port.

The High Sea Fleet, according to his enumeration, is known to have undergone these losses:

Two battleships of the Dreadnought type.

One battleship of the Deutschland type.

The battle-cruiser Lutzow.

One battle-cruiser of the Dreadnought type sunk; another so seriously damaged as probably to have been a total loss.

Five light cruisers sunk—one possibly a battleship.

Six destroyers sunk, three dangerously damaged.

One submarine sunk.

Admiral Jellicoe says there may have been other losses unaccounted for.

The Germans relied much on torpedo fire, because of the mist and darkness and because the British were pursuing. But only one torpedo took effect. It struck the Marlborough, which listed, but continued fighting.

GLORIOUS TRADITIONS UPHELD

The conduct and efficiency of the British seamen is praised by Admiral Jellicoe, who says that "the glorious traditions of the past were most worthily upheld."

In particular, Admiral Jellicoe mentions John Travers Cornwall, a boy, sixteen years old, who remained at his post without outcry throughout the battle, although he was mortally wounded early in the action.

The report begins: "The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its base on the previous day in accordance with instructions issued by me. In the early afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, the first and second battle cruiser squadrons, the first, second and third light cruiser squadrons, and destroyers from the first, ninth, tenth and thirteenth flotillas, supported by the fifth battle squadron, were, in accordance with my directions, scouting to the southward of the battle fleet, which was accompanied by the third battle cruiser squadron, the first and second cruiser squadrons, the fourth light cruiser squadron and the fourth, eleventh and twelfth flotillas.

"The junction of the battle fleet with the scouting force after the enemy had been sighted was delayed owing to the southerly course steered by our advanced force during the first hour after commencing their action with enemy battle cruisers. This, of course, was unavoidable, as had our battle cruisers not followed the enemy to the southward the main fleets would never have been in contact."

SYMPATHY WITH BEATTY

The battle-cruiser fleet, gallantly led by Vice-Admiral Beatty and admirably supported by the ships of the fifth battle squadron under Rear-Admiral Evan-Thomas, fought the action under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service.

VICE-ADMIRAL BEATTY.

"I can fully sympathize with his feelings when the evening mist and falling light robbed the fleet of that

complete victory for which he had maneuvered and for which the vessels in company with him had striven so hard.

"The services rendered by him, not only on this, but on two previous occasions, have been of the very greatest value."

Of the medical officers Admiral Jellicoe says:

"Lacking in many cases all essentials for performing critical operations, with their staffs seriously depleted by casualties, they worked untiringly with the greatest success."

Inspiring Story of British Victory is Told Modestly by Sir John Jellicoe in Terms of High Praise for Entire Fleet

LONDON, July 7.—"Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German high sea fleet was brought to action on the 31 of May, 1916, to the westward of Jutland bank, off the coast of Denmark."

In these words, Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the home fleets, opens his report to the Admiralty on the battle over which there has been so much discussion.

"The battle cruiser fleet, gallantly led by Vice-Admiral Beatty, and admirably supported by the ships of the fifth battle squadron, under Rear-Admiral Evan-Thomas, fought the action under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to the light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service," Admiral Jellicoe continues.

Without maps and charts many of the details of the report cannot be made clear. It states that "the list of ships and commanding officers which took part in the action, has been withheld from publication for the present in accordance with the usual practice."

GERMAN LOSSES STATED.

Admiral Jellicoe estimates the German losses at two battleships of the dreadnought type, one of the Deutschland type, which was seen to sink, the battle cruiser Lutzow, admitted by the Germans, one battle cruiser of the dreadnought type, one battle cruiser, seen to be severely damaged that its return was extremely doubtful, five light cruisers, seen to sink—one of them possibly a battleship—six destroyers, seen to sink, three destroyers so damaged that it was doubtful if they would

be able to reach port, and a submarine sunk. Commenting on this, Admiral Jellicoe says:

"The conditions of low visibility, under which the day action took place, and the approach of darkness enhanced the difficulty of giving an accurate report of the damage inflicted or the names of the ships sunk by our forces.

"But after a most careful examination of the evidence of all the officers who testified to seeing enemy vessels actually sink, and personal interviews with a large number of these officers, I am of the opinion that the list shown in the enclosure—as the minimum numbers, though it is possible, it is not accurate as regards the particular class of vessel, especially those which were sunk during the night attack.

"In addition to the vessels sunk, it is unquestionable that many other ships were very seriously damaged by gunfire and torpedo attack.

ENEMY FOUGHT GALLANTLY.

"The enemy fought with the gallantry that was expected of him. We particularly admired the conduct of those on board a disabled German light cruiser, which passed down the British line shortly after deployment under a heavy fire, which was returned by the only gun left in action. The conduct of the officers and men was entirely beyond praise."

The hardest fighting fell to the battle cruiser fleet, says Admiral Jellicoe, the units of which were less heavily armored than their opponents. He expresses high appreciation of the handling of all the vessels and commends Admirals Burney, Jerram, Sturdee, Evan-Thomas, Duff and Leveson, and continues:

"Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty once again showed his fine qualities of gallant leadership, firm determin-

ation and consequent strategic fighting. He appreciated situations at once on sighting the first enemy lighter forces, then his battle cruisers, finally his battleships.

"Vice-Admiral Beatty's report to Admiral Jellicoe particularly mentions the work of the Engadine Commander Robinson, which towed the Warrior seventy-five miles during the night of May 31. He speaks glowingly of the splendid control and drill which prevailed aboard the British ships.

"Our superiority over the enemy in this respect was very marked, their efficiency becoming rapidly reduced under punishment, while ours was maintained throughout.

"The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. A boy of the first class, John Travers Cornwall, of the Chester, was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the guns crew dead or wounded all around him. His age was under sixteen and a half years. I regret that

he has since died. I recommend his case for special recognition, in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him.

Extracts from Vice-Admiral Beatty's report gives the course of events before the battle fleet came on the scene of the action. At 2:20 o'clock in the afternoon the Galatia reported the presence of enemy vessels. At 2:35 o'clock considerable smoke was sighted to the eastward.

This made it clear that the enemy was to the northward and eastward, and that it would be impossible for him to round Horn Reef without being brought to action. The course of the British ships consequently was altered to the eastward and subsequently northeastward.

The enemy was sighted at 3:31 o'clock. His force consisted of five battle cruisers, Vice-Admiral Beatty's first and third light cruiser squadrons, without awaiting orders, spread eastward, forming a screen in advance of the battle cruiser squadron, and Admiral Evans-Thomas, consisting of four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class.

The light cruisers engaged the enemy and the cruiser squadron came up at high speed, taking station ahead of the battle cruisers. At 3:30 o'clock

the speed to 25 knots and formed the line of battle, the second battle cruiser squadron forming astern of the first with two destroyer flotillas ahead.

Vice-Admiral Beatty then turned east-southeast slightly, converging on the enemy now at a range of 23,000 yards. The fifth battle cruiser squadron was then bearing north-northwest 10,000 yards distant. The visibility was good.

Continuing his report, Vice-Admiral Beatty said:

BRITISH DESTROYERS.

"The sun was behind us. The wind was south-east. Being between the enemy and his base our situation was both tactically and strategically good.

"Both forces opened fire simultaneously at 3:48 at a range of 18,500 yards. The course was altered southward, the enemy steering parallel distant 18,000 to 14,500 yards. The fifth battle squadron opened fire at a range of 20,000 yards at 4:08. The enemy's fire then seemed to slacken. Although the presence of destroyers caused inconvenience on account of smoke, they preserved the

battleships from submarine attack. Two submarines being sighted, and a flotilla of ten destroyers being ordered to attack the enemy with torpedoes, moved out at 4:15 o'clock simultaneously with the approach of the German destroyers. The attack was carried out gallantly with great determination. Before arriving at a favorable position to fire torpedoes they intercepted an enemy force consisting of one light cruiser and 15 destroyers. A fierce engagement at close quarters ensued and the enemy was forced to retire on their battleships, having two destroyers sunk and their torpedo attack frustrated. Our destroyers sustained no loss, but the attack on the enemy cruisers was rendered less effective.

"The Nestor, Nomad and Mineaton, under Commander Edward Birmingham, pressed the attack on the battle cruisers, and fired two torpedoes.

Being subjected to a heavy fire at 3,000 yards, the Nomad was badly hit and remained between the lines. The Nestor also was badly hit, but was afloat when last seen.

RESOLUTE BRITISH FIRE TELLS

From 4:15 to 4:43 o'clock the conflict between the battle cruiser squadrons was fierce and the resolute British fire began to tell. The rapidity and accuracy of the German fire depreciated considerably. The third German ship was seen to be afire. The German battle fleet was reported ahead and the destroyers were recalled.

Vice-Admiral Beatty altered his course to the northward to lead the Germans toward the British battle fleet. The second light cruiser squadron closed to 13,000 yards of the German battle fleet and came

under heavy but ineffective fire. The fifth battle squadron engaged the German battle cruisers with all guns and about 5 o'clock came under the fire of the leading ships of the German battle fleet.

The weather became unfavorable, Vice-Admiral Beatty's ship being silhouetted against a clear horizon to the Germans, whose ships were mostly obscured by mist.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock the action continued at 14,000 yards on a northerly course, the German ships receiving very severe punishment, one battle cruiser quitting the line considerably damaged. At 5:35 o'clock the Germans were gradually hauling eastward and receiving severe punishment at the head of the line probably on information from their light cruisers which were engaged with the third battle cruiser squadron or from Zeppelins which possibly were present.

At 5:56 o'clock the leading ships of the British battle fleet were sighted bearing north distant five miles. Vice-Admiral Beatty thereon proceeded east at the greatest speed, bringing the range to 12,000 yards. Only three Germans were then visible, followed by battleships of the Koenig type.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe then takes up the story of the battle fleet. Informed that the Germans were sighted, the fleet proceeded at full speed on a southeast by south course during two hours before arriving on the scene of the battle. The steaming qualities of the older ships were severely tested. When the battle fleet was meeting the battle cruisers and the fifth battle squadron, great care was necessary to insure that the British ships were not mistaken for the German warships.

Vice-Admiral Beatty reported the position of the German battle fleet at 6:15 o'clock. Vice-Admiral Beatty meantime having formed the battle cruisers ahead of the battle fleet and the fleets became engaged. During the deployment the *Defence*

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe considers it probable that Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, the Rear-Admiral, who was lost on board the *Defence*, was not aware, during the engagement with the German light cruisers, of the approach of their heavy ships owing to the mist until he found himself in close proximity to the main German fleet. Before he could withdraw his ships

were caught under a heavy fire and disabled. When the *Black Prince*, of the same squadron, was sunk, it was not known, but a wireless signal was received from her between 8 and 9 o'clock. Owing principally to the mist, it was possible to see only a few ships at a time. Toward the close of the battle only four or five were visible and never more than eight to twelve.

The third battle cruiser squadron, under Rear-Admiral Horace Alexander Hood, was in advance of the battle fleet and ordered to reinforce Vice-Admiral Beatty. While en route the *Chester*, Captain Lawson, engaged three or four German light cruisers for twenty minutes. Despite many casualties, her steaming qualities were unimpaired.

Describing the work of the third squadron, Vice-Admiral Beatty said Rear-Admiral Hood brought it into action, ahead of the *Lion*, "in the most inspiring manner and worthy of his great naval ancestors."

Vice-Admiral Hood at 6:25 p.m. was only 8,000 yards from the leading German ship and the British vessels poured a hot fire into her and caused her to turn away.

Definite Superiority of British Shown

Vice-Admiral Beatty continuing, reports:

"By 6:50 o'clock the battle-cruisers were clear of our leading battle squadron and I ordered the third line astern and reduced the speed to 18 knots. The visibility at this time was very indifferent, not more than four miles, and the enemy ships were temporarily lost sight of after six p.m. Although the visibility became reduced, it undoubtedly was more favorable to us than to the enemy.

"At intervals their ships showed up clearly, enabling us to punish them very severely and to establish a definite superiority over them. It was clear that the enemy suffered considerable damage, battle cruisers, and battleships alike. The head of their line was crumpled up, leaving their battleships as a target for the majority of our battle cruisers. Before leaving, the fifth squadron also was engaging battleships.

"The report of Rear-Admiral Evans-Thomas shows excellent results were obtained. It can safely be said that his magnificent squadron wrought great execution."

The action between the battle fleets lasted intermittently from 6:17 to 8:20 o'clock at ranges between 9,000 and 12,000 yards. The Germans constantly turned away and opened the range under cover of destroyer attacks and smoke screens, as the effect of the British fire was felt and alterations of the course from southeast by east to west, in an endeavor to close up, brought the British battle fleet which commenced action in an advantageous position, on the Germans' bow, to a quartering bearing from the German battle line, but placed Vice-Admiral Jellicoe between the Germans and their bases.

Effective Fire Pleased Vice-Admiral Jellicoe

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe says:

"During the somewhat brief period that the ships of the high sea fleet were visible through the mist, a heavy and effective fire kept up by the battleships battle cruisers of the grand fleet caused me much satisfaction. The enemy vessels were seen to be constantly hit, some being observed to haul out of the line. At

least one sank. The enemy's return fire at this period was not effective and the damage caused to our ships was insignificant."

Vice-Admiral Beatty reported that he did not consider it desirable or proper to engage the German battle fleet during the dark hours as the strategical position made it appear certain he could locate them at daylight under more favorable circumstances.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe reports that as anticipated, the Germans appeared to have relied much upon torpedo attacks, which were favored by low visibility and by the fact that the British were in the position of a following or chasing fleet. Of the large number of torpedoes apparently fired only one took effect, and this was upon the *Marlborough*, which was able to continue in action.

WORK OF FOURTH SQUADRON.

The fourth squadron, led by the flagship *Iron Duke*, engaged a squadron consisting of the *Koenig* and *Kaiser* classes with battle cruisers and light cruisers. The British fire was effective, although a mist rendered range taking difficult. The *Iron Duke* fired on a battleship of the *Koenig* class at 12,000 yards.

The hitting commenced at the second salvo and only ceased when the target turned away. Other ships of the squadron fired principally at German ships, as they appeared out of the mist, and several of the German vessels were hit.

The second squadron under Admiral Jellicoe engaged vessels of the *Kaiser* or *Koenig* classes, and also a battle cruiser, which apparently was severely damaged. A squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Heath with the cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh*, acted as a connecting link between the battle fleet and the battle cruiser fleet, but did not get into action.

The German vessels were entirely out of the fight at nine o'clock, says the report. The British heavy ships were not attacked during the night, but three British destroyers flotillas delivered a series of gallant and successful attacks, causing heavy losses.

GERMAN FLEET RAN AWAY.

Concluding his account of the battle, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe wrote:

"At daylight on the first of June, the battle fleet being southward of Horn Reef, turned northward in search of the enemy vessels, and for the purpose of collecting our own cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers. The visibility early on the first of June was three to four miles less than on May 31, and the torpedo boat destroyers, being out of visual touch, did not rejoin the fleet until 9 a.m.

"The British fleet remained in the proximity of the battlefield and near the line of approach to German ports until 11 a.m. In spite of the disadvantage of long distances from fleet bases and the danger incurred in waters adjacent to the enemy's coasts from submarines and torpedo craft

The enemy, however, made no sign, and I was reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the high sea fleet had returned into port. Subsequent events proved this assumption to be correct. Our position must have been known to the enemy, as at four a.m. the fleet engaged a Zeppelin about five minutes, during which time she had ample opportunity to note and subsequently report the position and course of the British fleet.

The fleet was fueled, replenished its ammunition, and at 9:30 p.m. on the second day of June was reported ready for further action."

Report Disposes of Last Vestige of German Claim to Victory In Opinion of British Expert

LONDON, July 7.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's report on the battle of Jutland Bank is here regarded as completely disposing of the last vestige of the German claim of victory. Here and there one finds a certain disposition to question the strategy of the battle, particularly in the general disposition of the British forces at the outset, but in the main opinion is strongly in support of the strategical positions.

Such criticisms of Admiral Beatty's tactics as have been heard are now silenced by Vice-Admiral Jellicoe's high praises of commander of the battle cruiser squadron.

In the highest naval circles Admiral Beatty is spoken of as a new Nelson. Altogether the report is regarded as extremely satisfactory, although the regret which shows in Admiral Jellicoe's report that he was reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that the high sea fleet, had returned to port, is universal.

Admiral Jellicoe's report of enemy losses is considered very conservative. Admiralty estimates of the German tonnage lost show a total of 116,000 tons, while the British losses amounted to 112,000 tons.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge has prepared the following commentary on Vice-Admiral Jellicoe's report:

"To my mind, in general, the engagement shows highly distinguished strategic conception, highly capable tactical leading, great readiness to seize initiative, and admirable support of their leaders by all ranks. It

was a brilliant achievement for the British navy.

"To put the situation succinctly, it may be said, that before the battle the British fleet at sea was divided into two parts, one force under Sir David Beatty, and the other the battle fleet or main body, under the commander-in-chief, Sir John Jellicoe. This distribution of the ships was the dominating factor in bringing on the battle. Had the whole British fleet been massed and close together it is more than likely that no battle would have occurred at all.

"So, with the British fleet divided the Germans were encouraged to give battle with Beatty. Sir David, determined to get them into a fight, arranging the management of the action so that he could draw them nearer and nearer to Jellicoe's main body, which was coming up in support. He thus greatly shortened the interval between the first collision and eventual participation in the action by Jellicoe's battleships.

Tactical Performance of the Highest Merit

"Even to a layman it must be plain that this was a tactical performance of the highest merit. The tactical merit was fully equalled by the dash and courage with which Beatty entered into the fight as he became aware that the whole strength of the German high sea fleet was soon to be on the scene.

Jellicoe in bringing up his main body manoeuvred so as to get between the Germans and the Coast of Jutland, which practically meant between the Germans and their own base.

"This manoeuvre, with the enemy not inclined to help in it, must have been a difficult one, and the fact that it was successfully accomplished in spite of the very unfavorable effect of the misty weather, which occasionally hid the enemy, raises its merits still higher. The dash and courage are shown in the British being able to engineer this manoeuvre at all.

"It drew on the German fleet until the distance between Beatty's fleet and main body of the British fleet was less, considerably less, than that between the German battle cruisers and their main body before Beatty began the action. That alone shows the effect of Beatty's move in trying to hold the German fleet in action.

"In the early stages of the battle Beatty's force was considerably further away from the main British fleet than later on, owing to Beatty's rushing so fast after the Germans. After Beatty had got the Germans into the encounter he was able to keep them fighting until Jellicoe and his fleet arrived.

"When Jellicoe got to the scene of action the result of the battle was decided, for no longer did the Germans want to wait. As I said before, if the whole British fleet had been massed there would have been no battle at all, for the Germans did not want to try the issue with the British to a decisive end.

EFFECTIVE STRATEGY SHOWN.

"Our main body not only came in time to take a decisive part in the battle, but was for two hours in the action. When one considers the distances at which the main British fleet was from Beatty's force in the early stages it is important to realize that effective strategy dictated that it was desirable for us to avoid the appearance of being too great a force, for had the enemy known the British fleet was ready to attack him in force he would have had every reasonable excuse to go away without giving battle. Our hope of engaging him was to employ tactics that would hide the real strength of our fighting force.

"A satisfactory thing about the whole engagement, without going into minute details, was that the naval material and appliances of today, which had not been long enough in use to permit of our knowing how they might be employed, were successfully handled and proved almost free from breakdown. The gunnery of the British fleet was the most accurate of the two.

"This was due, not only to very thorough training, but also to the cool and deliberate manner in which the guns were fired. The Germans, in the earlier stages of the battle fired more rapidly, but after their early shots they showed no accuracy of aim. As to the whole engagement, after reading Admiral Jellicoe's report, I can say, unhesitatingly, that it was one of the most decisive the British ever fought. In fact, there are only three others, to my mind, which outvie it in respect to strategy and final result. These are Lord Hawke's battle of Quiberon, Nelson's battle of the Nile, and Nelson's Trafalgar.

Huns Have Less Control Than Ever

"Interesting evidence of the decisive character of the victory is shown by the fact that during the month of June the British vessels which had been shut up in the Baltic since the beginning of the war have been returning day after day to British ports. This shows that the Germans have less control than ever of the seas.

the Germans have less control than ever of the seas.

"The losses sustained by the British fleet were not greater than experts expected they would be in modern naval warfare, for an engagement of this character.

"In all sea fights in which there has been vehement fighting, the losses have been considerable, and in the early days of any particular kind of naval material, such as the period in which we are at this moment, the losses of ships on both sides have been almost a regular feature of battles.

"No one ever objected to the brilliancy of Admiral Robert Blake's performance because in the action several of his ships were sunk."

HUN SHIP LOSS AT MINIMUM IS 109,220 TONS

By Canadian Press.

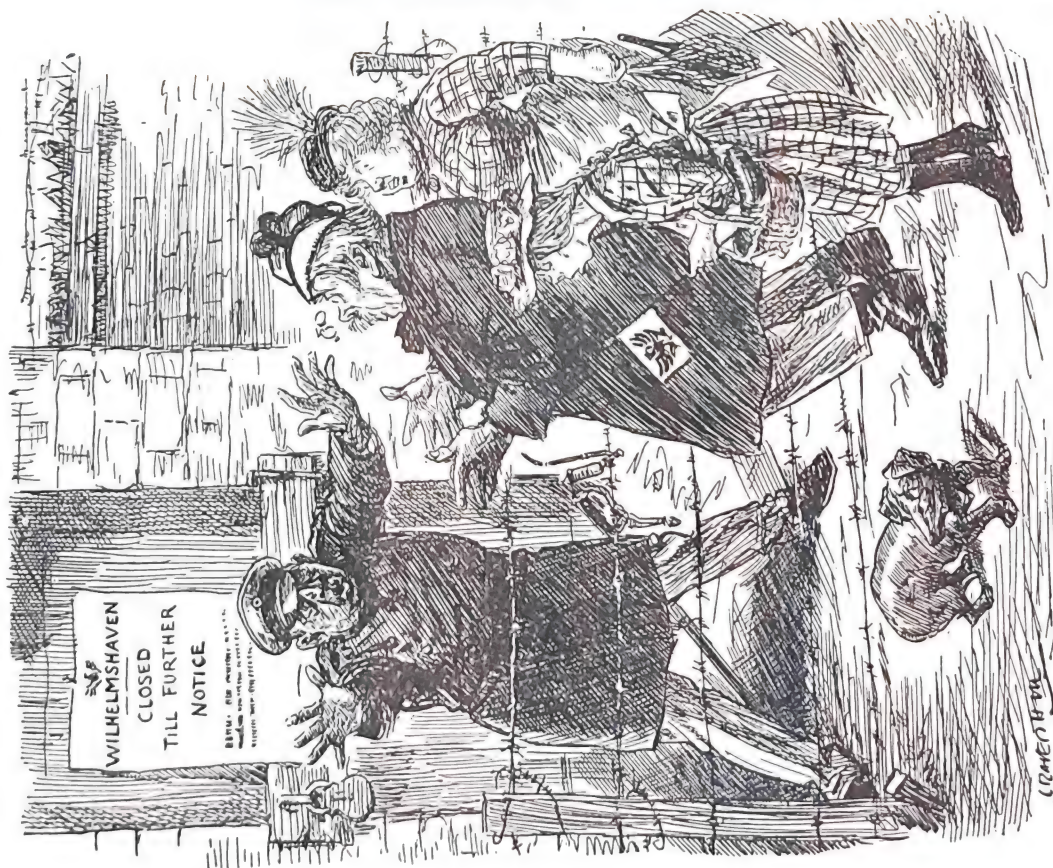
LONDON, July 7.—Two estimates of the total tonnage lost by the Germans in the Jutland naval battle have been made by British officials.

The more conservative one, including only vessels "seen to sink" and based on the theory that the battleships sunk were of the oldest Dreadnought type, gives the German tonnage lost as 109,220, as compared with a British loss in tonnage of 112,350.

This official concludes that the Germans lost two battleships of the Dreadnought type, of 18,300 tons each; one of the Deutschland type, of 13,200 tons; the battle-cruiser Lutzow, of 28,000 tons; five cruisers of the Rostock type, making a total of 24,500 tons for this type; six destroyers aggregating 4,920 tons, and one submarine of 800 tons.

The more liberal estimate places the German loss at 118,200 tons, as follows: One Dreadnought of the Kronprinz type, 25,480 tons; one of the Helgoland type, 22,440 tons; the battleship Pommern, 13,000 tons; the battle-cruiser Lutzow, 28,000 tons; five Rostocks, aggregating 24,500 tons; destroyers aggregating 4,000 tons, and a submarine of 800 tons.

"Punch's" Famous War Cartoon.



UNCONSCIOUS CANDOUR.

GERMAN FATHER. "CAN'T WE SEE OUR VICTORIOUS FLEET?"
OFFICIAL. "NO, YOU CAN'T. NOBODY CAN!"



From a Photograph Taken During the Great Naval Battle in the North Sea.

The bows of a sinking German cruiser are seen towards the right. In the background are seen British destroyers in hot pursuit of German ships.

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

Dear Friend, we are lying in the trenches, somewhere over here in France, among rotten mud, and stenches of most unearthly fragrance, where the sun is seen but seldom, and mostly then through tears from the latest freaks of Hell, sent by Satan's engineers. With their poisoned gas they've charred us, till our lungs begin to sag, and with molten flame they've charred us till our ribs they clink like slag. They have bombed us, and they've toomed us, both with shell burst and with mine and on barb wire, they have doomed us, but we still race towards the Rhine. We are chained, like angry setter's, nursing wrath until the day when old Halg unlocks our fetters, and the British bugles bray. Then the Kaiser's bold Germanic's! shall hear a swan-song made for Huns, played by Geordies skilled mechanics on ten thousand roaring guns, and we'll rush them all together with a lusty British yell, charging till we search the leather, like an avalanche from Hell! You may bet your shoes and stockings, they shall quick for mercy kneel, when we jump among the Fritzies, with the good old-fashioned steel. So, old man, just hold your horses, don't give way to idle fears, this is all, I fear the censor, and his double-barreled shears! P. S.—Send me some tobacco, for there's nothing else that cheers, yours truly, Dan. McDon-

— of the Scottish Fusiliers.

R. HENDERSON.

BRUSSELS LAUGHED.

THE Amsterdam correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that a Belgian traveller, who has just arrived there from Brussels, related to him how Governor General Von Blassing ordered large placards containing a highly-coloured announcement of Germany's naval "triumph" to be posted all over Belgium.

The announcement began—"Our whole powerful fleet left Wilhelmshaven to settle accounts with England"; while the final sentence ran, "Our flotilla returned to Wilhelmshaven."

SWEDE AS A HIGHLANDER.

ALEXANDER A. Allen, better known in Seattle as "Scotty," the frost scarred hero of many a hard fought battle on the northern trails, could see nothing unusual about a trip to France as guardian for 440 Malmute dogs which are now being used by the Alpine chasseurs, until one day, Kenneth Marr, another northern musher who went along to help with the dogs, said:

"Say, Scotty, come with me, I want to show you something."

"Well, sir, you could have knocked me down with a feather," Allen says. "Right there in the front rank of a regiment of Highlanders, kilts and all, stood that great big Swede that used to work for the telephone company at Nome. Him a Scotsman! Why, he couldn't talk United States."

BEATTY EARLY WON HIGH NAVAL RANK.

THE career of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British Fleet in the great naval engagement off Jutland, has been one of the most successful of any British naval officer. His promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral three years ago made him then the youngest officer of that rank in the British Navy.

For two victories over the German Fleet he was gazetted on Aug. 12th, 1915, from Rear-Admiral to his present rank. He commanded the British ships which in August, 1914, sank four German warships off Heligoland, and he was in command of the British battle cruiser squadron which January a year ago attacked a raiding German squadron and sank the German battle cruiser Bluecher. Admiral Beatty married Miss Edith Field, a daughter of the late Marshall Field.

Before the European war Admiral Beatty had distinguished himself in the Sudan campaign under Kitchener, and he was twice wounded. He won promotion to Captain for his capture of two Chinese batteries with a few of his sailors.

SOME STORIES OF KITCHENER.

AS SOLDIER AND MAN.

LORD Kitchener, whose tragic death the nation and the Empire now mourns, is generally conceived merely as a man of iron will and stern discipline, but he had also a softer side to his character which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, even as his fine soldierly qualities compelled the admiration of all. Both sides of his nature are brought out in a recently published book—"Egypt from 1798 to 1914."

"His Lordship," says the author, "well knew how to humour his Egyptian friends, and how to reduce his enemies by a word and a look. Those who saw the former leaving his study, beaming with delight, and the latter crawling from The Presence with the cold sweat on their brow, describe the spectacle as truly wonderful. 'He puts his hand on my shoulders,' cried an old Sheikh, 'and said to me, "Am I not your father? Will a father forget his children?"' 'He said to me,' declared a British civilian who had nursed a complaint for some years, "'Mr. Blank, if there's anything else you want, I can always find time to see you.'" His cordiality astonished both British and Egyptians, for it was supposed that his manners would be somewhat severe; and this fact, combined with the word so familiar to every tourist for his occasional well-merited 'shortness,' at once created the opinion both in European and native circles that political tranquillity was the best policy. Thus he was free to look into the workings of the machine of government and to adjust that which was out of order."

HIS LAST WORD.

There was at the time of his governorship an offer to make a road that would link up Cairo with a suburb. It had been hung up by red tape, and the men who made the offer wrote to Kitchener about it:—

"Lord Kitchener having satisfied himself that the proposals were satisfactory, told the financial authorities simply that he wished to motor out to the suburb on a certain date, and that the road must then be finished. 'But,' they objected, 'labour is expensive and difficult to obtain.' 'Turn the prisoners on to the work,' said he,

'That isn't possible,' they replied; 'we not got a sufficient number of wards to keep them in hand along a straggling of that kind.' 'Warders!' exclaimed Kitchener. 'What the devil is the act of Occupation doing with itself? Let act as warders. Please see that the begins to-morrow.'

NO WHITEWASH WANTED.

"A few days after his arrival in Egypt, rumour reached the Agency that a colonial official in Upper Egypt had been guilty of some small offence or other. Lord Kitchener thought the matter worth inquiry. He therefore told the staff head of the Ministry concerned to send an English Inspector post-haste to the spot on a journey of some 12 hours in the train, in order to ascertain the true facts. The Inspector, being accustomed to settle matters of this kind out of Court, and feeling that the case did not merit the public scolding of the offender, wrote a mild report up to the subject. This was forwarded to Lord Kitchener, who is said to have read it and returned it with the following words scribbled across the corner—"I asked you to find out the facts, not to whitewash the official."

HIS WAY.

Lord Kitchener on one occasion became much annoyed at the way the enemy sniped his messengers. Consequently he instructed men to lay telephone wires across a certain stretch of desert. Of course, it had to be done, but there was considerable shoulder-shrugging about it, for it was felt that the enemy would summarily sever the wire after they had got over their initial awe of it, and this happened repeatedly. But Kitchener never complained. He just ordered the wires to be repaired. Later on the shoulder-shruggers discovered, to their intense surprise, that Kitchener had caused the real wires to be laid underground.

KITCHENER AS A SPY.

It is related how two scouts from the Egyptian lines came upon a ragged Arab sitting under a date tree, who begged from both British and Egyptians, for it was supposed that his manners would be somewhat severe; and this fact, combined with the word so familiar to every tourist for his occasional well-merited 'shortness,' at once created the opinion both in European and native circles that political tranquillity was the best policy. Thus he was free to look into the workings of the machine of government and to adjust that which was out of order."

In a neighbourly consideration of others he should not overlook the grace of conversation. To keep pleasant talk going is not simply a fine art, it is the mark of a genial and considerate nature.

THE GREAT DRIVE ON.

THE GORDONS' CHARGE.

SEVERAL special trains loaded with wounded from the battlefield in France arrived at the three principal London stations on Monday. Great crowds assembled at the approaches to the stations and cheered the men, most of whom had been wounded in the fighting on Saturday.

The soldiers had vivid stories of the battle to relate. A Gordon Highlander said that the famous regiment had added a glorious new chapter at Mametz to its history.

"The Kilties led the charge," he said. "They swept over the ground and carried the first line of battered trenches without a single man falling. In the outskirts of the village, however, the Germans had concealed a number of machine guns, and a hurricane of lead was poured into those in advance. But the Gordons never hesitated. They leaped into the trenches, clearing line after line at the bayonet point, then pushed into the village, although it was still being shelled by artillery. As soon as they gained a foothold the elevation of the guns was altered and a curtain of fire poured on to the ground behind, where the enemy supports were massing.

"Every yard of the village streets was contested, but reinforcements pushed up, and by nightfall the Highlanders had secured possession.

BRAVE BRITONS.

THE British troops which stood out most prominently in the heroic stories of the fighting in Picardy are the Gordon Highlanders, the Ulster division of Irishmen and the regiments at Montauban, recruited largely from the clerks of the Lancashire towns.

The Gordon Highlanders suffered heavy losses from machine gun fire in capturing Mametz, where was perhaps the bloodiest fighting of the British advance.

The work of the Lancashire clerks was also magnificent. What a sight it was to see those clerks drive the enemy from his commanding hill and crucial position!

The troops at their flank, who fought with them and made good their great advance, were farmers' boys from half a dozen Midland counties. Town and country, office and field, shook hands in that great fight, and various extremes of British life and blood proved their equality as notably as at Waterloo.

An official cablegram received here said:—"Haig sent a message of congratulation to the Highland Light Infantry on its recent trench raid. The sturdy Scotsman from Clydeside took 46 prisoners and two machine guns, destroyed mine shafts and killed 90 Germans, losing two wounded only. One officer in the bantam battalion of the Gloucester regiment, wearing a steel body protector, threw himself on a bomb to save his men. The bomb exploded, tearing his clothing to bits and bruising him severely, but not fatally."

ALLIES STILL GAINING.

DESPATCHES received yesterday stated that the British had won their way to the main German second line of defence on their line of the battle front, capturing a village and an important wooded position. While holding these gains they beat back repeated German counter-attacks.

The French, under General Foch, have approached within three miles of Peronne and gone three miles inside the German second line defences.

Nearly 13,000 prisoners have been taken by the French and British in three days. Among them is an entire battalion of the 186th Prussian infantry, which surrendered near Fricourt. Twenty officers and 600 men laid down their arms after their trenches had been almost levelled by the British gunfire.

The Germans have also been driven back from Dead Man Hill. They also failed in their renewed attack on Thiaumont.

LAD LED ANOTHER CHARGE.

HEROIC acts were done by the assailants, as I know from comrades, who were with them. One boy of eighteen, to give only one instance, was so good a captain, although a private soldier, that when the officers of his platoon had fallen, he rallied the men and led them forward.

"Come on, my lads," he cried, "we'll get them out."

A Pipe-Major of the Royal Scots led this battalion forward to an old Scottish tune and during the attack stood out alone in No Man's Land, playing until he fell wounded.

HAIG MOVES HEADQUARTERS.

BEFORE the action began in July, Gen Sir Douglas Haig moved his temporary headquarters nearer the front, where the chiefs of his staff departments were at call, and reports from all sections came promptly by telegraph and telephone, which carried his instructions back to the front, while he was also in touch with French headquarters by telephone.

With the attack beginning at 7.30 in the morning, by 8 o'clock the staff had reports as to whether the different units had already held the first line of trenches or were advancing beyond. Thus it was known how far each carried out the part assigned to it. Difficulty in keeping up communications through the curtain of shell fire and making observations through the smoke were not the smallest items of the preparations.

CASE OF LIEUT. LUCAS

Gallant Officer Who Was Slain in Guinness' Brewery

With reference to the recent court-martial in Dublin, in connection with the shooting of Lieut. A. Lucas at Guinness' Brewery, Mr. Basil Peto, M.P., writes to remove an impression formed by the public, that Lieut. Lucas was in sympathy with the Sinn Feiners or connected with them. He states: "Lord Cheylesmore, who presided at the court-martial, writing to me under date, June 19th, says: 'There was no evidence whatever produced at the court-martial that Lucas was in any way connected with the Sinn Feiners, or that he was in sympathy with them, and further, you are at liberty to say on my authority that there was no evidence whatever to justify any suspicion of the loyalty and good character of Mr. Lucas.'"

Lieut.-Col. L. O. Williams, Lieut. Lucas's commanding officer, wrote under date 7th May, to Mr. A. M. Lucas, at Marlborough (Lieut. Lucas's brother), as follows:

"Your brother was a personal friend of mine, whose loss I deeply deplore, and he was a most fearless and gallant officer, who would, I believe, have dared anything."

Mr. Peto makes public the above statement "in justice to the memory of a very gallant British officer who was wounded in France, and met his death in carrying out his duty in connection with the suppression of the Sinn Feiners' rebellion."

NEGRO BATTALION IS AUTHORIZED

OTTAWA, July 8.—A battalion of full-blooded Canadian negroes for overseas service was formally authorized yesterday. It is to be recruited all over Canada and mobilized at Halifax. Notices to this effect were sent out to the different Canadian Military Divisions from which the recruits will be drawn.

The battalion is to be known as Number 2 Construction Battalion and is to be headed by Lt.-Col. Daniels Sutherland, of Halifax, lately of McGill University.

Since the war began many offers have come from negroes desirous to serve the colors, and this is the first regular battalion of them to be authorized. While headquarters are to be in Halifax, recruits, as stated, will be taken from all parts of the country. It is believed there will be no difficulty in getting them.

RECRUITS JOIN HIGHLANDERS TO CROSS THE OCEAN

The first week of the 5th Royal Highlanders first reinforcing company has been one of great activity. Official authorization for this unit was only received on Saturday last, but work was started on Monday and recruits were taken on strength the following Wednesday. As only five officers are going with this unit the widespread recruiting carried on by full battalions cannot be attempted, but the type and number of men has been altogether satisfactory.

At the meeting of officers after parade on Thursday night the following officers volunteered their help

in the recruiting campaign: Capt Howard Murray, and Lieuts. P. S. Gillespie, C. G. Coristine, W. G. Scott, S. L. D. Harris, J. C. Watson, F. H. Hutchison, D. G. Macpherson, H. M. Fierro. It is hoped that when the efforts to be put forward by these officers are fully under way, the ranks of the reinforcing company will soon fill up.

MORE MEN WANTED.

The 5th Royal Highlanders are the only Regiment that has sent three full battalions, made up entirely from their own ranks for active service, and the officers commanding the overseas battalions now in Europe have written that they are most anxious that the gaps in their ranks caused by the recent battles should be filled through the mother battalion. The idea of this is that the identity of the Highland battalions should be kept up, and that the regiments already sent forward should be welcomed when they return as Montreal Highlanders, recruited through the 5th; and that the old associations will be kept up by the regiment, without the necessity of taking drafts from regiments with whom the Montreal Highlanders have no connection.

Ten more men have been added to the strength of the reinforcing draft under Capt. Hoyles, all of them having passed the medical board and been sworn in. They are: Ptes. John W. Ash, A. G. Heughan, James McGregor, Rene Duval, Alpin Ferguson, A. N. MacMillan, Samuel Applein, Ralph Young, Murdo Morrison and James McGregor.

IN EUROPE" (1) AT LEFT, A CANADIAN ENGINEER. (2) AT RIGHT, CANADIAN
 in the province of Saskatchewan. The boys in the uniform of the Canadian army are now serving at the front
 the Indian agent. Some of the older men were famous as warriors half a century ago



A GREEK REGIMENT RECRUITED IN ONTARIO.—They are attached to a Highland Kiltie regiment.
 And so, by one of the humors of war, they go to the front as Greek-Canadian-Scottish Kilties.—See article elsewhere on Canada's soldiers.

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JELlicoe REPORTS



Other Things, Like Chickens, Come Home to Roost.

Rain Interferes With Advance Operations and Time is Spent in Consolidating Position---French Make Further Gains on Somme---Ground Taken is Maintained---Germans' Heavy Losses

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 8.—The operations of the British army on the Somme front between the Ancre and Somme fronts, have again been impeded by rain, the War Office announced today.

During the last few days the British have captured twenty guns and fifty-one machine-guns.

The announcement follows:

"A very heavy rain which fell on the afternoon and evening of yesterday impeded operations, and between the Ancre and the Somme the night was chiefly spent in improving the forward positions gained in yesterday's fighting.

"In the neighborhood of Gommecourt we bombarded the enemy's trenches with field guns and trench mortars.

"Near Neuville St. Vaast (in northern France, southwest of Lens), and north of Roelincourt the enemy showed some activity yesterday.

"He exploded a mine northeast of the former place without doing any damage to our line. The enemy also exploded a mine among the existing craters near the Hohenzollern redoubt without gaining any advantage. Northwest of Hulluch we sprang a mine to destroy a hostile gallery.

"Despite unfavorable weather our aeroplanes rendered valuable service. In addition to active co-operation with the artillery and important reconnaissance work, they bombed a hostile aerodrome at Douai, completely wrecking the hangar and doing other material damage.

"In the last few days we have captured twenty guns, fifty machine guns, a large number of automatic rifles, trench mortars, mine firers, canister throwers and searchlights, and a mass of other war material not yet scheduled."

BRITISH ARMY WILL HAVE ALL GUNS REQUIRED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 8.—The question whether Great Britain will be able to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition at the present rate of expenditure received an answer in Parliament yesterday from Frederick G. Kellaway, M.P., secretary to Dr. Christopher Addison, who, next to David Lloyd George, is the most important official in the Ministry of Munitions.

Mr. Kellaway says:

"We are not yet at the full flood of our output of guns and shells. If the Germans cannot be driven home otherwise, our army shall have such a supply of guns that the limbers shall touch each other in a continuous line from the Somme to the sea."

He added that ninety new arsenals had been provided and that 4,000 controlled firms are producing munitions. The total number of munition workers in 1914, he said, was under two millions, and there now are three and a half millions.

The labor problem, Mr. Kellaway asserted, has been to a large extent solved by the women. Before the war 184,000 women were engaged in war industries. There are now 666,000 so engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES VERY HEAVY

No official estimates of either the German or British losses have been made by the War Office since the offensive began at 7:30 last Saturday morning but the Germans are unofficially reported to have lost from 30,000 to 40,000 in killed and wounded besides nearly 20,000 taken prisoners by the British and French. Special despatches from Paris today reported that 5,000 Prussian guardsmen, the flower of the Kaiser's army, were killed in the early days of the fighting.

Little is yet known here of the cas-

ualties suffered in the British offensive. The first list was published last night and names over 200 officers, of whom twenty-five were killed or wounded. Among those killed was Colonel Robert Jeffray Douglas.

The operations on the Russian front, where the Slav offensive continues to spread and develop in power, are being watched with the greatest interest here. London mail critics are certain that the retirement of Gen. Bohmer's army under Russian pressure in Galicia, is now but a matter of days.

FLOWER OF HUN ARMY IN FIGHT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 8.—With the aid of innumerable guns and waves of infantry, the British Army continues to make progress in its effort to bring the front line between the Ancre and Montauban on a level with the French line further south.

This effort on the part of the British has led to the most furious fighting in which the British troops have been engaged. The flower of the German army has been brought forward to oppose them and guns and ammunition are being used lavishly. According to reports from Holland,

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

CAMPBELL—On Friday, July 7, 1916, at her late residence, 241 Prince Arthur street west, Montreal, in her 79th year, Sarah Angellique Melville, eldest daughter of the late Charles Latham Hall, Barrister of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., and widow of the late R. Anson Campbell of Montreal. Funeral from the above address on Monday at 2:30 o'clock. Toronto, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Vancouver apers please copy.

FRENCH ADVANCE ALONG SOMME

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 8, 12:30 p.m.—The French made a further advance last night on the Somme front in the vicinity of Belloy-en-Santerre and Es- trees, the War Office announced today.

The text of the official statement follows:

"Bad weather hindered the operations on the Somme front yesterday afternoon and last night. A surprise attack delivered by the French yesterday evening in the vicinity of Belloy-en-Santerre was in all respects successful. We captured 350 prisoners.

"To the east of Estrées our troops made progress with hand-grenades in the communicating trenches of the enemy. Fifty prisoners were taken by us.

"North of Lassigny a detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to occupy one of our minor posts was dispersed by infantry fire.

"On the front to the north of Verdun there has been violent artillery fighting, particularly in the sectors of Hill 304, Tsnea, Souville, and at the Damloup battery. There were, however, no infantry engagements.

"In Lorraine we cleaned up with hand-grenades a German post near Bezeange and brought back a few prisoners."

ALLIES ATTACK EVERYWHERE

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Koen, of the United Press.

LONDON, July 8. — The super-offensive of the Allied armies entered its second week today with the Allies everywhere attacking and maintaining their early gains at practically every point, despite heavy enemy counter-attacks.

A heavy downpour of rain throughout yesterday afternoon converted the battle ground on both sides of the Somme into a great sea of mud last night and seriously hampered operations.

Despite the handicap, the French War Office today claimed further

progress south of the Somme, with the taking of 400 prisoners.

The British troops north of the Somme, after scoring important successes against the Germans in yesterday's fighting, contented themselves last night with improving their positions. The fighting at the Village of Contalmaison reached a deadlock during the night, with the British holding the western and the Germans the eastern part of the ruined town. Gen. Haig reported today that in the last few days the British have captured twenty guns, fifty-one machine guns, numerous automatic rifles, trench mortars, mine-throwers and other war material.

PREPARED TO CAPTURE PERONNE

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, July 8.—The strenuous activity of their aerial bombers at significant points behind the German front, and the renewed thunder of their heavy batteries directed against the German third line defenses from emplacements considerably in advance of their original military positions, is evidence that the French have not yet finished with the Germans on the Somme.

To what extent the moving forward of the cumbersome siege guns to catch up with the four-mile advance the infantry has progressed cannot of course be stated, but correspondents are authorized to re-

cord the fact that not only all the field-pieces, but many of the big-calibre cannon as well, are now in readiness to pulverize the trenches between the French troops and Peronne whenever the high command gives the word.

The shelling already under way is extremely vigorous, though it has not reached the proportions attained during the preparatory bombardment in the last days of June. It is designed to impede the passage of the reinforcements being pushed to the Peronne front as fast as trains can carry them, harass the units in the third-line trenches, and act as a deterrent of counter-attacks. (Page 8.)

FRENCH ADMIRE BRITISH WORK

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 8.—The French are watching with admiration the slight of the British troops in the sector north of the Somme river.

The great natural and artificial difficulties with which they have to contend are realized, and all agree that they are doing as much as is humanly possible.

French military opinion is that the German positions are so strong and so well furnished by lines of communication that the British will ac-

complish little more until the heavy French guns are installed inside the French salient, whence they can enfilade the German positions opposed to the British.

As these guns of 305 and 400 millimetres are mounted on railroad tracks, time is required to lay the tracks for their movement, which has to be done carefully.

The French are so solidly established that the work soon will be completed and it is asserted that these guns will not be long in making their influence felt.

Later the Germans took part of the village in a counter-attack, but is thought at this writing they may be pressed out again from the whole neighborhood.

The British made plodding gains in front of the main and second-line German trenches, while the Germans have evidently brought up heavy reinforcements, meaning to make a stubborn defence.

West of Contalmaison five battalions of the Third Prussian Guards division attacked and were repulsed. There were heavy rains this afternoon, and the troops struggled bravely in the mud and mire.

Out of the clouds this morning an aviator brought still another new wonder tale. In the midst of a cloud there was a sudden shock. The machine trembled and leaped forward, but did not fall.

Turning, the aviator had a glimpse of another plane disappearing in the midst, a tip of a wing torn off by the collision.

WHEN BRITISH PRESS OFFENSIVE

By Frederick Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent.

FRANCE, July 7, 9 p.m., via London. July 8.—Resisting counter-attacks at Thiepval and Montauban, the British pressed the offensive at some points today, with the result that hard fighting developed. The village of Contalmaison became the main object of the efforts of both sides.

Looking across the ruins of Ercourt and Mametz, Contalmaison was enveloped in smoke from the artillery concentration, which was as heavy as at any time since the advance began.

Soon the proof of the success of the British storming the village was evident by the concentration of the German fire upon it and the stream of 500 German prisoners being brought out.

With these prisoners some members of the British Tyneside battalion, who had been isolated in a previous attack are held in the former German dugouts until another British attack rescued them. They were

hungry and exhausted, but smiled as they walked beside their former captors.

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GERMANS GETTING ANXIOUS OVER THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 8.—The London newspapers print several despatches from Holland and Denmark today, indicating increasing public anxiety in Germany on account of the western and eastern offensives of the Allies.

The Kaiser, one English correspondent reported, is travelling from front to front, conferring with his generals, each advising against the reduction of his forces for the benefit of others.

Another correspondent wires that the Crown Prince is being blamed for persisting in the Verdun attack when his forces are urgently needed on the Somme. Military circles in Germany, he says, are discontented because of Austria's weakness.

To complete the picture of pessimism, several English correspondents agree that the food situation in Germany is daily growing more serious.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is quoted as saying that the great fight for victory or defeat has only begun.

ENEMY CONTINUALLY PRESSED BACK

"On the Galician front there were artillery duels at many points. In the region east of Monasterzyska, on the Koropiec River, our troops continue to press back the enemy. West of the village of Sadzarki, east of Delatyn, we captured a position of the enemy and took prisoner some Germans.

"Southeast of Take Narocz (south of the Dvinsk) the Germans made a fierce counter-attack and reconquered part of the trenches they lost yesterday. The fighting continues.

"On a considerable part of the front between the Upper Niemen and the Pinsk marshes there were violent artillery duels.

"East of Baranovichi, in the region of the village of Odchovtchina the Germans pressed us back slightly as a result of a violent counter-attack, but our concentrated fire compelled the Germans to withdraw.

"In the Baranovichi region our machine guns engaged in duels with German machine guns in the course of several night attacks, and reduced them to silence.

"In the recent fighting the machine gunner Aloda particularly distinguished himself. Although wounded in the head and bruised by splinters, he did not desert his post and he inflicted enormous losses on the enemy."

RUSSIAN INFANTRY ACHIEVE COUP

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—An Austrian force estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 has been cut off by the Russians southwest of Kolomea.

The Austrians were massed east of the railway leading southward through Jablonitza Pass. The sudden dash of a Russian infantry body that seized the railway station at Kikhuiczyn cut off their retreat to the south.

The right wing of the same Russian army, advancing westward upon Nadvorna, severed their communication with the Austrian forces to the north.

The latest reports to the War Office said that Russian troops were attempting to squeeze the Austrians great vigor.

RUSSIANS PRESS ONWARD AND PUT AUSTRIAN ARMY IN DESPERATE POSITION

Thirty Thousand Men Cornered and Now Being Crushed Against Carpathians—Steady Advance of Brusiloff's Victorious Army Despite Most Intense Opposition—Von Bothmer in Awkward Situation

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 7, via London, July 8.—The Russian advance in the Czartorysk region, in which the attacking German troops were thrown back yesterday, has been pushed further.

The War Office tonight announced the capture of the villages of Dolzyca and Gruziatyn. The number of German and Austrian prisoners continues to increase.

The announcement follows:

"Our troops continue to develop their successes in the region west of the Czartorysk sector on the river Sty. Following the capture of the village of Grady and after a hot bayonet encounter, the village of Dolzyca, on the main road between Kolki and Manevitchi, and the village of Gruziatyn were taken. The number of German and Austrian prisoners continues to increase.

"On the front south of the Stokhod river the enemy is maintaining a very violent fire in numerous sectors. North of the Lower Lipa, under cover of artillery fire, the enemy attempted to take the offensive in the region of Schkeim and Dubovya, but was repulsed. The artillery further progress.

AUSTRIA, FINISHED, DEMANDS PEACE

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 8.—A despatch to the Times from Lutsk, says:

"Fighting on this front continues day by day, with little variation. It is true, however, that the heavy guns of the Germans create great losses, and enable them frequently to take Russian positions, which are virtually without exception retaken by Russian counter attacks.

"Probably the heaviest fighting has been near Rojltche, where the Germans had eighty heavy guns so placed as to bear on any point of the Russian line. The battles here continue without intermission, heap- ing up thousands of German dead

daily, but having no effect on our lines.

"There are indications that the enemy is unable to support this sector heavily with reinforcements, and he shows a tendency to rely in- creasingly on his artillery superlor- ity, without which we should prob- ably sweep him back rapidly.

"The Germans appear to maintain an extraordinary morale in spite of their losses. One sees extremely few prisoners, and the Germans fight until the last.

"Austrian prisoners are unanimous in statements that Austria is finish- ed, and that the entire nation is united in demanding peace at the earliest possible moment."

BRITISH BANTAMS BROUGHT BACK BIG HUN MACHINE GUN

Battalion of Little Fellows Did Stunt Many Big Men Have Failed at

British Headquarters, France, July 10.—"Good for the little fellows," ex- pressed the feeling of the whole army when the "Bantams," in one of the neatest of trench raids, took a ma- chine gun from the Germans.

No commander is prouder of his men than the commander of the Ban- tams; no battalions so thoroughly have the good wishes of the whole army.

The idea of the Bantams, unique among the armies of Europe, was Lord Kitchener's. If little men want- ed to fight for their country, why shouldn't they? Put them in an or- ganization by themselves and give them a chance.

No man over five feet three inches was accepted. Short men who had been turned away by recruiting ser- geants in the early days of the new army formed the first battalion. As it was a success, others followed.

At the front they were brigaded to- gether; and the visitor to a certain portion of the lines sees sturdy, short legged men marching along the roads and keeping guard in the trenches.

Many jokes have been passed about them. It was even suggested that when they went into the trenches somebody would have to hold them up to the parapet to fire.

But the Bantams answered that Napoleon and Lord Roberts were lit- tle men; and the Bantams have made good. Other battalions take fatherly interest in them and admire them for their pluck.

Instead of having to hold them up to fire when they first went into the trenches, the difficulty was to keep them from showing their heads too much. They have the advantage of being small targets, and they are completely sheltered in a communica- tion trench where another man's head would be exposed.

Most of them are minors and city bred, and some probably owe their stature to poor food and overcrowd- ing. Good food and fresh air have added to the height of some of the younger ones and to the sixth of others.

Their only drawback is that they cannot carry the full equipment of sixty pounds and more for long, hard marches. So their equipment has been cut down, they have shorter stocks to their rifles. What they lack in strength they make up in agili- ty.

"They are particularly good at scouting," said one of their officers. "There is no limit to their nerve. It is nothing for them to crawl out in the dark across No Man's Land up to the Germans' barb wire."

A German machine gun is a heavy affair. Two strong men are required to carry it. When the artillery had knocked a German trench about on- e night and the Bantams rushed in to take what prisoners and do what damage they could, and then make a run for it back to their own trench, in the usual trench raid fashion, they determined to take a machine gun with them, to prove their prowess.

Half carrying it, half tugging it along the ground, with other German machine guns feeling around in the night for targets through a trying half hour, they finally landed it safe behind their parapet. Many a bat- talion of big men has failed in the same effort.

ANOTHER FIGHTING FAMILY



Reading from left to right: Sergt. Sam Millar, 13th Battalion; Pte. Lewis Millar, 73rd Battalion; Pte. John Hanna, 73rd Battalion, and Pte. Alex. Millar, 73rd Battalion. The Millars are sons of Thos. Millar, 482 Delormier avenue; Pte. Hanna is a son-in-law.

EQUIPMENT OF RUSSIANS HAS HUNS WORRIED

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 10, via London.—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna quotes a high Austrian officer as saying that the Russians in the Bukowina are using aerial torpe- does, launched from mine throwers, served by Russians un- der the command of French officers.

The Russians, the Austrian officer says, also have "al- most noiseless aeroplanes."

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

HIS OWN MEDICINE



Original User of Poison Gas (getting a taste of it himself):—Ach, dose brutal, cowardly British

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BRITISH AND FRENCH IN VICTORIOUS CONFLICTS AT BOTH ENDS OF LINE

ig Announces Success for British in Trones Wood, Northwest of Maisson and near Hooze---French Biaches Opposite Peronne Town

Cable by United Press.

ON, July 10.—A British force which captured the of Trones wood, north of Hardecourt, in Saturday fighting, has extended its position northward, Gen. l to the War Office this afternoon. For forty-eight fighting has been going on in the woods. Occupation of Biaches, opposite Peronne, is considerable gain of the fighting in the west in the last it probably will necessitate the withdrawal of the es from the remainder of the territory in the bend southwest of that village.

the Somme the British have made a slight further rds Combles. Yesterday witnessed another heavy along the Yser and before Verdun.

EXT OF BRITISH REPORT

ouncement follows:

ast forty-eight hours particularly severe fighting has d Trones wood, which is triangular in shape and e 400 yards from north to south, with a southern rards, and has been strongly defended by the Ger- nches and wire entanglements.

morning of July 3, after a heavy bombardment, we capturing the southern end of the wood. Subse- tended our position towards the north and drove ined counter-attack with heavy loss to the enemy. y afternoon, as already reported, two more Ger- attacks in mass against our positions in the wood by our artillery. Again last evening the enemy wood with all natures of armaments and launched cks against it from the east and southeast. t of these was completely repulsed. The sec- in penetrating the southern end of the wood, but ere at once ejected with heavy loss.

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places on the battle front progress has been made. ontalmalson we captured a small copse and three this morning we have taken several hundred more

nders front the enemy's artillery was active and ded our trenches near Hooze for three hours. In d we made three successful raids into the Ger

THE MERCHANT SUBMARINE



Here is a photo of the German submarine which arrived in Baltimore this morning, as given out some time ago for publication before the craft sailed from Germany.

oft-repeated attacks continually broke down with greatest losses. Further to the west they were pre- vented by our barrage fire from leaving their trenches.

"Between the sea and the Ancre, and also on the line of the Cham- pagne and east of the Meuse, artil- lery battles were revived from time to time.

"Infantry encounters took place west of Warneton, east of Armen- tieres, in the region of Tahure (Champagne and on the western edge of the Argonne), where French detachments were repulsed. Near Hulluch, Glivenchy and Vaquois, we caused successful mine explosions.

"There was very lively aerial a

The Germans have checked the Russian forces which were advanc- ing in Volhynia, in the direction of Kovel, the War Office announced to- day. Russian troops moving towards the Stokhod line were everywhere re- pulsed.

The announcement follows: "Army group of Gen. von Linsln- gen: The enemy advancing toward the Stokhod line was repulsed everywhere. His attacks west and southwest of Lutsk were unsucces- ful. German aeroplane squadrons made a successful attack on enemy shelters east of the Stokhod.

"Army group of Gen. von Both- mer: There was activity on the part of our

ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS STRIKING

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, July 10, noon. — Four towns to the possession of which the Teutonic Allies have attached great importance, having made preparations to defend them on the largest scale—Stanislau, Kovel, and Darganovichi on the eastern front, and Perehne in the west—are now coming within range of the guns of the Entente Allies, and four great battles are expected.

Of the advances of the Allies, that of the Russians upon Kovel, from the east, is the most striking. At the beginning of the offensive the Russian attack towards this town was directed along the railway from Rovno, and Austro-German reinforcements were brought up to meet this threat.

The Russians suddenly showed greater activity along the Sarny-Kovel railway and about that line, with the result that the Germans, according to Russian accounts, have been driven back in disorder to a

point a little more than twenty miles from Kovel.

It is believed this sudden onslaught will compel the Germans to abandon the defence along the Stokhod River, as beyond that stream German stores have been set on fire. Some English military writers are of the opinion that Kovel itself may have to be given up.

In Bukovina Gen. Letchitzky has advanced upwards of sixty miles and is now within striking distance of Stanislau. In fact, with the exception of a stretch between Tarnopol and Alexinetz, where Gen. von Bothmer has withdrawn his line only a short distance, the whole Austro-German front of 250 miles from Pinsk to the Carpathians has been driven back with heavy losses in men and material.

Gen. Letchitzky alone in the two weeks ended July 7, added upward of 30,000 prisoners and eighteen guns to the booty captured in the original drive.

ITALIAN KING KNOWS HIS TROOPS

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, July 10. — The military correspondent of the London Times, describing his recent tour of the Italian front, says in this morning's issue:

"Italy is fortunate in having at her head at this critical hour of her destiny a King who is a soldier born and bred. It is a common saying here that the King of Italy is homesick when he is absent from the army, and it is certain His Majesty spends every hour he can spare from State affairs with his troops.

"He wears on his breast the medal and ribbon given only to those who have been at the front a year, and though he deprecates any allusion to the fact, it is true that he is constantly in the firing line.

"He has had many narrow escapes and is personally known to the whole army, who love to see him in their midst.

"I have not found any officer of his army who had a better, more intimate or more accurate knowledge of his troops than the King.

"His attention to the wants of the army is absolutely untiring, and I fancy that his cool judgment and large experience must often be of great service to his Ministers and Generals.

"I do not know whether the field headquarters of the King of Italy or of King Albert of Belgium is the

RUSSIANS MAKE DASH TOWARDS KOVEL WITH TWO SEPARATE DRIVES

Troops Now Within Twenty Miles of That Important Centre—Brusiloff Closing in Rapidly on Germans—Von Bothmer May Have to Give Up Kovel Town on Which He is Retreating

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 10. — Two separate Russian detachments have crossed the river Stokhod and are closing in rapidly upon the great railway centre of Kovel, according to despatches received here today.

Gen. Brusiloff's forces crossed the river southeast of Hulevitah, after capturing the town itself in Saturday's fighting. This detachment is now within twenty miles of Kovel and approaching the city along the Kovel-Harny railway.

Earlier despatches reported that the Russian centre had crossed the river at its bend, thirty-two miles east of Kovel, and eleven miles west of Kolki.

The Austro-Germans continue a somewhat demoralized retreat upon Kovel. In two days the Russian right wing has progressed fourteen miles, an advance comparable to that maintained by the Germans in their drive through Galicia last summer.

In southeastern Galicia, a Russian force that captured the railway town of Delatyn is now within eight miles of the railway junction of Nadvorna.

Twelve miles of the railway which served as the main supply line for Gen. Bothmer's Austro-German armies are now in the hands of the Czar's troops.

TOTAL OF 123 DEAD FOR WEEK-END OF BRITISH OFFICERS

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 10.—The week-end casualty lists, which include sixty-four officers of the Northumberland Fusiliers, total 421 officers, of whom fifty-three are dead.

Relatives announce the death of seventy additional officers whose names have not yet been on the official lists. The latter include two colonels in the Northumberland Fusiliers, one of whom was the son of the late Rice Meredith Howard, barrister, of Canada; also a Colonel in the Cheshire Regiment; Lieut. Hugh Adams, of the Hampshires, husband of Aileen Adams, of Burford, Ont.; Sec.-Lieut. William Roy Benson, of the South Staffordshires, who was on the staff of the Bank of Montreal and returned to England at the outbreak of the war—he was a most efficient Lewis gun officer; and Lieut. Field, grandson of Jesse Collings, M.P., whose eldest grandson has been missing since June 17.

SHERBROOKE MAN AMONG DEAD.

The official lists of killed include Maj. Frederick Christian Heneker, of the Leinsters, youngest son of the

late Richard Heneker, of Sherbrooke. The wounded include Brig.-Gens. N. J. G. Cameron and C. D. Shute, who have both fine records with the service; also three Colonels of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Colonels in the Essex, South Staffordshires and Middlesex.

Sec.-Lieut. C. I. Van Nostrand, of the Royal Flying Corps, son of George Van Nostrand of Toronto, is today officially reported missing.

The men's casualties total 2,010, of whom 334 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the West Surreys, Cheshires, Field Artillery, West Kents, Northumberland Fusiliers and York and Lancasters.

Lieut. Alexander Robertson, from the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, has to-day been gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Anglesey Engineers.

WINDERMERE

LOCAL BATTALION WILL BE CALLED "KITCHENER'S OWN."

OTTAWA, July 10.—It was announced last evening by Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes that Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie's new overseas battalion, the 244th, is authorized to adopt the name "Kitchener's Own."

There was some talk of this shortly after the death of Lord Kitchener, it being felt that it would be a fitting means of perpetuating the memory of the great British general by naming a Canadian active service battalion after him.

It is considered a signal honor that this privilege should have been extended to the Montreal battalion now being raised by Lieut.-Col. McRobie, and will probably aid that officer considerably in his recruiting work.

SIGNAL HONOR IS CONFERRED UPON LOCAL BATTALION

The announcement that the 244th Overseas Battalion has been authorized to adopt the name of "Kitchener's Own," is regarded as a signal honor conferred on Montreal, and it should lead to a speedy recruiting of the battalion which will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, and which is being raised under the auspices of the Victoria Rifles.

Official details as to whether the battalion is to be recruited from all provinces of the Dominion, or will be confined to certain districts, have not been received at Militia Headquarters here. But whichever course is adopted it is certain that the opportunity to serve in a Canadian battalion bearing exclusively the name of the great war secretary, who brought into being the vast army now proving its valor in the "big drive," will attract men from far and wide, and will especially appeal to those gallant men who, having already been to war and recovered from their wounds are anxious to get back again.

OTTAWA WILL SEE THAT U-BOAT TAKES NO CANADIAN NICKEL

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 10.—The successful eluding of the British cruiser patrol by the submarine Deutschland adds interest to the agitation respecting the export of Canadian nickel. The question arises as to whether this Canadian product, so vitally required by the enemy, will form, as the despatches indicate, part of the return cargo of this or similar German liners.

In Government circles there appears to be no apprehension on this point. When the war started a strong agitation developed to prohibit the export of Canadian nickel to the International Nickel Company which controls the Sudbury Mines.

The Government sent officials to New York to investigate and both they and the British authorities who were a party to the inquiry were stated in the correspondence to be wholly satisfied with the result of the investigation and the undertaking of the company that none of the Canadian product would find an ultimate destination with the enemy. The International Company went further and agreed to establish a nickel refinery in Canada instead of doing all the refining in the United States. It was not definitely stated when this would be done.

The definite intimation now that

the Deutschland is planning to take back a cargo of nickel, so sorely needed by Germany, will cause renewed steps by the Government here to see that its plans are not controverted. If nickel is made a return cargo it almost unquestionably will have to come from Canadian mines considering that this country has practically a monopoly of the world's nickel output.

In Government circles today it was stated that precautions will be taken to ensure that the International Company, whose good faith is not questioned, lives up to its agreement.

The British Government is also relied upon to thwart the avowed purpose of the enemy in securing, by means of submarine transport, supplies from which they have hitherto been shut off.

In view of the unexpected situation which has developed, the International Company is likely to be called upon especially and urged that precautions be instituted to ensure the observance of the letter and spirit of its undertaking that no Canadian nickel shall, directly or indirectly, reach an enemy destination.

The plan of the company, as indicated in its letters, is to turn out ultimately from the proposed Canadian plant all of the refined nickel required for the British Empire.

DELAYED TO DODGE FLEET

One thing the boarding officers noted particularly — there were no torpedo tubes or guns of any description visible aboard the vessel. They had been told that she mounted two small calibre rifles for defense, but came ashore convinced that the visitor was wholly unarmed.

It was learned that the boat left Bremen with a load of about 750 tons of valuable dyestuffs which her owners hope to sell to American manufacturers for a fortune. At Heligoland she waited nine days, leaving there June 23 to plough deep beneath the surface of the North Sea to escape the watchful eyes of the Allied blockaders. Captain Koenig intimated that the purpose of his long delay at Heligoland was

to deceive the enemy, who undoubtedly had heard rumors of the submarine's coming.

This accounted for the belief in the United States that the vessel was a week overdue. A misapprehension that caused German Embassy officials to fear that she had run into Allied warships or fallen victim to an Atlantic storm.

Once outside the blockading line and into the Atlantic, according to the captain's story, he headed straight across and only deviated from his course once when he saw what he took to be enemy craft. Most of the time he sped along on the surface, making around 14 knots an hour with his powerful twin Diesel oil engines. Submerged he could go at the rate of 7 1-2 knots.

TWENTY-NINE MEN ABOARD

Approaching the Capes late Saturday, Captain Koenig found his path apparently clear. He laid to with his decks awash, however, waiting until darkness fell before nearing the coast. When the bright half moon went down, shortly after midnight, he put on all speed and shot between the Virginia Capes, to be greeted by the tug Timmins, sent

there more than a week before to await his coming. On board the submarine are the captain, first and second officers and twenty-six men, all wearing the regulation uniform of the German mercantile marine, with the North German Lloyd insignia upon their caps. The skipper is a trim, slightly built man of about 40. Two of his seamen are grizzled old tars, but the remainder are younger men.

CAPTAIN SUBMITS TO FILMING

At the dock the submarine was hardly tied up before an army of newspaper men and moving picture photographers stormed the place. They were not permitted to get near the Deutschland, which was protected by a barbed wire stockade and numerous guards, but Captain Koenig soon appeared on shore and cheerfully posed before the cameras. Later he was persuaded to bring out his crew to be photographed.

A force of longshoremen was ready on the dock to begin unloading the cargo, which is to be shipped as soon as possible by the Eastern Forwarding Company to the purchasers, New York chemical companies.

Probably only a day or two will be required to discharge, then the submarine will take on the crude rubber and nickel consignments already stored in the pier warehouses for her return trip.

When the start back across the Atlantic will be made of course is problematical. An official of the forwarding company said today it might be two weeks or it might be a month, but it was not denied that no advance notice would be given and that the vessel would make her way out of the Capes whenever and however the opportunity might offer to elude the patrols which undoubtedly will be waiting for her to appear.

DEUTSCHLAND FIRST UNDERSEA TRADER IS GERMAN CONTENTION

Special to the Montreal Star, by the United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The German submarine Deutschland is not a warship. She is not even an armed merchantman. She has no guns or armament of any kind aboard her.

This was the report made to the Treasury Department shortly before noon by Customs officials who boarded the submarine at Baltimore. The State Department immediately was informed of the ship's status by Mr. McAdoo.

By Canadian Press.

BALTIMORE, July 10. — Definite announcement that the German submarine, Deutschland, which reached Chesapeake Bay yesterday, is the first of a fleet of such craft built to ply regularly in the transatlantic trade, was made here early today by Captain Koenig, master of the super-submarine.

"This is not the only one that is coming," said the captain. "Just wait. There will be more here soon and we are going back for another cargo. We are going to have a regular line."

It was to port officials that the captain talked, as his vessel was preparing to move up to dock from the lower harbor, where she dropped anchor at 11 o'clock last night. To newspaper men shouting questions over the ship's side he was not so communicative, explaining that a formal statement would be issued later by the representatives of his owners.

All during the night a considerable part of the Deutschland's crew had been astir and a small searchlight played almost constantly upon a newspaper yacht anchored nearby. The tug Thomas H. Timmins, conveying the submarine, also kept the yacht under close surveillance.

HAS CARGO OF DYESTUFFS

Shortly after 4 o'clock when daylight was beginning to show faintly through heavy, low lying clouds and a steady drizzling rain, a boat with health and customs officials aboard put out from the quarantine station and went alongside the submarine.

To the municipal health officer, the skipper presented his bill of health, issued to him by the United States Consul at Bremen on June 14. The document describes the Deutschland as "a vessel engaged in the freight trade between Bremen and Boston or other eastern Atlantic ports."

It records her gross tonnage as 891, says she is "newly built," has a cargo of dyestuffs in good condition, and "a wholesome supply of water from the Bremen water works."

FOUR PISTOLS AND RIFLE ABOARD

Persons who talked with Captain Koenig are authority for the statement that the only arms of any description aboard the Deutschland are four automatic pistols belonging to the officers and a sportsman's rifle used for firing alarm rockets.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect the Deutschland. As soon as she reached her dock an army of guards drove away all river craft.

drawn around her to prevent vessels from approaching within 100 feet of the ship.

On the land side of the dock a high board fence reaching far into the river had been erected. On top of the fence are half a dozen rows of heavy barbed wire and curtained with burlap to shut off all view. No one without a permit was allowed near the entrance to the docks.

FRENCH PRESS ON TO OBJECTIVE

Special Cable by Henry Wood of the United Press.

PARIS, July 10.—French troops pressed closer to the railway town of Peronne, the immediate objective of their great offensive, in furious fighting south of the Somme last night, capturing German trenches near Barleux, southwest of Peronne. At the same time the French broke out with an attack in the Champagne region, capturing German trenches here also.

The text of the official communication follows:

"North of the river Somme the night passed quietly.

"To the south of this river our troops, continuing their progress during the night in the region of Barleux, captured a line of German trenches situated between the village of Barleux and Lamaisonnette. We took a total of 950 able-bodied prisoners in this sector yesterday and last night.

"In the Champagne district two surprise attacks by French troops resulted successfully. One was to the southeast and the other to the west of Tahure. To the west of Butte de Mesnil we delivered two attacks upon a German trench which we occupied and organized along a front of about 500 metres. Here we took ten prisoners.

"In the Argonne a French reconnoitring party penetrated a German trench near Four de Paris which it cleaned up with hand grenades.

"On the front north of Verdun the bombardment has continued in the regions of Chamancourt, Fleury and La Laufée.

"A strong patrol of the enemy had been dispersed with hand grenades at a point northwest of Fleury.

"In the Vosges district detachments of the enemy attacked our positions in the region of Chapelotte at three different points simultaneously. They were, however, checked by the fire of our machine guns: found it impossible to secure a footing, and were completely repulsed."

LESS THAN A MILE FROM PERONNE

The successful attack in the Champagne region, where there has been little fighting in several weeks, apparently was a diversion to prevent the Germans from shifting reinforcements from that front to the Somme battleground.

By advancing in the region of Barleux, the French last night brought up their right wing to within less than two miles of the Somme south of Peronne. The village of Blaches, captured in yesterday's fighting, lies less than a mile northwest of Peronne on the Somme.

The French now threaten in their next thrust on the south bank of the Somme to squeeze the Germans out of all their positions west of the river in the bend of the Somme. The Germans already have withdrawn their heavy guns to the east bank of the river.

The historic city of Peronne is now at the mercy of French guns. The French lines are drawn so close that not only long-range pieces but small field guns are emplaced within easy range of the Peronne railway station.

From a rise of ground near Barleux, French officers can look down upon the town from across the river and watch the movements of German troops.

During the first eight days of the great allied offensive, the French have advanced on a 15-kilometre front (about ten miles) to a depth of from three to five miles, it was stated semi-officially today. The greatest advance was made along the south bank of the Somme, where the capture of Blaches advanced the French front nearly six miles from its former position.

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS

BERLIN, July 10, via London, 4:48 p.m.—The recapture of Trones wood, La Maisonnette farm and the village of Barleux by German troops was announced today by the War Office in its reports on operations along the western front.

The text of the statement follows: "Western theatre: On both sides of the Somme fighting continues. Our troops repeatedly repulsed the enemy to his storming positions and, wherever, as the result of his closely following waves of attack, they temporarily were forced to yield ground.

We quickly ejected him by counter-attacks.

"In the Bois des Trones, for instance, which had been penetrated by the English, and the farm La Maisonnette and the village of Barleux, which had been stormed by the French positions, were reconquered and consolidated against the enemy.

"At Ovillers there was uninterrupted hand-to-hand fighting.

"The French obtained a lodgment in the village of Blaches.

"Between Barleux and Belloy their

patrols, which encountered in advanced positions. "On the Balkan front our advanced posts repulsed by artillery fire enemy detachments south of Lake Doiran."

Our aviators shot down five enemy aeroplanes, one near Nicuport, two near Cambrai, two near Bapaume and two captive balloons, one on the Somme and the other on the Meuse."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 9.—The capture of Hardecourt and Hill 139 by the French and the continued advance toward Comblès, four miles east of Hardecourt, coupled with the steady passage of troop trains carrying new units to the Somme region, indicate that even if the first phase of the offensive is ended, the second has already opened.

British and French soldiers actually fought shoulder to shoulder yesterday, and at various times the pollus followed British officers and the Tommies obeyed French officers' orders. Even the terse, colorless official report, stirred by the rapidity of the action, mentioned that Hardecourt was carried in thirty-five minutes.

Unimpeded by knapsacks or rifles, the first waves of pollus carried only hand grenades as they crawled over the parapet when the officers' whistles sounded the charge. The terrific Allied bombardment had levelled Hardecourt and, leaving detachments to await the Germans emerging from their dugouts, the main French storming column swept on to the crest of Hill 139.

In the meantime the British debouched from Bernafay wood, charged across the open space and bayonnetted the Germans holding strongly fortified positions in Trones wood.

As the French and British troops rushed to occupy the German positions between Trones wood and Hill 139, the German machine guns opened fire.

When a French or British officer fell, his troops formed contact with the nearest detachment, whether French or British and kept advancing. It was unnecessary to understand the orders given; the soldiers

merely followed their leaders," the French hurling grenades, while the British relied on bayonets. The Germans launched immediate counter-attacks on Hill 139 from the north and east, but the Anglo-French fire broke up their ranks and Koch's Pollus, in savage pursuit of the retreating columns, cut off and captured three hundred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 10.—British troops have made a new advance north-west of Contalmaison, in the field of their offensive north of the Somme. It was officially announced this afternoon. Three additional guns and several hundred prisoners were captured.

The British gain was scored by the capture of a small wooded district.

The announcement follows: In the past 48 hours particularly severe fighting has centred around Trones Wood, which is triangular in shape and measures some 400 yards from north to south, with a southern base of 400 yards, and has been strongly defended by the Germans with trenches and wire entanglements.

On the morning of July 8, after a heavy bombardment we succeeded in capturing the southern end of the wood. Subsequently we extended our position towards the north and drove back a determined counter-attack with heavy loss to the enemy.

Yesterday afternoon, as already reported, two more German counter-attacks in mass against our positions in the wood were crushed by our artillery. Again last evening the enemy bombarded the wood with all natures of armaments and launched two strong attacks against it from the east and southeast. The first of these was completely repulsed. The second succeeded in penetrating the southern end of the wood but the Germans were at once ejected with heavy loss. Later in the night a fifth desperate attempt was made to drive us from our positions, but this also was completely crushed by our fire.

The enemy's casualties in these five fruitless attacks have been severe.

At other places on the battle front progress has been made.

Northwest of Contalmaison we captured a small copse and three more guns, and this morning we have taken several hundred more prisoners.

On the Flanders' front the enemy's artillery was active and heavily bombarded our trenches near Hooge for three hours. In this neighborhood we made three successful raids into the German front line.

London, July 10.—After the sixth desperate attack this afternoon, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, according to the British official statement, issued tonight. This was at the expense of very heavy casualties, the statement adds, and the fighting in the wood continues.

The text reads:—This afternoon after the sixth desperate attack the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood at the expense of very heavy casualties. The fighting in the wood continues.

Farther west we gained lodgment in the Mametz Wood, where the enemy's defense hitherto had resisted all our efforts. We also gained ground east of Ovillers and Laboiselle.

Yesterday the Royal Flying Corps operated several successful bombing attacks against various detaining centres, ammunition depots and aerodromes. Numerous combats occurred in the air, as a result of which one German machine was destroyed and several others were driven to the ground in a damaged condition.

FRENCH ADVANCE MILE AND HALF

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 10.—The French advanced their line south of the Somme Sunday, a mile and a half, capturing the German third positions along a length of three and one-half miles, and are now within a mile of Peronne. French critics believe that the capture of Peronne now is a question almost of hours.

Under the system of interlocking echelons it was the turn of the right wing to push forward, the other echelons on centre and left being saved to effect the moves required of them.

The troops south of the Somme apparently had made good use of their breathing spell. When the word was given they moved forward with the precision of a well-oiled machine. They swept across the northern of the two plateaus which face Peronne, clearing out the German positions and establishing themselves solidly in the trenches, which had

been turned into quagmires by the combined effects of bombardment and incessant rain.

The Germans offered the best resistance they could, but the French artillery has been keeping up a formidable drum-fire upon their lines of communication, making it almost impossible for them to get either reinforcements or food in suitable quantities.

Yesterday's success is important, in that it should enable the French heavy artillery to push forward into a position from whence it can pour a fire into the flank and rear of the Germans who are resisting at Combles, four miles to the north, and at Clery, half a mile north, on the other bank of the Somme.

Yesterday's movements of the French paved the way for the next move of a central echelon, for which preparation continued steadily all day, virtually without interference from the Germans.

The French in their operations south of the Somme have advanced to within about a mile of Peronne, at present held strongly by the Germans. They have occupied the summit known as Hill 97, which commands the Somme to the southeast of Biaches, and have strengthened their positions between Biaches and Barleux.

Desperate fighting has occurred between the British and the Germans at Trones Wood, against which the Germans launched six desperate attacks. Five of these were repulsed, according to the British War Office, but the sixth was successful in that it permitted the Germans to penetrate the wood, where latest reports said the fighting continues.

The British troops, however, made some gains in the neighborhood of Ovillers and Laboiselle, and in a particularly powerful attack on the German positions in the Mametz Wood succeeded in winning some ground, where previously the resistance had been too strong to break.

The forces of the German Crown Prince are still pounding heavily against the French positions at Froide Terre, Fleury and the Fumin Wood, in the Verdun sector, but so far as the official statements show the actions have been confined to bombardments.

There has apparently been no halt of the Russian advance towards Kovel in Volhynia. The German defenses along the Stokhod River have been unable to stay the progress of the Russians, who, though strongly opposed, have crossed the river at various points. The latest communication from Russian general headquarters shows that the two opposing armies are in the midst of a terrific struggle, for it mentions that "the enemy rallied and made desperate efforts to maintain his positions on the left bank of the river." Along this line the battle is still in progress.

In the Dvina sector and east of Baranovichi the Germans have delivered strong counter-attacks and are undertaking extensive offensive operations. The fighting between the Italians and Austrians continues with unabated fury, the Austrian official statement describing the repulse of Alpine forces between the Brenta and the Etsch rivers, more than 800 Italian dead being left before the Austrian trenches.

British forces under General Smutz have occupied Tanga, the second port in importance on the coast of German East Africa and the terminus of a German railroad.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 10, via London.—The capture of Trones Wood, La Maissonnette Farm and the Village of Barleux by German troops was announced today by the War Office in its reports on operations along the western front.

The text of the statement follows: Western theatre—On both sides of the Somme fighting continues. Our troops repeatedly repulsed the enemy to his storming positions and, wherever, as the result of his closely following waves of attack they temporarily were forced to yield ground, we quickly ejected him by counter-attacks.

In the Bois des Trones, for instance, which had been penetrated by the English, and the Farm La Maissonnette and the Village of Barleux, which had been stormed by the French, were reconquered and consolidated against the enemy.

At Ovillers there was uninterrupted hand-to-hand fighting.

The French obtained a lodgment in the village of Biaches. Between Barleux and Belloy their oft-repeated attacks continually broke down with the greatest losses. Further to the west, they were prevented by our barrage fire from leaving their trenches.

Between the sea and the Ancre and also on the line of the Champagne and east of the Meuse artillery battles were revived from time to time.

Infantry encounters took place west of Warneton, east of Armentieres in the region of Tahure (Champagne and on the western edge of the Argonne), where French detachments were repulsed. Near Hulluch, Givenchy and Vauquois we caused successful mine explosions.

There was very lively aerial activity on both sides. Our aviators shot down five enemy aeroplanes, one near Nieuport, two near Cambrai, two near Bapaume; and two captive balloons, one on the Somme and the other on the Meuse.

Senior Lieuts. Walz and Gerliet have put out of action their fourth opponent; Lieut. Lefler his fifth, and Lieut. Parschau his eighth. The Emperor has bestowed upon the last named the Order le Merite.

The Belgian communication—There were lively artillery actions at different points of the front, particularly to the north of Dixmude and toward Boesinghe.

Paris, July 10.—A new attack was launched in the Champagne by the French last night. The War Office today announced the capture of trenches over a front of 500 metres.

In the Somme front the French took line of German positions in the neighborhood of Barleux. In this section 950 Germans were captured yesterday and last night.

The Germans made attacks at three points simultaneously in the Vosges, but all their assaults were checked completely by the fire of French machine guns.

The French attack in the Champagne was made at a point west of Mesnil. The French troops charged three times.

On the Somme front, north of the river, the night passed quietly. In the Verdun sector the artillery fire continued at Chattancourt, Fleury and La Laufee.

The text of the official communication follows:

North of the River Somme the night passed quietly.

To the south of this river our troops continuing their progress during the night in the region of Barleux, captured a line of German trenches between the village of Barleux and La Maisinnette. We took a total of 950 able-bodied prisoners in the sector yesterday and last night.

In the Champagne district two surprise attacks by French troops resulted successfully. One was to the southeast and the other to the west of Tahure. To the west of Butte de Mesnil we delivered two attacks upon a German trench, which we occupied and organized along a front of about 500 metres. Here we took ten prisoners.

On the front north of Verdun the bombardment has continued in the regions of Chamancourt, Fleury and La Laufee.

A strong patrol of the enemy had been dispersed with hand-grenades at a point northwest of Fleury.

In the Vosges district detachments of the enemy attacked our positions in the region of Chapelotte at three different points simultaneously. They were, however, checked by the fire of our machine guns; found it impossible to secure a footing, and were completely repulsed.

Paris, July 10.—In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill 97, a height which dominates the Somme southeast of Biaches, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office tonight.

The text of the statement follows: North of the Somme, the day passed quietly. South of the river we made some progress in the region between Biaches and Barleux. In the neighborhood of Biaches we captured a field fort, where a detachment of the enemy still maintained themselves. We took 113 prisoners, of whom ten were officers.

Southeast of Biaches a brilliant attack enabled us to capture Hill 97, a height which dominates the river and had been strongly held by the enemy.

We also took La Maisinnette farm and a little wood to the north of La Maisinnette. Some of the enemy still hold out in a redoubt at the extremity of this wood.

On the front north of Verdun the enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions in the region of Froide Terre, Fleury and the Fumin wood. Our batteries replied energetically. There was no event of importance on the rest of this front.

Our aviators attacked a number of German machines yesterday in the region of the Somme. Four of the enemy aircraft were driven down within their own lines. Last night one of our air squadrons threw a number of shells on the railroad station at Cham and Polaincourt.

BEAR STRIDES RAPIDLY WITH Kovel in View

River Stokhod Being Crossed After Heavy Fighting Between That and Styk River

STRONG COUNTER-ATTACKS

All Efforts of Austro-Germans to Impede Russian Advance in Volhynia and Galicia Have Broken Down

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Petrograd, July 10.—An attack on General Bothmer's right has begun in the angle between the Lower Stripa and Dniester. Since the capture of Buczac and the forcing of the Lower Stripa three weeks ago, this part of the front, which is held by the army of General Tcherbatcheff, had been fairly quiet.

In the meantime General Litchitsky's troops have been working hard continuing the demolition of General Pflanzner's army, and after the seizure of Kolomea and advance to the Delatyn Railway succeeded last Monday in overthrowing the Austrians on the right bank of the Dniester near Isakoff; south of Tcherbatcheff's left wing. Then came Tcherbatcheff's turn and after a heavy bombardment he advanced, Litchitsky at the same time continuing to press the Austrians on the right bank of the Dniester.

The result has been brilliantly successful. The Austrians were thrown back to the new line running almost due north and south formed by the River Koropiec, a left bank, and the Sussodolietn, a right bank tributary of the Dniester. Five thousand prisoners were taken, and at the village of Bartniki, where the Germans used liquid fire, Tcherbatcheff's men killed off all the Germans occupying the village and in the neighborhood took prisoners one thousand more.

Bartniki is only two miles from Monasterzyka, on the Buczac Stanisla Railroad, and Monasterzyka is twenty-five miles east of Halicz, the important railway junction north of Stanislaw. South of the Dniester the Austrians are trying to hold on to the line Sykaczew Szocimierz, covering Tysmienica, a station on the Kolomea

WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF PERONNE CITY

Village of Biaches, Which Germans Said Was Impregnable, Taken by French in 1 1-2 Hours

JUST THE OPENING PHASE

All Results Expected by Gen. Joffre Have Been Accomplished and Further Successes Are Assured

Paris, July 10.—The taking by the French of the Biaches Village, on the bank of the Somme, opposite Ste. Radegonde, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. A French lieutenant, who took part in the assault, described the action as follows:

"About noon word came for the divisions to 'keep ready' and at once our soldiers advanced to the attack all along the front from Sormont Farm to Belloy-en-Santerre.

"The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective had the preparatory bombardment been, but when we entered Biaches at ten minutes after 2 we found every house organized as a fort and supplied with a number of machine-guns. Our artillery, however, by its accuracy and power destroyed these defences, though it still left cellars and caves full of enemies.

"As we entered the village, the commandant, who was at the head of a battalion with rifle in hand, ordered the trumpeters to sound the charge. All the Germans in the village were captured or killed. The commandant was wounded by a shot from a lieutenant's revolver, but he knocked down the lieutenant with a blow from his rifle.

"At 2.35 the village was completely in our possession, although a recent German order had declared it to be 'impregnable.' We are now less than two kilometres from Peronne."

BRITISH GAIN THREE POINTS IN THE NORTH

Progress East of Ovillers, Labois-
selle and Mametz Woods, Where
All Previous Efforts Held

A SLIGHT GERMAN GAIN

Entered Bois de Trones at
Sixth Attempt With Terrible
Losses—Fierce Fighting
Continues for
Possession

London, July 10.—On both eastern and western fronts heavy fighting persists. This is especially the case on the western front, where the struggle is not without fluctuations of fortune, and brings to mind the warnings of the correspondents from the opening of the Somme battle, that steady methodical pressure rather than brilliant advances must be expected.

The British official statement tonight says that the Germans have entered Trones Wood, but records further British progress east of Ovillers and La Boisselle, in addition to a footing secured in the Mametz Wood, where heretofore the Germans had resisted all the British efforts.

The German official communication admits French possession of Blaches, only a short distance from Peronne, which town is thus seriously exposed and threatened.

On the eastern front the Russians have crossed the Stokhod River at many points.

German war correspondents are already claiming that the allied offensive has been brought to a standstill. The correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, with the Austrian army, testifies to the inexhaustible supply of Russian troops, the great efficiency of the Russian artillery and cavalry and the endless supplies of ammunition, as in great contrast to the condition of the Russian forces last year. The Germans are continuing their strong attacks along the Russian front, but the view is held here that this is only with the object of gaining time to perfect the defences of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski and to remove large stores of military material from these points to West-Litovsk and Ivangorod.

HOW ENEMY VIEWS IT Says Drive at Standstill and No Results Achieved

Berlin, via London, July 10.—German correspondents on the west front, telegraphing Sunday, agree in reporting the great offensive as virtually at a standstill. They also assert that it achieved no results of practical importance in the week it lasted, and that what gains were made were quite out of proportion to the losses suffered.

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs: "The offensive has been at a standstill for the last three days and is shattering itself into a bitter group of conflicts on the wall of our second lines. Our defending forces have dammed up the advancing enemy in a basin, and they are unable to unite forces sufficient to enlarge the borders of the basin to any extent worth noting."

The correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung reports that the first week of the offensive "has not brought the enemy any nearer his goal." He intimates the possibility of an extension of the Allies' efforts, saying: "All kinds of signs point to the possibility of an extension of the front on which the offensive is taking place. Demonstrations by the Allies continue at La Bassee, Lens, on the Aisne, and in the Bois de Pretre. Places far behind our front are being bombarded and squadrons of aviators ascend to disturb our transports and rear communications. The success of all these efforts is very scanty."

AIR MASTERY STRUGGLE 'Western Air' Duels Unprecedented in Their Intensity

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Berlin, July 10.—All reports indicate that the struggle for mastery of the air on the west front has reached a point of intensity unprecedented during the war. Since the beginning of the Somme battle the French and English are employing swarms of fighting aeroplanes to break up the German aerial reconnaissance, which is greatly favored by the terrain, as the enemy's troop movements and drawing together of huge masses of ammunition supplies are easily spotted by German fliers on the rolling plains of Picardy, with its many little villages and lack of woods.

Germans praise the undeniable daring of enemy fliers, which is proved by the extraordinary number of twenty-two shot down behind the German front, but they contend that the Fokker fliers have established new records of superiority over enemy fighting aeroplanes in a ratio exceeding five to one. Air battles are being fought with increasing frequency, not only among men at the front, but those far to the rear, as a result of the French and English air raids on German lines of communication. Every night last week on which weather conditions permitted enemy squadrons were in action, trying to drop bombs on railways, bridges, and spots behind the German front, the short bright June nights particularly favoring the excursions.

LONDON TROOPS IN AN OUTBREAK AT CAMP BORDEN

Two Thousand Men Organized a
Demonstration of Protest
Against the Camp

DESIRED TO STAY IN CITY

Threw Sticks at Officers—Be-
came So Unruly That Tor-
onto Battalion Charged
Rioters With Fixed
Bayonets

Camp Borden, Ont., July 10.—Two thousand soldiers, most of them from London, organized a demonstration as a protest against having been brought to this camp and against the conditions under which they have been worked.

The immediate cause of the riot was the rushing of preparations for the big review by Sir Sam Hughes tomorrow. For the last week the ceremonial area, upon which the review is to be held, has been the scene of prodigious stumping and men have been put through rehearsals in the broiling sun, on a dusty plain.

The trouble had been brewing since the return from the rehearsal at 2.30 and there was evidently some organization of the demonstration. About two thousand men formed up in a straggling way near the lines of the London battalions, led by men waving sticks and howling. Among the shouts could be heard such things as "Do we like this hole?" "No; we can't get a wash." "We want wet canvas." "We want to go back to London." "We won't sleep and live in dust for twenty-four hours."

HOWLED DOWN OFFICERS.

When the crowd arrived near headquarters, Colonel Mewburn and Col. Osborne appeared on the scene and things looked dangerous. Sticks were flung at the officers. Colonel Osborne was lifted up and tried to reason with the mob. The men cheered him. He told them that he had been working hard for two weeks to make the camp comfortable, and if they would be patient things would soon be all right. The crowd was unconvinced and howled the Colonel down.

The mob then moved off to the headquarters building.

The front of the south verandah was at once a mass of men, black with dust. They climbed on the roof and mounted the railway cars nearby. Officers and non-commissioned officers tried in vain for a hearing.

A good proportion of the men came from London, and they kept repeating their request to return to that city.

Brigadier-General Logie appeared with a list of complaints that had been handed to him on behalf of the men. The first, he said, was that they had not been allowed water bottles on the parade rehearsal. He promised that they should have the bottles tomorrow.

"We want to go back to London," the men shouted. "Or send us overseas. We might as well die there as choke here with dust."

"I cannot send you back or overseas. That is for the Government," said the General. Here the uproar prevented him saying more.

CHARGED WITH BAYONETS.

The officers then left and held a conference. The shouting continued, windows were broken and doors burst open at headquarters. Later many of the men went to their lines, but about three hundred loitered threateningly and the more pugnacious of them tried to force the rest up for a charge. Rifles and bayonets were visible in the dark and eight shots were fired from the lines of the 149th London Battalion, where the men were lined up. The eight cartridges were evidently blank. The 170th Toronto Battalion were out with bayonets fixed, and they made a rush toward the rioters. The latter turned and fled and some were taken prisoners. This seemed to settle matters and the riot gradually subsided about 11 o'clock.

ITALY.

Rome, July 10, via London.—The following official announcement was made public here today: Between the Adige and the Brenta the artillery and air services were active. Shells discharged by the enemy set fire to Pedescala and other places in the Upper Astico Valley. An attempt by the enemy to make attacks on Monte Selugio was checked promptly.

In the region of Tofane, on the Upper Boite, our Alpine detachments on the night of July 8, with much skill and dash gained possession of a great part of the valley between Tofane Peaks Nos. 7 and 2 and of a strong position on Tofane No. 1, commanding the valley. The garrison was surrounded and compelled to surrender. We took 190 prisoners, including eight officers, and also three machine-guns, a large number of rifles and ammunition.

On the Upper But there was artillery fighting and infantry skirmishing on Zellonkofex.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia, after an intense bombardment, the enemy in considerable force attacked our upper positions on Monte Sabotino. Our fire stopped the advance of the enemy, who was driven back by a bayonet charge, in which he suffered heavy losses. We took some prisoners.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Cittadella and some places in the Lower Isonzo region. No harm was done. One of our aviators brought down an enemy aeroplane above Gorizia after a short fight.

CONTALMAISON A BIG INCIDENT IN OFFENSIVE

Philip Gibbs Tells of the Ferocious
Fighting That Took Place in
This Neighborhood

GUNS PLAYED THE DEVIL

Every Kind of Allied Gun
Pounded Lines, Then the
Infantry Advanced, Protected by Fierce
Barrage Fire

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 8.—After the first four days of battle there was something like a lull for twenty-four hours, a lull filled with the great noise of the guns, which was then broken by fresh assaults made by our troops in the direction of Mametz Wood, and Contalmaison. For two days now, on Thursday and Friday, there has been severe fighting in that territory, and although we lost Contalmaison last night after taking it in the morning, it is, I am sure, only a temporary setback, for our position is strong in its neighborhood, and great loss has been inflicted upon the enemy. The battle of Contalmaison is not yet finished. It will be a distinct and important episode in the history of this campaign.

I have been able to see something of the battle, all the fierce pictures of our shell fire, but at the time with no accurate idea of what really was happening beyond our guns, and with that sense of confusion and mystery which all soldiers have when they are on the battlefield, knowing very little of what is going on to the left or right of them, not knowing what is happening to themselves or why they stand where they do, or what order will next come to them or whether our men are doing well or badly.

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It was early in the morning, went out beyond many of our batteries and watched the bombardment that was to precede the infantry attacks on the enemy's positions in front of Contalmaison and to the right on Mametz Wood, where some of our men held the southwest corner. There were large bodies of troops about the high ground where our old trenches are, and bunched about in groups beyond the slope leading to the line from which our attack was to be made. They seemed to have nothing in the world to do except to hang about in a casual way. Many of them were lying on the grass or along the road-sides asleep. Not all the roar of the guns made them turn uneasily. They had been there all night waiting to go up in support, and now, dog tired, they were taking the chance for rest. It was not quite a safe spot for sleep.

NOBODY WORRIED.

Although the enemy's guns were busy on different places there was no knowing whether they might not shift a point or two this way at any moment. The roadway had already tempted some of their shells earlier in the morning. Tall beech trees, here and there, had been cut clean in half, and a litter of branches and foliage lay below broken stumps.

There were new shell craters in the field over the way just where a company of R.A.M.C. men had sat down on their stretchers waiting for work, but nobody seemed to worry.

The captain of the pioneers spoke to me, asking: "Any news?"

He was a middle-sized, keen looking man, with a humorous look in his grey eyes, which were shaded by a steel helmet, khaki covered. He was as muddy as a scarecrow, and shivered a little after a night in the rain.

"Dashed if I know what's happening," he said. "One never does. Our fellows are supposed to be going up, but no orders have come along. There's our adjutant waiting for 'em."

I looked across the road and saw the adjutant. He was lying on his back, quite straight, at full length with his head on a pack and a water-proof coat over him. He was profoundly asleep.

The pioneer captain pointed toward little masses of men below the crest of rising ground, beyond which were hell fires. "I thought they would go up an hour ago, but they're still waiting, poor lads. I expect they'll go in all right."

Mametz village was under a pall of greenish smoke and not a minute passed without a big German shell bursting over it and raising a black cloud.

"Nasty kind of a place," said the pioneer. "I thought I should have to spend the night there. Glad I didn't, though, and such a night. I never saw anything like it. It was exactly like hell, only worse. The sky was full of shells and lights, bursting like blazes."

"Hello! Some of 'em are going up." The men, who were in small bunches on the lower ground, were getting into a new kind of order. They were moving up toward the crest in extended formation.

A German shell was coming our way. I heard its high, gobbling note, and shifted my steel hat a little, hoping it might serve. There was a nasty crash fifty yards away, below the road, where some of the men were bunched.

SUCCESS IN AFRICA

Gen. Smutz Occupies Tanga, Second Most Important Port

London, July 10.—General Smutz, in command of the British forces in German East Africa, has occupied Tanga, according to a statement issued by the War Office today. The Germans only offered slight resistance.

Tanga is the second most important port on the coast of German East Africa and is the terminus of a railroad which the Germans were building into the interior at the outbreak of the war.

About a couple of hundred miles of this road had been built.

A HANDICAP REMOVED



John Bull:—When dealing

savages who recognize no law save their own will, why should I

handicap myself?

CONTALMAISON CAPTURED BY NIGHT ATTACK; HUNS FAIL TO REGAIN VILLAGE

**British Take Several Hundred Prisoners and
are Pushing Ahead in Other Directions Now—
Infantry Too Close for Guns to Fire at First
Line—Description of Fight**

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, July 11.—The news of the capture of Contalmaison, which was made public through Gen. Haig's report to the War Office today, sent a thrill of quiet satisfaction through the public, which has been watching the development of fighting around this keenly-disputed position with the most intense interest for the past few days. The capture of several hundred prisoners is also a feature of the report that has given cause for congratulation.

The official statement says:—

"Last night, after a brisk bombardment, our infantry attack carried Contalmaison by assault, taking 189 unwounded prisoners, including a battalion commander and four other officers.

"A strong counter-attack, delivered by the Germans during the night, was beaten back with heavy loss to the enemy, and the whole village is now in our hands.

"Further east we stormed several lines of trenches in the Bois de Mametz, and the greater part of this large wood is now in our possession. Here we captured one heavy howitzer, three field guns and 296 unwounded prisoners, including three officers.

"Heavy fighting continues in Trones wood. In continuation of the report on aerial combats on July 9, one of our aeroplanes was shot down by a direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun, and three other machines have not returned to our lines."

The French War Office announced this afternoon that the night had passed without important fighting on the French front on each side of the Somme. In the fighting of the last two days the French took 1,000 prisoners.

INFANTRY AT CLOSE QUARTERS

By Frederick Palmer, of the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 11, noon, via London, 3:27 p.m.—After the assault of last night the British remain in possession of Contalmaison, holding it against German counter-attacks and various shell-fire. Fighting continued through the night from Ovillers and a Boiselle to Trones wood.

The British, bombing their way forward, gained considerable in Mametz wood and took all except the point of the fiercely disputed pear-shaped Trones wood, clearing the way with each step toward the German second line on the ridges beyond.

The infantry is at such close quarters in the woods that the guns on neither side are firing at the first line for fear of hitting their own men. Overhead shells are screaming past into the reserves, to keep assistance from those in the front positions.

FRENCH TAKE 22 VILLAGES

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

PARIS, July 11.—Twenty-two villages, all fortified to the highest degree of which the Germans are capable, have been captured by the Anglo-French armies since the great offensive of the Somme began ten days ago. Peronne, lying a bare mile across the Somme from the French advanced lines and the next important prize toward which the French are advancing, lies almost within the grasp of Gen. Foch's army.

Despatches from headquarters today showed that the village of Blaches, one mile from Peronne, was captured by the French in the same dashing spirit that drove the enemy out of Dompierre, Hardecourt and other strongly fortified points.

Dompierre, with its entire first-line German positions, was taken in fifty minutes, and Hardecourt in only thirty-five.

The Germans resisted more stubbornly at Blaches, but within less than two hours the village and all its strong defensive fortifications were in the hands of the French.

Special Star Cable by United Press, BERLIN, July 11.—Repulse of strong British attacks on both sides of the Spaume-Albert highway, between the Ancre and the Somme, was announced by the War Office this afternoon. The attacking enemy forces were mowed down by German fire before they came to close fighting, it was declared. Repeated British attempts to recapture Trones would failed, the enemy suffering heavy losses, the report affirmed. Stubborn fighting is going on in the southern fringe of Contalmaison and the Mametz wood.

ONE PRIMARY OBJECT ACHIEVED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 11, 11:45 a. m.—With the capture by the French of La Malsouette Hill, which dominates the valley of the Somme and from which everything that happened in Peronne can be observed, one of the primary objects of the Anglo-French offensive has been achieved.

The two armies now are engaged in an effort to organize and extend the limits of the ground they have gained and in repelling German raids in which both sides engage.

counter-attacks, which are directed particularly against the British to the north of the river, where they succeeded in regaining a footing in the Trones wood.

At other points, however, the British have been able to make some progress, although necessarily slow, against well fortified positions. The Germans, on their part, are heavily shelling the Allied front from Lens to the Belgian coast, but thus far there have been no attempts at infantry actions, except for the usual raids in which both sides engage.

GERMANY'S TRANSATLANTIC SUB AND ITS CAPTAIN



Capt. Paul Koernig and the Deutschland, photographed at McLane Dock, Baltimore, Maryland.

BRITISH PATROL BOATS SUNK

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 11, via wireless to Sayville.—The Austrian Admiralty announced today that an Austrian cruiser had sunk four or five British armored patrol boats. Only nine men from the British vessels were rescued. The announcement follows:

"Our cruiser Novara met a group of four, or, according to the declarations of prisoners, five armored British patrol boats off Otranto Road (at the lower end of the Adriatic).

"All the patrol boats were destroyed by artillery fire. All the steamers sank in flames, three of them after an explosion of their boilers. The Novara was able to rescue only nine members of the British crews."

The Novara is a scout cruiser of 2,384 tons displacement. She has figured in several engagements in the

Adriatic. The Strait of Otranto is between the heel of Italy and the Albanian coast, connecting the Adriatic and Ionian seas.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 11, via wireless to Sayville.—The official Austro-Hungarian statement of Monday reports the continuance of heavy fighting on the Italian front. Monte Corno was captured by the Italians, but won back by Austro-Hungarian troops, which took prisoner 455 Italians. An Italian attack in the sector of Monte Interrotto failed.

Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes have again bombarded the Italian military establishments at Adria.

The foregoing was not included in the Austrian statement of Monday as issued last night.

FRENCH HOLIDAY BEING OBSERVED BY HELPING POOR

Tag Day in Montreal on
Friday—Celebration in
Old Country

The celebration of the French National holiday on Friday of this week (July 14) will be more widely observed this year than ever before, for there will be big demonstrations in all the principal cities of the Allied nations in honor of the French. At most of these collections will be made to assist the many French organizations which help the wounded and maimed soldiers of France and provide for the maintenance of their dependents and the hundreds of thousands of orphan children whose fathers have given up their lives on the field of honor.

The example is being followed in Canada, and Montreal is organizing a demonstration, just as is Toronto. The members of the French colony in Montreal, who have already done much on behalf of their native country, have secured the permission of the mayor to hold a tag day on Friday under the patronage of the consul-general of France.

BERLIN HOPING FOR AVERAGE HARVEST

BERLIN, via London, July 11.—The Berlin war food office, of which Adolph von Batocki is head, announced yesterday that crop reports from various sections of the country were, for the most part, very favorable.

It is stated that if there is good harvest weather a good, average harvest can certainly be expected. In the worst case hay, clover, breadstuffs and fodder will be far better than last year's yields.

After the next few weeks, during which stocks on hand must still be resorted to, the food office says that an important betterment in the whole food situation can be reckoned on.

Meats and fats only will remain comparatively scarce, but measures have already been taken to meet the requirements of the consumers. A reduction in food prices is also being contemplated wherever possible.

The Daily Graphic:

"While the submarine trip does credit to German enterprise and seamanship, it leaves the maritime situation where it was before. The risk of disaster is immense, and the capacity of submarines to carry commodities which Germany needs is insignificant."

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ON KOVEL AND STOKHOD BATTLE RAGES

Violent Contest Along River Banks, Germans Fighting Desperately to Force Russian Retirement, but Without Effect—Germans Also Fail Utterly in Great Onslaught at Verdun

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, via London, July 11.—A Berlin semi-official statement contradicts a Russian report of the capture of Pinsk.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 11.—The Russians continue their advance towards Kovel and now are engaged in a pitched battle along the banks of the Stokhod, which they have crossed at some points. On the rest of the eastern front, while there is continuous fighting at many places, no important change occurred. Both sides are concentrating their efforts on the Lutsk salient to the east of Kovel.

In the Caucasus and Mesopotamia the fighting between the Turks and the Russians continues with varying results. The weather in the greater part of this region, which is extremely hot, precludes any sustained efforts.

GERMANS FLUNG BACK AT VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 11.—German troops launched a powerful attack against French works northeast of Verdun at four o'clock this morning, after an intense bombardment extending from Fleury to the Chenols wood.

"East of the Chenols wood and in Fumin wood the Germans occupied our advanced trenches, but were later thrown out by counter-attacks," the War Office stated today. "Everywhere else the attack was checked by curtain fire."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The official statement follows:

"On both sides of the Somme the night passed in quiet. The total number of prisoners taken by us south of the Somme in the fighting of the last few days is now more than 1,300.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there were severe artillery engagements in the sectors of Avocourt and Chattancourt. To the right of the river the bombardment yesterday of our positions from Fleury to a point east of Chenols was redoubled in intensity.

"At 4 a.m. today the Germans delivered an attack over the whole front thus bombarded. East of Fumin wood and Chenols wood the enemy gained a foothold in our advanced trenches, but immediately was ejected entirely by counter-attacks. Elsewhere our curtain of fire and our machine guns broke up the attacks of the enemy. The bombardment continues in this region."

"West of Pont-a-Mousson a surprise attack delivered by the enemy against one of our trenches west of Mortmaro wood was broken up completely.

"In Lorraine, after spirited artillery preparation, the Germans attacked the salient in our line east of Reillon, and succeeded in penetrating portions of our first line over a front of 200 metres.

"In the vicinity of Vebo the enemy attempted, by the explosion of four mines, to destroy one of our trenches. He was checked by our fire and driven back, leaving dead and wounded. We occupied the craters of the German mines.

"In the Vosges, south of Lussey, an attack of the enemy was broken up with grenades. North of La Fontenelle a surprise attack on trenches of the enemy enabled us to penetrate first-line trenches and a support trench, which we cleared out. We brought back some prisoners."

BRITISH PAPERS' COMMENT ON THE DEUTSCHLAND TRIP

While Other Nations Sail Seas Germany Forced to Crawl Underneath

BEST PROOF OF THE BLOCKADE'S EFFICACY

Impossible as Profitable Commercial Enterprise—Negligible Every Way

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 11.—The morning newspapers, while expressing admiration editorially for the feat of the German submarine Deutschland, point out that it cannot have the slightest military importance, nor can it be regarded as any demonstration of the ineffectiveness of the British blockade. Following are extracts:

The Daily News:

"The captain and the crew deserve congratulations on their pluck and luck. But all the voyage proved is that the thing can be done, and that has been proved before. As far as the war is concerned it is quite unimportant."

The Morning Telegraph:

"The voyage is interesting as an illustration of the success with which physical science is triumphing over obstacles that were regarded, comparatively recently, as insurmountable."

The Daily News:

"The achievement cannot have the smallest military significance, but it is an interesting and amusing event. It is possible that a dozen submarine merchantment may reach America, but disaster would occur to most of them before they could return.

"If a dozen German submarines were to reach America they certainly would not affect the blockade."

The Morning Post recalls that the fact that ten British submarines, constructed in Canada, crossed the Atlantic last summer. The paper cites an official Admiralty report as authority for this. It adds:

"It is not the case of this being the first 'trader' submarine to cross the Atlantic, inasmuch as it is known that she is merely an ordinary U boat with the fighting equipment removed.

"It does not open a new era for the submarine as a trader. The small amount of cargo carried, compared with the cost of the voyage, prevents it from being a commercial proposition.

"England commands the sea routes, and while the trade ships of every nation pass freely in safety, Germany has to crawl under the sea. It is the finest demonstration possible of the efficacy of our blockade."

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE



The above map indicates the four separate drives the Russians are now conducting against the Austro-German forces with an unprecedented determination and success.

MAJOR B. McLENNAN



Injured at the front by a fall from his horse. His hurt is not serious and he will return to duty soon.

MAJ. B. McLENNAN SLIGHTLY INJURED

Was Thrown From His Horse and
Will be on Duty Again in a
Few Days

Major Bartlett McLennan of Montreal, who was some time ago mentioned in the despatch of the Canadian eye-witness, was reported wounded in the midnight casualty list. A cable received by his relatives here today says that Major McLennan was thrown from his horse, and that he will be fit for duty in a day or two. Major McLennan has been at the front for about a year with a local Highland battalion, but he has previously been fortunate to escape wounding. He was born in 1868 in Montreal, and educated at Lyall's School and the Royal Military College, Kingston, graduating from there in 1889. He is unmarried. Major McLennan has taken a great interest in Montreal civic affairs and was always ready to step in and help on a healthy recreative movement. He was generous to worthy institutions and is a life governor and has been treasurer of the General Hospital, life governor of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, and prominently associated with the Montreal Sailors' Institute and the Parks and Playgrounds Association.

His business activities have been many. He has been president of the Montreal Transportation Company, Williams Manufacturing Company and a director of the Montreal Rolling Mills.

Major McLennan attained most prominence in the field of sport through his ardent love of horses and riding. He is an old member of the Montreal Hunt Club. He was vice-chairman and an early director of the Montreal Jockey Club. Major McLennan is a Presbyterian. He resides in the city at No. 50 Ontario avenue. His summer residence is at Cartierville.

Among the clubs with which he was identified are the St. James Club, Mount Royal Club, Forest and Stream Club, St. Maurice Fish and Game Club, Polo and Country Club, and the York Club in Toronto.

He is a son of the late Hugh and Isabella McLennan of this city, and brother of the late William McLennan, author of "The History of Spanish John."

MAJOR MCLENNAN INJURED BY FALL FROM HORSE BACK

Major Bartlett McLennan has been injured by a fall from his horse at the front. He is in a London hospital, not seriously hurt, and cable advices state he will be out in a few days.

Major McLennan was graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston in 1889. When war was declared he set aside his business interests and went to the front with Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie's battalion. It is perhaps as a horseman that he is best known in athletic and sporting fields. He is a former M. F. H. and one of the oldest members of the Montreal Hunt Club. He was vice-chairman and one of the original directors of the Montreal Joukey Club, and only resigned office when he left for overseas. He is an expert polo player and has taken part in many matches between the Montreal Polo Club and the Back River Polo Club.

Major McLennan also took a very strong interest in the public welfare and the various public institutions of the city. He has been president of the Montreal Transportation Co., Ltd., and a director of the Montreal Rolling Mills Co., a life governor and treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital, a life governor of the Western Hospital and the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Verdun, an officer of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, and a director of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds' Association.

Major McLennan is forty-eight years of age and is unmarried. He

Seaforth Highlanders Enter German Trenches
Opposite Hohenzollern Redoubt and Irish
Fusiliers Do Same Near Loos—Germans Re-
gain Small Portion of Wood British Captured

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 12.—The night was calm on both banks of the Rhine last night, said an official statement from the War Office today, dealing with the Anglo-French offensive.

FINE SPORT FOR HUN PIRATE; ONE WOMAN IS KILLED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 12.—The English coast town of Seaham Harbor, County of Durham was bombarded during the night by an enemy submarine, the War Office announced this afternoon. One woman was killed.

The official announcement says:

"At 10:30 o'clock last night a German submarine appeared off the small undefended port of Seaham Harbor.

"She approached within a few hundred yards of the town and then opened fire. Some thirty rounds of shrapnel were fired from a 3-inch gun. Twenty rounds fell in the direction of Daltondale; a dozen rounds fell in and about Seaham Colliery.

"A woman walking through the colliery yard was seriously injured and died this morning. One house was struck by a shell. No other damage was done."

The town of Seaham Harbor lies on the North Sea about 220 miles north of London, and six miles southeast of Sunderland. It has a population of about 12,000 and is important chiefly as a coal shipping port.

This is the second time since the beginning of the war that an enemy submarine has wantonly bombarded an undefended British coast town.

LONDON July 12.—German troops regained some ground in the fighting last night between the Mametz and Trones woods east of Albert, but all other enemy attacks were beaten off with heavy enemy loss, Gen. Haig reported to the War Office this afternoon.

The Seaforths made another successful raid on the German lines in the Hohenzollern redoubt, two miles north of Loos. The official text follows:—

"Since the commencement of the battle the enemy has received large reinforcements. Yesterday and last night strong hostile attacks were made against several points of our new positions.

"Except in Mametz wood and Trones wood, in both of which localities the Germans regained some ground, all these attacks were beaten off with loss to the enemy.

"Between the main battlefield and the sea we have been actively engaged in bombarding the enemy's positions and raiding his front line. Southeast of Loos a party of Royal Irish Fusiliers penetrated the enemy's trenches at a point where they were strongly held, and remained there for twenty minutes, during which time heavy fighting took place in the trenches. Many Germans were killed. Our casualties were slight.

"Opposite the Hohenzollern redoubt two companies of Seaforth Highlanders forced their way into another portion of the enemy's trenches after a stiff fight.

"Many Germans were killed or wounded. A hostile machine gun was destroyed. Several dugouts crowded with the enemy were successfully bombed and some prisoners were taken.

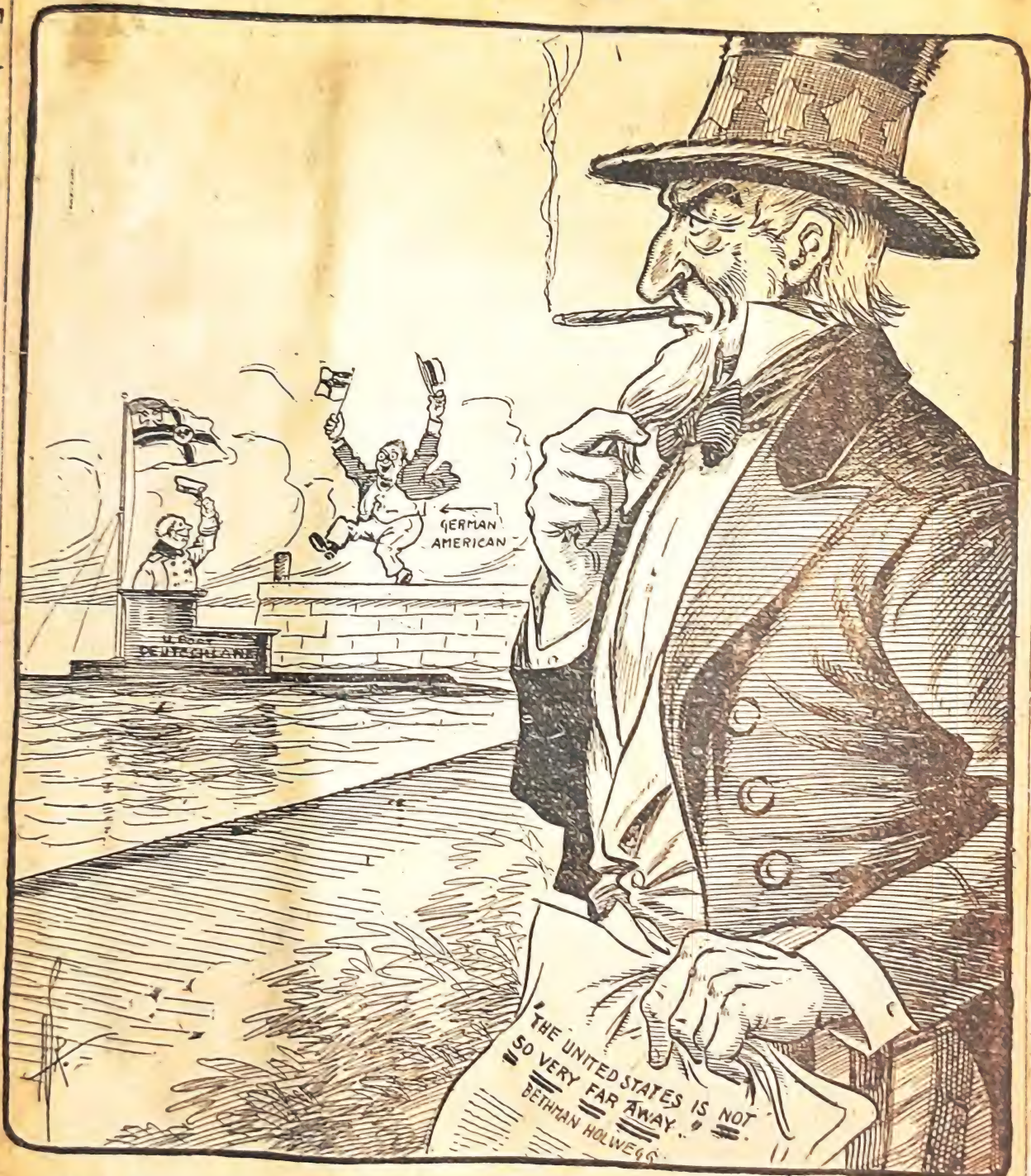
"Several combats in the air took place on July 10, as a result of which we destroyed one German machine, while one of our own machines was brought down by the enemy's gunfire."

A HUN COMMERCIAL SOLILOQUY



German Merchant:—If the British navy has been defeated, then why have we to sneak about in a submarine which is afraid to show itself outside of neutral waters?

ANOTHER SOLILOQUY



Uncle Sam:—Um-m-m! What would have happened to me if Germany had been victorious.

ALLIED DRIVE GREATEST OF THIS GREAT WAR

Corey Estimates British Forces Engaged at 1,200,000; French at 500,000 and German at 1,200,000—This Means the Most Stupendous Battle the World Has Ever Known

FORCES IN PRESENT DRIVE COMPARED WITH FIVE OTHER GREAT BATTLES

The forces employed in this great drive and the potential cost may be guessed at by what is known of five previous battles on the western front. The totals are necessarily an approximation only. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that in this fight the Allies—for the first time—exert the whole of their weight at once.

Battle of Verdun, Going About 4 Months.			
German.	French.	British.	
Forces Engaged 1,200,000	900,000		
Losses 400,000	250,000		
First Battle of Ypres, About Twenty Days.			
Forces Engaged 800,000	500,000	120,000	
Losses 220,000	120,000	60,000	
Champagne and Artols, About Thirty-five Days.			
Forces Engaged 500,000	320,000	150,000	
Losses 220,000	120,000	60,000	
Battle of Marne, Ten Days.			
Forces Engaged 800,000	1,200,000	20,000	
Losses (perhaps) 200,000	300,000	6,000	
Second Battle of Ypres, About Fifteen Days.			
Effectives 700,000	350,000	150,000	
Losses 180,000	90,000	75,000	
This Summer's Drive.			
German.	French.	British.	
Forces Engaged 1,200,000	500,000	1,200,000	

From this brief and confessedly guesswork table the cost of winning or losing a great fight may be seen. It is highly probable that in almost every instance the losses have been understated. In this summer's fight the British are at the top of their strength, and will for the first time be as well provided with big and little guns as their adversaries.

By Herbert Corey (Copyright, 1916.)

PARIS, July 13—More men are employed in the combined British and French offensive of this summer than in any previous action in the west. More Germans will be put in line to resist them. Larger guns and more of them will be employed by both sides. These facts lead to this conclusion:

The battle may be frightfully destructive of human life, without resulting in anything definite. On the other hand, if the German line is bent, the defeat might well be disastrous for the Central Powers.

Big guns are valuable only in smashing trenches and the subterranean fortifications of today. In a retreat they may become a fatal hindrance. Machine guns are of infinitely more value than howitzers in holding up oncoming troops.

If the Germans are forced out of their present positions, then they may find themselves obliged to relinquish some of their best instruments of today in order to reach the next line of defence with their organizations comparatively intact. This might conceivably imply the capture by the allies of Lille and other rail heads in the immediate rear of the German line of today, and the loss of which would enormously lessen that mobility which has almost doubled the effectiveness of the German troops in the west.

Both sides realize that on the issue of this battle the fate of the war may depend, in this sense: If the central powers are driven out of their present lines, they take a long step toward defeat. On the other hand, if the offensive fails, it only means that the Allies will immediately begin their preparation for next year's offensive. I am speaking by the book.

This summer's operations have a significance which has not been attached to any of the preceding moves by the Allies in the west. The Allies have finally taken the privilege of the offensive away from the Germans. It is the first time since the war began that the French and British combined have been able to make a big offensive. It is, in fact, their first offensive, for the smaller ones, such as the Artols-Champagne fight of last year, were forced upon them against the best military judgment by impatient politicians.

This assumption of the offensive is a complete reversal of form. It means that the Allies no longer consider themselves as merely on the defensive. They have fought themselves fit.

Tremendously important as has been the blockade of Germany, the Allies fully realize that only a military victory will end the war in their favor. The economic pressure exerted has been merely a means to that end.

The first principle of military strategy is to hit the other fellow first and keep on hitting. Being the only nation thoroughly prepared for war, the Germans have until the present been the only nation that could follow this elementary rule of military conduct. One of their great soldiers laid down the principle that "a defending army is a half-beaten army." So convinced are they that the offensive is the best defence that they often attack even when they are numerically inferior. A recent instance was afforded by the affair of the Vimy Ridge.

The Germans wished to withdraw two divisions from the British front to fill the gaps made in their line by the French cannon before Verdun.

MEANING OF VERDUN ATTACK.

The Allies have been on a true defensive until lately. When the Germans became aware that a great British attacking force was being built up in that thorough and leisurely fashion suited to the peculiar British genius, they did their best to abort it. They have struck more or less casually at the British front, but they put every ounce of weight into the blow at Verdun. It was assumed that the hard-pressed French would be forced to call on the British for aid. That would completely disarrange the British plans for this year's drive, and Germany would gain time which might be of great value. But the Allies proved themselves strong enough to go about their work of preparation in their own methodical and unhurried way. "Get ready," is the word that Gen. Joffre sent to Gen. Robertson. "Take

all the time you want. We can hold them until you are ready."

The military combination that is strong enough to do that has in effect already assumed the offensive. The impressive effect of the cold patience with which the Allies have withstood the hammering without permitting their plans to be disarranged by the lay of a hair is emphasized by the fact that the Germans, in striking at Verdun, struck at the weakest point of the French line. There will, one day, be an explanation as to why Verdun was permitted to be the weakest point, instead of that citadel of strength the French people believed it to be. But that is beside the point.

NEARLY 2,000,000 IN BATTLE.

It is quite impossible, of course, to give figures of army strength. But it is generally assumed in fairly well informed quarters that the effective British strength—the effectives, mind you—will be no less than 1,200,000. Another half million non-combatants in uniforms may be added to this total. They feed and nurse and arm and bury the fighting men.

Another 500,000 fighting men have been launched against the German line by the French command. Some French units may work with the British organizations. It is more likely, however, that they have been utilized at other points along the 500-mile front in France. This prevents the German from playing his old trick of weakening one sector in order to bring aid to a threatened point.

How does this fight compare in magnitude with those that have preceded it?

Again it must be said that any attempt to give exact figures must necessarily be inexact. For the best of reasons, the war offices on both sides have kept these totals secret. It is probable, however, that this summer's drive will mass something like this:

British	1,200,000
French	500,000
Germans	1,200,000

The German total is guessed at by what is known of the Teutonic concentration before Verdun, and the comparatively untouched units on other parts of the front, notably those before the British. It can hardly be so much higher, except by weakening the armies in the east. Assuming that the French employ 500,000 men in the effort, and allowing for the wastage of organizations and material occasioned by the fight at Verdun, it then seems likely that the French can at the very least account for 400,000 Germans on their attacking front. That leaves 800,000 Germans massed before the British line.

Never before in this war have so many men been at grips upon such a narrow striking front. If the British win through they will seize Lille and other similarly important rail heads, the loss of which will cripple the German forces more than the crushing of an army.

WOUNDED WHILE AIDING BRO. OFFICER

Captain W. R. Creighton Attending Lieut. Gallen When He Was Hit

(Special Correspondence.)

London, June 29.—Capt. W. R. Creighton, of Montreal and Ottawa, who was wounded on the second day of the great attack at the beginning of this month, was hit by shell fragments when he was lending aid to a wounded colleague. The Montreal battalion of which Capt. Creighton was an officer was on its way up to the line, having been hastily recalled from billets where the regiment had looked forward to a well-earned rest after a fortnight's strenuous work. In the small hours of the morning of June 3, the troops had crept up in a northeasterly direction, being exposed, several hours to an awful blaze of artillery. So well was the movement effected that comparatively few fell at that time, though the subsequent losses were serious. The trenches for which the troops were making were hardly worth the name, as bad weather and high explosives had succeeded in reducing them to crumbling ditches.

Just about the point at which the communication trench was reached near a road that was being heavily shelled, Lieut. Gallen fell, and, calling to Capt. Creighton that he could not go on, tried to remove his boot in order to staunch a foot wound. Capt. Creighton gave a hand and was so engaged when another shell exploded close by. This time he was the victim, his injury being down one side and in the knee. Lieut. Gallen's injury must have been more serious than it appeared, or he may have suffered from shock, as he subsequently died from his wounds. About this time Capt. Donnelly, of the same battalion, also got hit.

At that moment it was impossible for the stretcher-bearers to get along, so those who were able to move on foot got back as best they could by crawling along and dodging snipers and shells by dropping down from time to time. Within an hour or so Capt. Creighton managed to get back to the headquarters of another battalion in his brigade, where he was thankful to get some food. "We were just famished," he declared, "and our sufferings at this moment were greater on this account than that of our wounds."

After a fortnight in the Duchess of Westminster's hospital at Le Touquet, Capt. Creighton came over to London, where he was seen in a suburban hospital by The Gazette correspond-

Once more, I hear, Major Hamilton Gault has endeared himself to his men by his kind thought for them. As he was being borne away on a stretcher, when he was seriously wounded in both legs, with every possibility of bleeding to death, I am told he asked his stretcher-bearers to stop as he passed one of his own men, also wounded, and offered to get off while the man was removed first; in fact, the gallant officer had to cause his subordinates in this case to disobey his commands.

JOHN KIDMAN.

Shortage of Skilled and Unskilled Labor—Report on the Situation

Toronto, July 12.—A detailed report of labor conditions in Toronto munitions plants was submitted at the meeting of the organization of resources committee at the Parliament Buildings today.

"The investigation confirms the opinion that there is a considerable shortage of labor, particularly tool-makers and skilled mechanics, but an almost equal need is felt for general laborers," says the report. "The shortage has given rise to many minor labor troubles, and a constant shifting of men from one establishment to another. These conditions naturally operate to lessen the production. It would be a great help if patriotic workmen could fully understand this and so co-operate with the manufacturers so as to increase the output of munitions to the highest possible point. The men who really suffer because of these conditions are those who are facing the enemy in the trenches."

"A general lack of co-operation between recruiting sergeants and manufacturers was also found, and it would seem wise if in future recruiting campaigns some understanding or agreement could be reached that were essential to the manufacture of munitions, would be regarded as not subject to the call for enlistment. They are evidently doing their best service for the nation at the present time, in producing munitions."

"The labor stringency is being met by the training of inexperienced men and women and by definite attempts to secure labor from outside points. Every man who offers himself and who is at all competent to help in these plants is being taken on."

"It was found that in plants visited approximately 200 women are at present at work, and that this number will be more than doubled within the very near future."

Manufacturers, says the report, state their willingness to pay women the same wages as men if they measure up in efficiency and general satisfaction.

THE NEW OFFICERS OF THE OLD FOURTEENTH BATTALION



Reading from left to right:—Back Row—Lieuts. R. A. Pelleuer, W. E. Beaton, V. G. Rexford, R. H. Walker, W. R. B. Lugar, T. Evans. Middle Row—Lieuts. D. Worrall, F. Owens, J. K. Nesbitt, C. B. Price, C. L. O'Brien, C. G. Power, R. C. MacKenzie, J. E. McKenna, A. F. Major, W. Jull (rear), and M. M. Grondin. Front Row—Capt. J. F. Sumption (transport officer and quartermaster), Capt. E. A. Whitehead, Major Gault McCombe (second in command), Lieut.-Col. R. P. Clark (officer commanding), Major A. T. Powell, Hon. Capt. Rev. J. P. Killoran (chaplain), Capt. W. J. McAllister (medical officer), and Capt. R. W. Frost.

Officers of the Royal Montreal Regiment, the 14th Battalion, of the First Division, may present a strange appearance today to those who remember the personnel when the regiment was first organized in August, 1914. Not many of those shown in this photograph were among those who assisted in the organization of an overseas unit from the elements of the Grenadier Guards, the Victoria Rifles, and the 68th Regiment (Mount Royal Carabineers), who volunteered to uphold the reputation of the empire. As a fact only three of those in this group can claim to have been with the regiment as officers since it was organized first, the second in command, Major G. McCombe, Capt. E. A. Whitehead and Capt. R. W. Frost, and of these the two first named have been wounded, each during the course of the second battle of Ypres. Some of the others have been with the regiment for the whole period of its existence, but their promotions to commissioned rank have come since as a result of services in the field.

The present commanding officer is Lieut.-Col. R. P. Clark, who succeeds Brig.-Gen. Melghe, the first O.C.; Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., and Lieut.-Col. F. W. Fisher, all of whom have been active in the militia for long periods. Col. Clark has had charge of the battalion since March of the present year. Previous to that he was staff captain and brigade major with the Second Infantry Brigade, and on the staff at First Divisional Headquarters, his

ston first came to France. He holds the Military Cross for distinguished conduct in the field, and both medals awarded to those who participated in the South African campaign. The Adjutant, Capt. F. W. Utton, and other officers not included in the photograph, were absent on leave and on duty, for this group was photographed while the battalion was billeted in a Flemish town near enough to the firing line to be within range of the German guns. And as an actual fact shortly before the picture

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OLD ROYAL ROVER PLAYER HONORED BY PLATOON; DINED BEHIND TRENCHES

*Letter of Congratulation Received by Wife of
Sergeant Moore on Husband Getting Military
Medal for Valor at the Front*

The following letter was received by Mrs. Charles Moore, whose husband won one of the greatest distinctions in the British Army, while serving with the 42nd Battalion. The letter shows the appreciation and affection the men have for Sergt. Moore, the old Royal Rover player and official. Behind the lines his company feted Sergt. Moore to a dinner in celebration of the honor, not only conferred on himself but on the regiment. Local soccer men are proud of their comrades "over there."

June 12, 1916
Somewhere in France.

Mrs. Chas. Moore,
Wellington street,
Verdun, Montreal.

Dear Madam:—

I have been requested by the N. C. O.s and men of No. 9 Platoon,

C Company, 42nd Battalion (Canadians), to extend to you our heartiest congratulations on the occasion of your husband, Sergt. Chas. Moore, having been awarded that coveted decoration, the Military Medal.

Sergt. Moore is our platoon sergeant, and we are more than proud of him, because the excellent work he has accomplished during his different tours in the trenches has brought credit and honor not only to himself, but to his platoon and our battalion.

We sincerely hope he will be spared through this great ordeal, and, in concluding, we can only wish you both and family, good luck, long life and happiness.

We remain,

Yours sincerely,

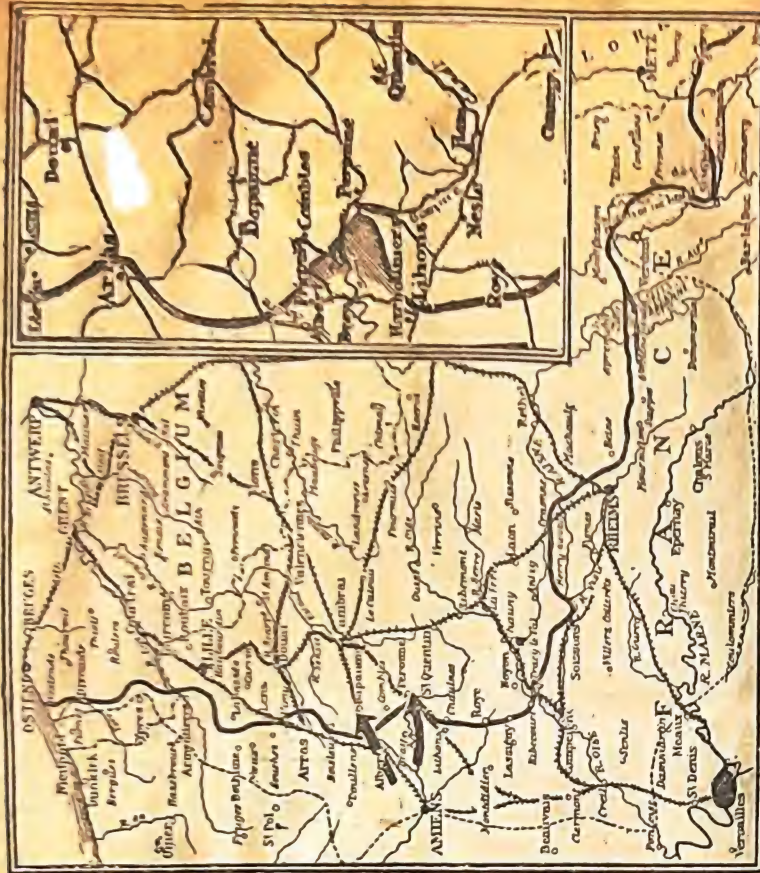
N.C.O.S AND MEN OF
NO. 9 PLATOON.

MAP OF TODAY'S ADVANCE



The black line indicates yesterday's battlefront. The diagonally shaded portion is the ground gained last week and the perpendicular shading shows the latest gains. The direction of British pressure is toward the important railway centre of Bapaume.

THE GREAT DRIVE



This map shows the relation of the allied offensive on the Somme to the "elbow," the great curve of the German lines from the Somme to the Alsace, the extreme point of their advance into France and their nearest approach to Paris. It also shows the railroad connections immediately behind this portion of the German front. The objective is obviously the important railway centres of Bapaume and Peronne, with Cambrai, the focus of the German railway system on the Western front, in view. Today's new advance is directly toward Bapaume.

GERMANS' SECOND DEFENCE LINE IS SMASHED 4 MILES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 14.—British troops are continuing their advance in their new drive north of the Somme, and have captured the village of Bazentine Le Petit, north of Longueval, according to special despatches from Headquarters this afternoon.

Practically all the village of Ovillers, on the British right, is now in British hands, and furious fighting on in the outskirts. Many prisoners have been taken, including a German regimental commander.

Bazentin-Le-Petit lies a mile north of Bazentin-Le-Grand, whose capture was unofficially reported this morning and less than a mile from the Martinpouch height, toward which the British are advancing,

It marks the point of the greatest British advance toward Baupume.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, July 14.—British troops broke the German line on a four-mile front at dawn today with a smashing blow that swept the British lines into the villages of Longueval and Bazentin-Le-Grand and cleared the Trones wood, an advance of more than a mile.

The gain is the greatest scored for the Anglo-French offensive since the opening of the great assault thirteen days ago.

"At dawn we attacked the enemy's second system of defence," said an official bulletin from Gen. Haig, given out at 11 a.m. "We have broken into hostile positions on a four-mile front and have captured several strongly defended localities. Heavy fighting continues."

Special despatches from Press Headquarters on the front announced the capture of Longueval, Bazentin-Le-Grand, and the clearing of Trones wood in the early hours of the fighting. The blow was struck at the very sector of the battle-front where the Germans had assembled their heaviest bodies of reinforcements.

The early bulletins, though very meagre, indicated that one of the greatest battles of the Allied offensive is being waged in the wooded region northeast of Albert.

FRENCH ADVANCED AT SAME TIME

The British advance apparently was in the direction of Martinpuch Heights and the plateau dominating the road leading to Bapaume, the immediate objective of the British attack.

The village of Longueval lies at the intersection of the Bapaume-Bray and Albert-Comblès highways, and but seven miles southwest of Bapaume. Barentin-le-Grand lies immediately east of Contalmaison, whose capture by the British was admitted in Berlin yesterday, and slightly northwest of Trones wood.

The French left wing pushed forward at the same time, according to an unofficial report from Paris, straightening the French line between Hardecourt and Guillemont and threatening the village of Maurepas.

A despatch filed at Paris at midnight reported that the British had pushed clear through the Mametz wood, where desperate fighting has been going on, to the Longueval road, and were but 500 yards from the village. The remaining distance was covered with a rush when the offensive was resumed at daybreak.

The German position at Pozleras, on the Bapaume highway, has been rendered extremely critical by the British advance, Paris reported.

BRITISH ATTACK A SURPRISE

LONDON, July 14, 12:25 p.m. — At daylight this morning the British, resuming the offensive north of the Somme, attacked the German second-line defences and, according to the report of their commander, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, succeeded in penetrating them on a front of four miles.

Press despatches from the front add that the villages of Bazentin-le-Grand and Longueval, north of Montauban, and the remaining portion of Trones Woods were taken by the British.

While it was expected the British would not allow any great length of time to elapse before continuing their operations, it was hardly believed the second German line would be attacked after only one day of artillery preparation; for it was only on the day before yesterday that they completed capture of the first line in the region between Hardecourt and Ovillers.

The direction of the attack, too, was something of a surprise, for instead of pushing on towards Comblès, Gen. Haig chose to attack the flank of the Germans who faced Contalmaison and Ovillers and those who still occupy Pozleras.

The advance to Longueval and Bazentin-le-Grand, if accomplished,

gives the British possession of other important roads running in various directions, which have been a great help to the Germans in supplying their army directly south of the Ancre river.

News of the British success was received in London with the greatest enthusiasm. It has given added weight to the request of the Government to workmen to forego the August holidays so that the army may be kept well supplied with munitions.

The supplies already on hand must be greater than was generally believed, else Gen. Haig would not have been able to continue his offensive without an intermission.

There was no news this morning of important developments on the remainder of the western front, but at last accounts the French were preparing to resume their offensive south of the Somme, while the Germans were still hammering at the defences of Verdun.

The opinion is held in France, however, that continuation of the Somme battle will compel the Germans to slacken their efforts at Verdun, which now have been in progress nearly five months, especially as the French estimate the Germans lost 12,000 men in counter-attacks on Contalmaison.

BRITISH TOOK COVETED RIDGE

By Frederick Palmer, of the Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 14, 9 a.m., via London, 12:10 p.m.—After their methodical day-by-day approaches to within striking distance of the second line of German defences, and after having brought up materials and guns, the British were ready for another big attack, and at 3:30 o'clock this morning the infantry was sent forward. The assault assured the taking of the villages of Longueval and Bazentin-le-Grand, the retaking of Trone wood and the gaining of ground beyond Contalmaison, and the piercing of the second German line at every point of attack.

The Associated Press correspond-

advance reported in today's official despatches apparently constitutes the second phase of the great Anglo-French offensive in the neighborhood of the Somme River, which began on July 1, over a front of something more than twenty miles.

The first phase of this offensive carried the British forward to, and gave them possession of Contalmaison and Montauban, but the French on their right moved their lines further forward.

The reported capture of Longueval and Bazentin-le-Grand indicates that the British in today's assault advanced eastward or northward from Contalmaison or Montauban, and that they apparently have brought their right wing on a par with the French left and are threat-

the aerial telephone stations swing beyond the trajectory of the German gunfire.

On the German side not a single balloon is visible. Fifteen have been burned in the air by a secret contrivance, known only to the Allies since the offensive began.

The German artillery is blinded because the Allies have now obtained the mastery of the air, according to the confident claims of the British and French officers. It is true that, from this point of view, a German aeroplane is rarely sighted, while French aviators are constantly on the wing.

A dramatic and startling novelty has been presented by the Allied aviators in this great offensive. French and British airmen have actually co-operated in infantry charges. They have swept over the battlefield at as low an altitude as 600 feet and some of the more daring have swooped over the struggling armies at as low a height as 300 feet.

These airmen have signalled to the French artillery telephoners the precise position of the German guns, and the locations of the German forces waiting for the French assault. They have taken risks of being hit by the shells of their own guns, but, according to the officers, every one escaped.

The French have developed on a great scale their aerial torpedoes, which are charged with a higher explosive than the large-calibre shell. These torpedoes can be hurled for a distance of half a mile, and fired with such rapidity that a second will leave the ejector while the first is still in the air.

The village of Domplere is scarcely more than a name. The resistance made by the Germans here, as in all the other villages in the neighborhood, seems to have been most tenacious. In the cemetery the vaults were used as bomb-proofs, and the stones and iron railings abound the graves as barricades.

The French concentrated their gunfire on the cemetery at Curlu for half an hour before the obstinate defence of the Germans was crushed. They used shrapnel shells, which filled the air with curious green, opalescent vapors.

One of the dramatic episodes of the fighting was the storming of a cliff known as the Gendarme's Hat, which formed the side of an old quarry. The Frenchmen reached the top and halted in the sunlight, waving their helmets and handkerchiefs, and cheering madly.

Reorganizing the defences in the occupied territory is a vast engineering work. Light field railroads are thrown forward to the new line, numerous solid roads are built across the country, and the ring of hammer on metal can be heard in the intervals of artillery fire.

The whole region is busy with preparations for holding the newly-won ground and for moving forward.

The controlling mind of all this is Gen. Marie Emile Fayolle, an elderly artillery commander, who had been retired before the war began.

(Continued on page 2)

FIVE CANADIANS IN GORDONS.

LONDON, July 14.—A journalist newly from the front, says that he found that the Gordon Highlander regiment which took part in the capture of Mametz had five Canadian officers, of whom the others spoke in the highest terms.

WANTS TO BE A SLAVE.

NEW YORK, July 14. — Having

of Winnipeg, Light and Mrs. J. Carling, of London. J. Carling, of London. Bank of Montreal and Mrs. A. M. Warner, of Vancouver. J. Carling, of London. Bank of Montreal and Mrs. A. M. Warner, of Vancouver.

Street, London, Ont. 112210, Pte. L. G. Long, 649 Richmond Street, Toronto. 112210, Pte. L. G. Long, 649 Richmond Street, Toronto. 112210, Pte. L. G. Long, 649 Richmond Street, Toronto.

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SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND

Concerning Field Officers and Target Practice. Tests of Vocabulary and Marksmanship Under Difficult Conditions.

By an Officer Overseas.

THE CANADIAN GRENADIER GUARDS CAMP AT BRAMSHOTT.



A group of officers near the "hutments" in which the battalion is quartered. Left to right: Lieut. Thomson, Major Gordon Lewis, Major Gilbert Stairs, Major H. Le Roy Shaw.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS DID BETTER THAN BEST, SAYS GENERAL

Colonists Warmly Praised by All—Today's Casualties Include 423 Officers, with 120 Dead, and 1,102 Men, with 207 Dead

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 14.—Today's casualties include 423 officers, of whom 120 are dead.

The officers killed include: Lieut.-Col. A. Fitzgerald, of the East Surrey; Capt. R. Murray, of the Yorkshires, a well-known oarsman; Capt. Robert Pillman, of the West Kents, a great Rugby footballer; Sec.-Lieut. J. Rowley, of the Lancasters, who was the son of a Leeds pilsnaker and rose from the ranks; Lieut.-Col. C. Sillery, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, whose two brothers have already been killed; Capt. Charles Coursolles Jones, of the Warwickshires, elder son of the late Major Charles Jones, of Toronto; Capt. John Lewis Williams, the celebrated Welsh International Rugby three-quarter; Lieut.-Col. Burnett, of the North Staffordshires; Lieut.-Col. Pigott, of the Northamptonshires.

The wounded include: Sec.-Lieut. P. R. Meredith, who was gazetted to the Royal Flying Corps from the London Militia last January, and Sec. Lieut. John Hornby, son of the famous Lancashire cricketer, A. N. Hornby.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS NUMBER

236.

The gallant part that the Newfoundland and New Zealand forces, including the Maoris, have taken in the recent fighting, transpires in today's men's casualties, which com-

prise 26 Newfoundland wounded and 151 New Zealand names.

The total lists show 1,102 men, of whom 207 are dead.

The regiment suffering most are the Field Artillery, Warwickshires, Welsh Fusiliers, Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Fusiliers, Grenadier Guards, East Yorkshires, King's Royal Rifles, and Highland Light Infantry.

The employment of naval details with the Expeditionary Force is indicated today for the first time by mention in the casualties among naval ratings, including men serving with the naval siege guns.

DID BETTER THAN THE BEST.

A general, addressing the Newfoundlanders, after the First of July attack, said:—

"Newfoundlanders, I salute you individually. You have done better than the best."

British correspondents at the front say that the Newfoundland bravery and daring will live for ever.

It transpires from the general officers' messages that London Territorial battalions, including the London Scottish, have suffered heavily. Official messages speak of their "glorious example of dash and heroism."

The death is announced today of William Trotman S. Hewett, who was private secretary to Lord Aberdeen when he was Governor-General of Canada, and later private secretary to Mr. Asquith.

WINDERMERE.

SAYS GT. BRITAIN IS SURE TO BE ATTACKED AGAIN

SASKATOON, Sask., July 14. — That after this war the British Empire must be a nation armed, expecting attack and availing the attack which will surely come, was one of the most striking statements made last night by Sir Rider Haggard in the address he delivered at the meeting of the Canadian Club, held in the Strand Theatre.

Sir Rider made a strong plea to the people of the Empire to meet this contingency. Greater population he advocated as the keynote to the solution of the problem and to secure this suggested closer settlement of the land.

Sir Rider gave as his opinion that there will be a big flow of emigration to the Dominions after the war and he urged that the people of the Dominions accord to all ex-service men the same treatment they will receive their own returned soldiers.

GRAMSHOTT, Hants, June 23. — We are back in camp again after our ten days' dalliance with the fusillade targets and we esteem ourselves considerably as connoisseurs of rifle shooting. Judging by the tenor of the general conversation around the hutments—"hutments," by the way, is the official name of the places in which we sleep, and not "huts," as we had in our ignorance been calling them—we will simply obliterate those targets if we ever have another chance at them. Even the little things at the end of a long pole which look like boy-scare-crows in night dresses, and which are shoved up out of the butts for a very brief four seconds just at the moment when an obstinate cartridge or a "stiff" clip is taking up all of your attention—even these have no more terror for us now that we are back home again with the well-meant shrilling of the Highlanders' bagpipes perpetually assailing our ears as a reminder that no battalion in the training era lives for itself alone for any considerable space of time, and the odor of burning refuse, when the wind is in the south, recalling the fact that fatigues are always with us and that the burnt out remnant of a vagrant cigarette, when it obtrudes itself on the gaze of the field officer of the day can bring out a lecture on the meaning of cleanliness which would do credit to the domestic science department of Macdonald College.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The observations, if delivered at Macdonald College, would be worded differently. There are, apparently, no restrictions on the vocabulary of field officers of the day and they glory in their freedom. I have known a scrap of newspaper to evoke language which would make even a longshoreman sit up and take notice. And I am morally certain that the scrap of paper blew into our lines at that and so was casual and unintended, but there is no use trying to explain anything to a police magistrate when you are "had up" for speeding.

When this cruel war is over, it would be a fine thing to elect a lot of these field officers to Parliament. We would have to double the number of Hansard reporters, and triple their salaries—the reporters' salaries, that is, not the field officers', who are reported to be drawing the fabulous sum of \$5.25 a day, but this is probably an exaggeration. A man who has an epileptic fit in the camp of a perfect stranger because he sees a harmless little cigarette butt on

the road ought to have some place prepared for him after the war is over and things can be put in their proper places. I do not mean to be unduly severe, but Parliament would be none too good for them. Of course, it would make no difference what they said there.

QUEER TARGETS.

But to get back to the safe and sane subject of musketry. There is another kind of figure target, aside from the boys in night-dresses which we are very anxious to "meet up with" again. It is taller and thinner, and its legs are more clearly indicated. It is more of a permanent institution than the four second affair, but you have to hit it oftener. We would particularly like a try at this thing again. You "line the trenches," with five rounds in your magazine and your safety-catches on when this musketry game is being played. On the signal being given, you emerge from cover and fire your five rounds at the apparition, which is 300 yards away, and you have ten seconds in which to do this. Obviously, if you take too much time in aiming, you fail to fire your five rounds; equally obviously, if you do not take time enough, you miss him altogether, which is also unsatisfactory. After the ten seconds are up, you are given twenty seconds in which to hunch yourself up under cover, open your cartridge-pouch, extract a clip with five cartridges, close your pouch, load your magazine, and put on your safety-catch again. This sounds simple, but try it some day—some nice, rainy day—for choice, with a twenty-mile wind blowing and your fingers numb with cold and wet. It invariably happens that the worst clip in your entire collection chooses this moment for presenting itself and that your cartridges, consequently, go into the magazine with a calm deliberation which, under the circumstances, has nothing to recommend it. Repeat the process three times, and see how many hits the butts signal. At first we were strongly of the belief that the butt party was made up of either imbeciles or blind men the day we first fired this practice, but later we changed our minds. The imbeciles and the blind, so far as there were any, seemed to be rather in front of the targets than behind them. We have worked out several schemes, however, for "beating the game" if we have another chance to play it. Working out these schemes does not hurt the game in any way, and it helps to console us when we look at the scores.

BAD TREATMENT IS GIVEN BRITISH PRISONERS BY HUNS

LONDON, July 14. — Baron Newton, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, mentioning in the House of Lords yesterday that 20,000 German prisoners of war were being employed in timber camps and quarries, in making roads and other duties, and that others had been sent to France to be employed in accordance with the provisions of The Hague convention, said that as a reprisal Germany had sent some British prisoners into Russian territory, where they were badly treated. He said that officials of the American Embassy in Berlin had been barred from visiting their camps.

Lord Newton also commented on the "spirit of stupidity and ignorance fostered by a certain section of the press."

All attempts to employ the more than 30,000 interned aliens in Great Britain had proved hopeless, he declared. Baron Newton said he had tried to induce the Government to employ some of these men, but was immediately threatened with a strike by something like 100,000 men.

Unless a more intelligent spirit prevailed, Baron Newton asserted, the end of the war would find Great Britain with thousands of these aliens still behind barbed wire, demoralized and broken in health and constituting a serious problem after peace.

CANADIANS CHAFE AT NOT BEING IN ON BIG OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE.

17 Cockspur street, London, July 14.

—Canadians have been having anything but a quiet time during the week. The Germans started on Monday night with attempts at rather large raids, but both were discovered by our patrols and driven off.

The Germans lost about a score of men in retaliation for the defeat they gave us in the terrific bombardment on Tuesday morning. Our guns were not slow in replying and by dark we "had them tamed."

All the officers I have met on leave say that the men are chafing at being unable to be in the big push.

A Canadian staff officer remarked to me: "We have one or two surprises for the Huns up our sleeves and we have not lost hope yet that we may be in on the real business."

LE 14 JUILLET, 1916



Honneur a la Bravoure Francaise.

MONTREAL ROYAL SCOTS SEND SOUVENIRS OF THE WAR.

THE armory of the 5th Royal Scots of Montreal has had important additions to its relics of the war—a trench periscope holed and dented by German bullets. The wounded scope was sent to Mr. Joseph Reid, superintendent of the Dominion Transport Co., who has had three sons in active service from the beginning of the war. They have had many thrilling adventures. Frank was decorated with the cross of St. George last year by the Czar for disposing of eight Huns in a nocturnal sniping expedition last July. David and William are both able and willing soldiers, and had it not been for the scope one of them would have had his head perforated as it would have been where the bullets struck. Mr. Reid has also a letter from Lieut.-Col. V. Buchanan, of the 13th Highlanders, about his two sons, David and Frank, the former being wounded and the latter suffering from shell-shock. William is now on transport service. The Montreal list contains the name of the proud father of these boys, Joe Reid, No. 1559 Esplanade street, Montreal. Joe Reid's sons are brawny loons, like their father. Frank was engaged in trench fighting with two Huns, Dave was near by and saw a third coming towards him. Just in the nick of time, he had No. 3 by the throat, who died for want of breath, a common stoppage, but very sudden.

PUBLIC IS LOOKING TOWARD RUMANIA

Italian Press Wonders Whether Moment for Intervention Has Not Arrived

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Rome, July 14.—The press and public are looking, with the keenest interest, toward Rumania and wondering whether the moment for her intervention has not arrived.

Generally after the experience of the last two years the comments on the Rumanian attitude are far from flattering, but the Giornale D'Italia remarks that the situation in the Balkans, after the Russian retreat last year, and Bulgarian intervention, with the occupation of Serbia, was such that the Allies must be grateful to Rumania for not imitating the Bulgarian example. The fact that she did not do so means that Rumania still believed the Allies would be victorious in the end, the Journal says.

For Verdun Refugees

Toronto, July 14.—Toronto's tag day for the benefit of the Verdun refugees today netted with three districts yet to hear from the sum of \$24,360, thus assuring the \$25,000 aimed at by the workers.

TEUTONS FAIL TO DRIVE BEAR FROM STOKHOD

Though Not Attempting Advance Russians Hold All Their Positions Against Attacks

3,200 MORE PRISONERS

This Was Part of Austrian Payment When Launching Futile Counter-Attacks West of the Stripa River

Official Statements

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, July 14, via London.—A furious counter-attack was launched by Austrian and German forces yesterday against the Russians west of the Stripa. The War Office announcement says that in this region the Russians took 3,200 prisoners and captured two guns and 19 machine guns.

The War Office gave out the following announcement today: North of Lake Drisviaty we conducted successful reconnaissances.

Enemy aviators threw nearly seventy bombs on the town of Polonetchki, northeast of Baranovich.

The enemy attacked our forces on the left bank of the Stokhod. In the region of the lower Lipr the enemy opened a vigorous artillery fire.

West of the Stripa the Austro-German forces launched furious counter-attacks. We captured in this region 3,200 prisoners, two guns and 19 machine guns and one bomb thrower.

On the Caucasus front, west of Erzerum, our offensive is proceeding successfully, and a series of fortified Turkish positions already is in our hands. In many important sectors large columns of the enemy have been observed beating a retreat westward. We again attacked Turkish forces which attempted to approach our western positions. In the region of Massin Pass one of our batteries caused the explosion of a munitions depot.

A body of our brave Turkestan troops, having repulsed a dozen furious counter-attacks, assumed the offensive and made an appreciable advance.

War News Summary

After the briefest preliminary bombardment which has preceded any important action on the western front the British armies on the Somme have again swept forward and have captured several important German second positions. On a front of four miles the British have advanced to a depth of a mile and have held all positions gained in spite of violent counter-attacks.

The strategic importance of the British success is marked by the straightening of their line in conformity with that of the French, who had hitherto advanced at a much greater speed than their allies.

On the French portion of the Somme front no action of importance was recorded, but in the French official statement for Friday it was announced that the bombardment of German positions on the Belgian front had reached a point of the greatest intensity. This announcement receives additional significance as for more than a week the Belgians have reported a persistent and destructive bombardment directed against the German fortifications. These announcements were similar to those made by the British preceding the opening of their great offensive and may possibly indicate that another big forward movement by the Allies may be attempted at the extreme western end of the battle line.

Another point of significance in the day's official war reports is that the only actions reported on the Verdun front were assaults made by the French. These assaults were not in the German official statement, which made no claims of any German offensive action.

On the Russian front the great battle of the Stokhod is still raging, with the issue remaining in the balance. The most important news from the Russian side is in regard to the operations in the Caucasus. The Grand Duke Nicholas reports continuous and substantial successes against the Turks and is apparently launching another great offensive in the region of Erzerum and Balburt, aimed at the very heart of the Turkish empire. A successful Russian advance along this line would cut off the Turkish armies in the south and again place Bagdad in jeopardy.

Franz Josef III

Zurich, via Paris, July 14.—Members of the Austrian Imperial family have been summoned to Schoenbrunn owing to the illness of the Emperor Franz Josef, according to news dispatches from Innsbruck. Several specialists are attending the aged King-Emperor, and the news of the war is being withheld from him.

British Steamer Sunk

London, July 15.—A report Lloyd's says the British steamer Silverton has been sunk.

Latest maritime records report the Silverton, a vessel of 2,682 tons, leaving the River Tyne, England, on June 11 for an unnamed destination. The Silverton was built in West Hartlepool in 1891 and was owned Leith.

SECOND STAGE OF BIG FIVE IS UNDER

British Advance More Spectacular Than That of July 1—Second Line of Defence Smashed

ALLIED STAFF ELATED

Assault on New Ground Coincident With Thunder of Artillery—Guns Preparing for Further Push by Infantry

London, July 14.—Appropriately, on the day of the French national fete, when every Londer wore in his button-hole a Tricolor ribbon in honor of his ally, came the stirring news of a successful British attack on the German second line, which opened before dawn and carried a number of new positions.

The Associated Press correspondent at the front describes the attack as surpassing that of July 1 as a great spectacle and thrilling display of artillery power. Characteristic of the fighting through the battle of the Somme, the Germans appeared to be unable to bring up sufficient reserves to make successful counter-attacks. A second point which is emphasized by observers on the Allied side is that in fighting at close quarters the Germans surrender freely.

Despatches from Sir Douglas Haig, and from the press correspondents, show that the fighting has again been of the heaviest character. At one point the Germans, by a furious counter-attack, succeeded in driving the British out of Bazentin-le-Petit. They were immediately driven out again by a British infantry attack and the village remained firmly in British possession.

The day's fighting resulted in a steady increase in British gains, leaving them in possession of the enemy's second position from Bazentin-le-Petit to Longueval, both inclusive, and the whole of Trones Wood. A number of prisoners were taken, including two colonels and other superior officers. According to press correspondents, fighting was continuing hotly late today.

Bitter fighting was proceeding in the afternoon in the woods beyond Longueval and on high points of a ridge occupied by the British during the day. According to the correspondents, the British suffered comparatively small losses in the day's fighting. The position gained today leave the Germans seriously threatened at Pozieres, on the main road from Albert to Bapaume, while possession of the territory around Longueval brings the British advance into line with the French at Hardecourt.

Further heavy British casualty lists issued today give the names of 104 officers killed, 311 wounded and 1,750 men killed and wounded.

The centre of interest on the Russian front continues in the Caucasus, where the Russians are maintaining their successes against the Turks. Fighting on the Stokhod has relapsed into trench warfare, but west of the Stripa, in furious Austrian counter-attacks, the Russians have taken another 3,200 prisoners.

WAS MORE SPECTACULAR British Generals and Staff Show Elation Over Results

British Front in France, July 14, via London.—Even the phlegmatic British generals and staff officers are showing elation over the results this morning of the night attack against the German second line, although careful to state that the great task against a powerful foe is only barely started. Soon after daylight the joyful news of the British success slipped into a telephone message over the area occupied by the British army.

As a spectacle to an eye-witness, this action of the second big stage of the battle of the Somme surpassed that of July 1. Taking needed ground for organizing new trenches and throwing out small parties, who dug themselves in, the army has been gradually gaining a position from Ovillers to Laboisselle and Montauban, a distance of four miles, from which to deliver a blow and until many points were within 200 yards of the German second line. Meanwhile, the shell of the British artillery could be seen cutting the wire and making thorough preparations, of which General Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander, insists there is evidence on every hand.

"Tomorrow at 3" came the laconic word yesterday evening, "preceded by the usual intensive preliminary bombardment, only a little hotter."

DAYLIGHT SAVING SHOW.

The ground gained by the British on July 1 and in subsequent operations gave the Associated Press observer a viewpoint from which one whole line of attack could be seen. The faint moonlight enabled the gunners to dimly see their work, the infantry, and the contour of the ground. "This is a real daylight-saving show," said one of the gunners.

Seemingly, as the observer pushed audaciously close to the German line, there was the greatest concentration of guns of all calibres probably ever made in a given area. From behind the German trenches gained on July 1 darted the dagger flashes through a blanket night. One, two, three, four for battery after battery was shooting at high speed, from the bottom of the hillside to the top.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 14.—The British troops at dawn today broke into German positions on a four-mile front in the line north of the Somme and captured several strongly defended localities, says the official announcement of the War Office.

The British attack was delivered on the second system of the German defences, says the statement, which adds that heavy fighting continues.

The official statement reads: This morning at dawn we attacked the enemy's second system of defences. Our troops have broken into hostile positions on a front of four miles and have captured several strongly defended localities. Heavy fighting continues.

London, July 14.—Fierce counter-attacks made by the Germans, in an effort to reconquer some of the ground captured by the British in today's drive, were completely crushed by the British forces, according to the official statement issued by the War Office tonight.

The text of the statement follows:—It is now possible to give further details of the action begun at daybreak this morning. Having driven the enemy back step by step to his second system of defence, the period from July 11 to July 12 was mainly spent by our troops in bombarding formidable enemy positions and in making other necessary preparations for a further advance.

This morning, after an intense bombardment, the assault was launched at 3.25 a.m. The enemy was driven from his trenches on the whole front of attack and many prisoners fell into our hands.

Fierce fighting continued all day as a result of which we have steadily increased our gains and are now in possession of the enemy's second position from Bazentin-le-Petit to Longueval, both villages inclusive and the whole of the Trones Wood.

In the Trones Wood we released a party of the Royal West Kent Regiment who, separated from our own troops in the recent fighting, and surrounded by Germans, had held out in the northern end of the wood for 48 hours.

Two determined counter-attacks on our new positions were completely crushed by our fire. Later in the day, after a fierce counter-attack, the Germans succeeded in recapturing the Village of Bazentin-le-Petit, but were at once driven out again by our infantry. The whole village is once more in our hands.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 14, by wireless to Sayville.—New and violent battles are being fought on both sides of the River Somme this morning, says the official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

East of the River Meuse, in the region of Verdun, the French attempted to reconquer territory captured by the Germans, the official statement says. Near the Fortress of Souville the French attack was impeded by a curtain of fire, it is declared, and in the vicinity of Lafoes Works the attack was completely repulsed.

The text of the statement follows: On both sides of the Somme new and violent combats are in progress. The British early in the morning attacked in the sector of Mametz Wood and Longueval, and they made repeated efforts in Trones Woods, where, yesterday evening, the British already were seriously hit by the rapid advance of our reserves.

After the first attempts of the enemy had been beaten back the British engaged in new attacks.

The French, after numerous failures in the last few days, met with another setback yesterday, when they attacked without success in the vicinity of Barleux and to the west of Estrees. Neither the French nor their black friends gained one yard of terrain.

East of the Meuse French attempts at reconquest failed. Near the Fortress of Souville our curtain of fire impeded the attack. Near Laufee Works the attack was flatly repulsed.

On the rest of the front numerous enemy patrols or stronger reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. German patrols brought in prisoners from Culches, Essulne and from a point west of Markirch.

Paris, July 14.—The Germans made two attempts last night to storm French positions north of the Aisne, at a point south of Villa au Bois, but were checked by the French machine gun fire, the War Office announced today.

On the Verdun front artillery fighting continues in the Souville sector. There were patrol engagements in Chenois wood.

There were no important developments on the remainder of the front.

The announcement follows: North of the Aisne, in the region south of Ville au Bois and on the Vaucleurs Plateau, two attempts by the Germans to make attacks were arrested promptly by the fire of our machine guns.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting was very active in the Souville sector. Patrol engagements occurred in Chenois wood.

On the remainder of the front there were no important events.

Paris, July 14.—The bombardment along the Belgian front has reached a point of the greatest intensity, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office tonight.

The text of the statement follows: The day passed relatively calmly on the whole French front.

In reprisal for the bombardment by the enemy of the open town of Luneville on the night of June 24, one of our aviators, flying at an altitude of about 1,500 feet, dropped several shells of larger calibre on the town of Mulheim, on the right bank of the River Rhine.

The Belgian communication—Artillery duels continue at different points on the front, particularly in the region of Steenstrate. At this point the struggle reached a point of the greatest intensity during the afternoon.

ITALY. /

Rome, July 14, via London.—The summit of Castelletto in the Tofana region has been blown up by the Italians, the entire Austrian force there being buried in the wreckage, the War Office announced today.

The announcement follows: In the Camonica Valley there was increased activity of the enemy's artillery against our positions in the Tonale and on the Adamello. In the region of the Adige Valley our artillery obtained hits on the enemy's batteries on the slopes of Blažna and also on columns of troops and a transport on the march. A counter attack of the enemy on Monte Malo was beaten off.

On Satta, Comuni plateau heavy fighting continues. In the Tofana region the enemy's positions on Castelletto summit, east of the Col del Bois peak, commanded the road of the Dolomites. On the night of July 11 we exploded a powerful mine which blew them up entirely and gave us possession of them.

The entire Austrian force which occupied the summit was buried in the wreckage. On the following night the enemy attempted to regain his lost position, which we had fortified strongly in the meantime, but the attack broke down completely and the enemy lost heavily.

On the remainder of the front to the sea the artillery was active.

Last night hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Padua. The damage was slight. Two persons were killed and a few were wounded.

VIOLENCE AND FEROCITY HAVE SURPASSED ALL

After Wave of British, in
Grossal Numerical Superiority,
Hurled on German Positions

IS ONE IMMENSE BATTLE

German Writer to Lokal An-
zeiger Gives Vivid Descrip-
tion of the Fighting,
With Usual Claims
of Success

By KARL ROSNER.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Great Headquarters, West Front
July 12.—The violent English attack that developed on Monday afternoon on the road from Albert to Bapaume, and whose principal blow was directed against our position from Oville to La Boisselle, at Contalmaison, the Wood of Mametz, Bazentin-Le-Grand and the Woods of Bernafay and Trones, have continued uninterruptedly for forty-eight hours, having increased to unheard of violence. Approximately fourteen kilometres long the attacking front presents a picture of one immense battle, swaying now one way, now the other.

The English, who have a colossal numerical superiority, hurl attacking wave after wave, division after division, against our defense, staking everything on a renewed embittered effort to wipe out failure of the first offensive week by widening the strip of ground so far gained by them, in order to give the wedge driven into our lines a broader front.

What our troops have performed in stemming this attacking flood and what they still are doing every moment belong to the most glorious deeds of this war. Repeatedly in the course of these charges of unmitigated embitteredness, which continue day and night, the English have succeeded in temporarily getting a footing on the edge of the positions they strove to take, but so far we have invariably succeeded in tearing their achieved success away from them by our counter attacks.

The French are mainly pressing forward in the region of Estrees and Belloy, and also against Barleux—in other words, against our defensive dams on our south and southeast flanks. Here, too, the attacks follow one another like waves. A stubborn battle rages incessantly, in which the enemy's embittered passion for gaining ground and the loyal and glorious firmness of our defenders measure strength. Particularly Hill 97, and La Maisonette continue to be the favorite goal of the French. Their attempts to storm them continue to be checked by our barrier fire. Likewise, their mass storms in the sector from Belloy to Barleux collapsed, with frightful losses, in our fire.

But the battle continues, and these two sectors in the enemy's offensive have, perhaps, not yet reached their last horrible climax of intensity.

UNQUESTIONED ASCENDANCY IN NO MAN'S LAND

Canadian Patrols, Increased in
Size and Number, Best Ger-
mans on Many Occasions

SOME DARING EXPLOITS

French-Canadian Party Cap-
tured Corporal Wearing
Iron Cross—Winnipeg
Men Raided Enemy's
Advanced Posts

Ottawa, July 14.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has received the following communique from the Canadian general representative at the front:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, July 14.—There was a noticeable diminution in the volume of hostile artillery during the last few days on the Canadian front. Only one severe bombardment was directed upon our positions. Starting at 7.30 in the evening, it continued until 10 with exceptional violence. Our heavy and field batteries responded with the greatest vigor, and under the concentrated weight of their fire the hostile guns were eventually silenced.

Our artillery on many occasions shelled the German lines. Enemy machine gun emplacements, observation posts and strong points were damaged and in some instances destroyed. Numerous hostile working parties were also dispersed.

Our battalions in the front lines displayed particular activity. A daily toll of victims was claimed by our snipers. By night and by day, our machine guns harassed the enemy and hampered his efforts to strengthen his defences. The size and number of our patrols was increased, and an unquestionable ascendancy established over No. Man's Land.

FRENCH-CANADIANS' FEAT.

One night a French-Canadian patrol, under Scout Sergeant Poullot and Corporal Labelle, was returning from an inspection of the German entanglements when it encountered an enemy party of equal size. Simultaneously bombs were thrown by both sides. Led by their sergeant, our men rushed at the enemy. The foremost two of the Germans were seized and overpowered, while the remainder of the hostile party rapidly withdrew, carrying with them a wounded man. One of the prisoners taken was a corporal wearing the Iron Cross. On many former occasions Scout Sergeant Poullot greatly distinguished himself by his courage and enterprise.

Two other French-Canadian patrols had encounters with the enemy. In both instances, the Germans were driven back and suffered casualties.

Another night, scouts of a Calgary battalion located an enemy working party of about one hundred and fifty men in the open. Word was carried back to our trenches, and the machine guns promptly turned on the Germans. At daybreak two bodies were still lying on the ground.

At a different point in the line, after a short bombardment by our artillery, five parties of a Winnipeg battalion carried out a raid on the advanced positions of the enemy. The posts were found vacant, but close to one of them fifteen Germans were discovered in a crater. Bombs were at once thrown among them. The majority of the enemy fled back to their front line trenches, but five or six were left lying at the bottom of the crater, presumably killed.

The other parties, having encountered no opposition, advanced to the enemy's parapets and bombed his positions and trenches with excellent ef-

A patrol of a Montreal battalion, under Lieutenant Fryer, encountered a German party numbering over fifty men. Our patrol at once opened fire with a machine gun, and the enemy soon withdrew, leaving a number of dead on the ground.

An attempted raid of the hostile trenches by parties of a certain Ontario battalion, under Captain Scott and Lieutenants Ansley and Greacen, was frustrated, owing to unsuspected entanglements close to the German parapet. The enterprise was most gallantly conducted by all ranks. Under a withering fire of bombs, machine guns and rifles, our men made repeated and desperate efforts to cross the obstacle, and only desisted when the order to retire was received. Our party suffered casualties, but much valuable information was gained in regard to the enemy's disposition in this action.

DEATH FIGHTS TO GAIN YARD OF NEW GROUND

Great Adventures to Capture
Of Broken Bricks in Blood
Fighting at Ovillers

TOWN IS SWEEPED FLAT

Above Ground and Below
Ground a Handful of English
or Irish Soldiers Fought
Parties of Germans
to a Finish

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 13.—At Ovillers there has been fierce fighting today, which gained for us several important bits of trench and ground, linking up afterward with other separate points already won, so that the German stronghold is closely besieged.

The fighting for Ovillers has been hard, bloody and close. Many of our men died to gain a yard or two of the earthwork. Great adventures have been done to capture some bits of broken bricks or to work round a ditch below the remnants of a wall. Under the steady drive of machine gun bullets sweeping all the ground, the men of ours from Cheshire and

another English county in the north have crept forward at night with a few hand grenades and flung themselves against the enemy's bombing posts and barricades, and fought fiercely to smash down the sand bags and brickwork and get a few more yards of clear ground. They have sapped their way under ground and blown up roofs of vaults where the Germans lay in hiding with machine guns. They have fought in small parties, gaining isolated points in the southern part of the village and holding on to them under a heavy fire until only a few men remained alive, still holding on.

There have been fights to the death between a handful of English or Irish soldiers and a dozen or more Germans, meeting each other in the darkness of deep cellars quarried out from the chalk subsoil and the German gunners peering out of slits in the concrete emplacements underground and firing bursts of bullets, have found themselves suddenly in the grasp of men covered with white clay out of holes in the earth, with no weapons but their picks.

Ovillers is a place of abominable ruin. There is nothing left of it except dust. There is not a wall standing two feet high or a bit of a wall. The guns have swept it flat, but underground there are still great cellars quarried out by the inhabitants who long ago fled, and in these the Germans are holding out against our attacks and our bombardments.

Heavy shells have opened up some of them and filled them with dead and wounded, but many still stand strong, and out of them come the enemy's machine guns and bombers to make counter-attacks against the ditches and debris from which our men have been working forward. The ground is pitted with enormous shell holes in which the men lie buried. Ovillers is perhaps more ghastly than any ruined ground along this front.

SMASHED INTO TUMULT.

It was at 8 o'clock in the morning of July 7 that the southeastern part of the village was taken by assault. The north country men advanced from a line to north of La Boisselle after a grand bombardment and went over the open ground to the labyrinth of trenches which defended the village. These had been smashed into a tumult of earth and sandbags, but as usual some German machine gunners had been untouched in their dugouts, and they came up to serve their machines as soon as our barrage lifted.

The next day our men worked their way forward above ground and below ground. Some crept out of the ditch and worked up to the bombing post made by officers on the left of the village. Another body of troops made a sudden forward movement and taking the enemy by surprise marched round the left and took up a line right across the southwest end of Ovillers without loss. This was a great gain, which enabled our men to link up from separate points.

HE "PINCHED" THE GUNS.

The fighting today has been a further process of fitting up the jigsaw puzzle of isolated groups who had been burrowing into the German stronghold. A great adventure was carried out by some Lancashire men on the right of the village. They were told to send out a patrol overland in the direction of Pozieres. I think to the young officers in charge it must have seemed rather like a

pleasant suggestion to go and discover the North Pole or the magnetic pole. With them went a young machine gun officer who is justly proud of having gone out with sixteen machine guns and coming back with twenty. The little company of men struck northeastward up an old bit of communication trench and part of the way were in the open twilight and the darkness that followed.

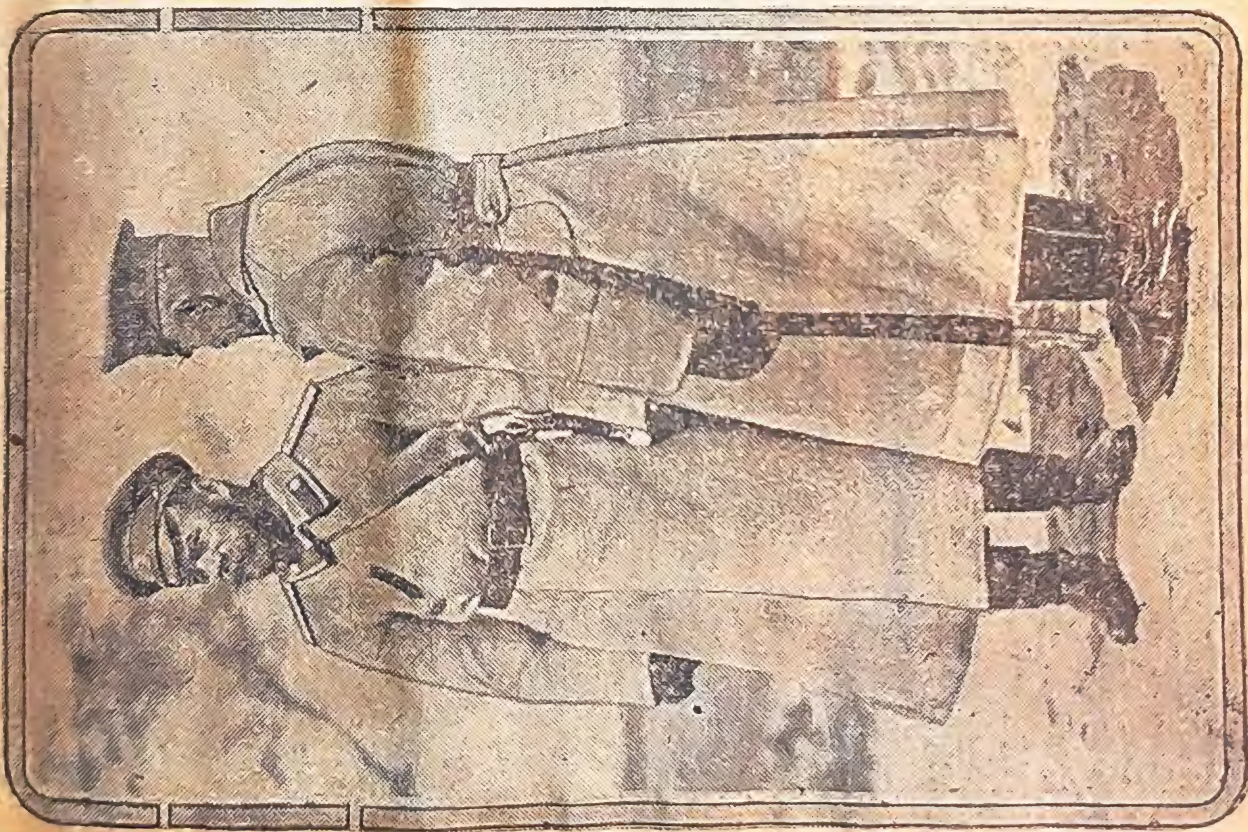
They were going steadily into German territory. To the high ground which slopes down from Pozieres, there were lots of Germans about, but they did not expect a visit like this, and were not watchful of this piece of ground. After working forward for

"RULE BRITANNIA"



The old lady shows her versatility at the ruling game. "British women workers now beat the world at munition making."

THE CZAR AND HIS VICTORIOUS GENERAL ON THE EASTERN FRONT



Emperor Nicholas and General Brusiloff, in conference near the battle front.

BRITISH SMASH GERMANS BACK TO THIRD DEFENCE LINES, GEN. HAIG REPORTS

Enemy Forced More Than Four Miles Behind
His Original Rear at Fricourt and Mametz—
Ten Thousand German Prisoners Taken Since
Drive Began—2,000 in Twenty-Four Hours

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 15.—Special despatches from Paris this afternoon reported that the Germans have retired on the French front, adjoining the British, to the Buillemont-Albert-Combles railway. The retreat was made necessary by the British advance.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 15.—The Germans at one point have been forced back to the third line of their defence under smashing British blows four miles behind their original front, Gen. Haig reported to the War Office this afternoon.

The statement from the front, timed 12:50 p.m., follows:

"All continues to go well on the British front, and at one point we forced the enemy back on his third system of defence, more than four miles to the rear of his original front trenches, at Fricourt and Mametz.

"In the past twenty-four hours we have captured over 2,000 prisoners, including a regimental commander of the Third Guards Division, and the total number of prisoners taken by the British since the battle began now exceeds 10,000. Large quantities of war material also have fallen into our hands."

The first and second British lines apparently have advanced well beyond Mametz, with the third running through the wood, where desperate fighting occurred.

PREPARING FOR COUNTER-ATTACK

The British encountered most stubborn resistance after breaking through the German second line, and were met by steady sheets of machine-gun fire in the district north of Longueval.

Notwithstanding this determined opposition, the British troops continued to consolidate their positions and break down small German positions in fighting that continued well into the night.

The newly conquered positions, in some cases on the slope of rolling hills whose ridges are held by the Germans, are being made ready for defence against even stronger enemy attacks.

The Germans poured a hot artillery fire upon the southern fringe of the village of Ovillers throughout yesterday's fighting, after most of the town itself had fallen into British hands.

Correspondents at the British front reported hundreds of bodies lie buried beneath the ruins of the town.

GERMANS AGAIN REPULSED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 15, 12:30 p.m.—A violent artillery duel continues in the Fleury sector, the War Office announced today.

German attempts to undertake attacks in the Apremont forest were checked by a curtain fire.

The official statement follows:

"On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack with hand grenades against one of our trenches north-

east of the Avocourt redoubt was repulsed.

"On the right bank of the river the artillery fighting was sustained and intense in the sector of Fleury.

"We dispersed with infantry fire several reconnoitring parties of the enemy in Chapitre wood.

"In the forest of Apremont several attempts of the Germans to make attacks were broken up by our curtain of fire."

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GROUND FOUR MILES DEEP GAINED

By Frederick Palmer, of the Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE,

July 14, 10 p.m., via London, July 15.

—At the end of a long day's unbroken struggle the indications are that the British are holding their gains of the morning, when along a front of about four miles they attacked the German second line, capturing several important positions.

The infantry which went into action shortly before dawn anticipated a most determined resistance and expected to pay high toll in casualties. Their experiences during many nights' trench raids had served as excellent preparation for their daring moonlight assault, where co-ordination was necessary for success.

An unexpectedly small number of wounded came into the clearing stations during the morning hours. Many were borne by German prisoners who acted as litter-bearers.

These prisoners said that no attack had been expected and that the assault before daylight came as a complete surprise. The British rushed the shambles in the Tranees wood where the Germans had previously regained part possession.

Through the tangle and over fallen tree trunks they swept in the face of persistent sniping and machine gunfire under conditions where it was considered amazing when they could discern friend from foe.

The Germans, building barricades and digging for shelter among roots, refused to yield, confident that coming counter-attacks would effect a rescue.

OBJECTIVES GAINED IN AN HOUR

Among them were wounded who, unable to stand, still could fire their rifles.

The British advance was made on a frontal sweep up slopes into the German second line and the villages of Bazentin-le-Petit, Bazentin-le-Grand and Longueval.

At this hour tonight it appears that there is only one point in these German trenches where the machine guns have not been put out of action and demolished completely.

For a space of two hundred yards the British swept past a section of the trench where the Germans, refusing to yield, held out desperately for some time in a fashion characteristic of the fighting on the Somme.

Some of the prisoners taken today belonged to a battalion from different divisions rushed to the scene since July 1. They seemed to lack the usual efficient organization.

Where the British found the going good they carried their attack beyond the second line, taking guns and more prisoners and seeking to gain higher points on the ridge. Again the advance parties the Germans

began to develop stronger resistance.

The success of the morning has won for the British a depth of three or four miles of terrain since July 1. This means also commanding British positions which obviously conform the German line in the Thiepval sector into a bad salient.

Virtually all the objectives were captured today in less than an hour. Two German colonels and a regimental staff and other prisoners found themselves in British hands before daylight and fairly broken.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS PREPARED.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 15.—The correspondent of the Daily News at British headquarters in France, under date of July 13, in recording the preparations for yesterday's advance, mentions the persistent, severe shelling of the German main and second line beyond Contalmaison and the Mametz wood and also solid and rapid progress at Ovillers.

THINK WAR WILL END BEFORE THE END OF SEPTEMBER

By Canadian Press.

QUEBEC, July 15.—A batch of 190 invalided soldiers from England reached Quebec about one o'clock this morning, having come over from Halifax on a special I. C. R. train. Among them were two Quebec men, a number of Montrealers and Ontarians.

Interesting and optimistic news was brought by the invalided men and particularly striking is the conviction of every one that the end of hostilities is not far distant.

Sergt. R. Boulanger, of the 22nd, is among the men returning. He is coming to take a commission with the 178th Battalion. He is a Montrealer and has spent nine months in the trenches.

He was at Ypres and St. Elol, and he particularly mentions what he saw at the Ypres salient.

Boulanger was at the side of Captain Beaubien, of the 22nd when the latter was killed. He says a shower of shrapnel fell all about them and that he (Boulanger) managed to escape serious injury. He states that of the original 22nd, there remains about 150 men.

Sergeant Leclerc, son of the assistant superintendent of the Montreal Waterworks, also arrived today. He was in charge of the French section of the 5th Engineering Company, 2nd division.

That corps, formed by the late Mr. Janin, numbered some forty men. There only remains fourteen or fifteen at present. Leclerc was nine months and five days at the front and is now returning to take a commission in a new Canadian unit.

Most of the invalided men are in accord to say that the German resistance in France is weakening and that everybody, not by mere hearsay, but by deductions, is convinced that the war will be over before the end of September.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY AT GUTERSLOH WESTPHALIA.—Belgians, Russians, French, British, Canadian, and even a representative of the Tartars. On the left is Lieut. C. B. Pitblado, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal. The middle man is Lieut. Van Someren who left Montreal as a private in the 14th and obtained a commission in a British Regiment, formerly with the Crown Trust Company, Montreal.



PRISONERS IN GERMANY AT GUTERSLOH, WESTPHALIA.—A few of the prisoners, showing the wire entanglements to prevent escape.

PRISONNIERS DES ALLEMANDS A GUTERSLOH, WESTPHALIE.—Un groupe de prisonniers et le réseau de fils de fer pour prévenir les évasions.





KILLED IN ACTION. — Lieut. Austin Russell Murray, who fell on the field of honor in France on June 10.

obtained according to present plans the company will leave for England where they will complete their training and he taught the very latest phases of modern warfare. The 5th Royal Highlanders have always been noted for the esprit de corps between officers and men in their regiment, and the members of this regiment were most active in keeping up the best Highland traditions before the war, both in military and civil life. The battalions which have been sent to the front have become famous, so much so that the Black Watch Regiment, with which the 5th Royal Highlanders are allied, now have on their posters in Scotland and England, "Allied with the famous 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada." As already stated the 5th Royal Highlanders is a Black Watch Regiment and will go overseas wearing the kilt. Any man wishing to join should write to:

Officer in charge of recruiting, 5th Royal Highlanders' Armory, 429 Bleury Street, Montreal, where full particulars can be obtained regarding the Army Medical Corps doctor in his district, rates of pay, separation allowance, etc., and also information regarding transportation to Montreal.

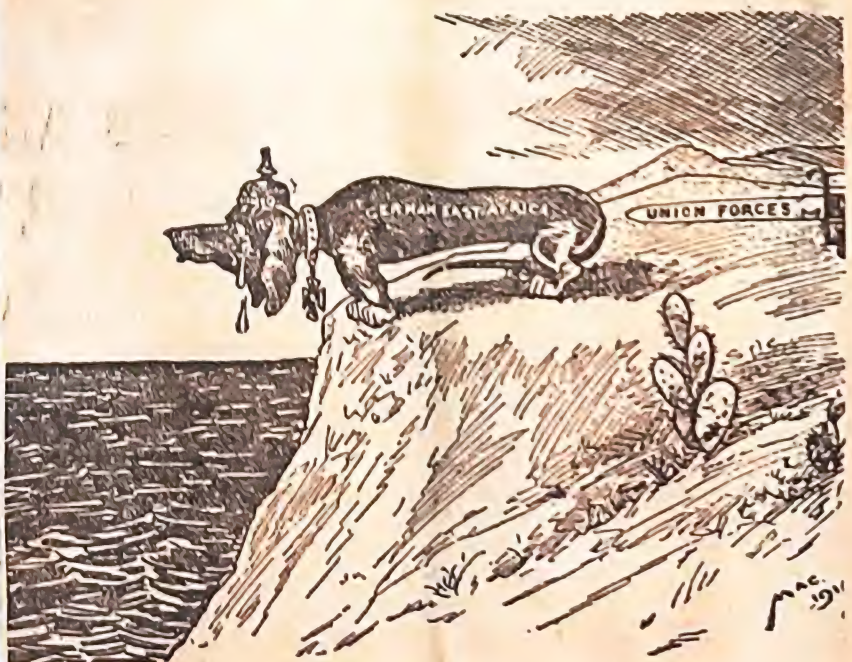
HIGHLANDERS ARE MAKING FINE PROGRESS

In Recruiting First Reinforcement Draft for Overseas.

The 1st Reinforcing Company for the overseas battalions of the 5th Royal Highlanders is now on the way and taking on recruits. This affords an excellent opportunity for those men of Scotch extraction who wish to go overseas with a Highland unit. The 5th Royal Highlanders have already sent three full battalions to the front, viz.: the 13th, 42nd, and 73rd Battalions, C.E.F., and a number of men in this district have gone with them. Any man joining this reinforcing company is almost sure, therefore, to get in amongst friends when he goes to the front, and he also has the assurance that he will go into a battalion of experienced soldiers, men who have learnt their work in actual warfare, and the recruit will therefore be in good hands on his arrival on the other side. The authorization from Ottawa for this company definitely states that it is to act as reinforcements to the 13th, 42nd, and possibly the 73rd Battalions. A man, therefore, has a definite assurance that he is going into one of the 5th Royal Highlander Battalions on his arrival in France.

There is another attractive feature about this Reinforcing Company and that is, that they will not have the long and tedious stay in Canada which is the experience of all battalions recruiting at the present time. As soon as the draft of 250 men are

MAROONED.



GERMAN EAST AFRICA (the last survivor of Germany's overseas possessions): "Oh, where is the fleet of my fatherland?"

London, July 15, 2:18 p.m.--The British offensive was resumed today. The War Office announced that at one point the Germans were forced back to their third line positions. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken. The statement from the front, timed 12:50 p.m., follows:

"All continues to go well on the British front, and at one point we forced the enemy back to his third system of defence, more than four miles to the rear of his original front trenches at Fricourt and Mametz.

"In the past 24 hours we have captured over 2,000 prisoners, including a regimental commander of the Third Guards Division, and the total number of prisoners taken by the British since the battle began now exceeds 10,000. Large quantities of war material have so far fallen into our hands.

London, July 15.--The continuation of the British attack on the German lines between Pozieres and Longueval resulted in their penetrating the German lines and effecting a gain of territory, the War Office announced today. The British have also occupied Trones wood. The fighting is continuing, although the attack has been stemmed, adds the statement, which says:

"British attacks which followed the first sanguinary repulse suffered by them north of the Somme led to heavy fighting.

By his forces massed between Pozieres and Longueval, the enemy, in spite of the most severe losses, succeeded in penetrating our lines and gaining some ground. He also occupied Trones wood."

"The attack has been stemmed, but the fighting is being continued."

A SIGN OF CONDITIONS

NY RAGS, BOTTLES,
OLD IRON



"Orders have been issued to the German army to pick up and save from the battlefield iron scraps, old clothes and any junk that may prove useful."—Press despatch.

ROSS RIFLE IS DISCARDED FOR BRITISH ENFIELD

*Canadian Troops at Front are Being Re-armed
with New Weapon—New Gun Has a Shorter,
Barrel—More Suitable for Trench Work*

Special to The Montreal Star From
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The Ross Rifle is being discarded at the front. Canadian troops are being re-armed with the new British Enfield rifle, the arm which has been adopted as the new uniform service rifle of all the British troops.

In connection with the official announcement of this change in equipment it is explained that the new weapon has a shorter barrel than the Ross which renders it more suitable for trench work. It is of smaller bore than either the Ross or the Lee-Enfield, but the bore of the new rifle can easily be enlarged to take the present size ammunition until new stocks are ready.

Sir Sam Hughes, in commenting on the change, stated that the new rifle embodied some of the points of the Ross and had been adopted after long and careful experiments.

The Ross Rifle factory at Quebec is being furnished with the new gauges and the present machinery can easily be adapted to making the improved Enfield.

ROSS NOW WHITE ELEPHANT.

What will be done with the hundreds of thousands of Ross rifles now on hand is not yet stated. Apparently it is a problem. The country has spent many millions on this arm. It can be used by the troops in training, but all the forces at the front are now being served with the new rifle and all troops going there will replace the Ross with the Enfield.

No information is yet available officially as to the result of the test of the Ross rifle which the Canadian Government asked Sir Douglas Haig to make after the publication of Gen. Alderson's letter.

The fact remains that the Canadian arm is being replaced by the uniform rifle of the British service and Sir Douglas' conclusions are unquestionably in keeping with that decision.

ALLIES CONFER IN LONDON RE FINANCING WAR

LONDON, July 17.—Regarding the Allied conferences held at London, the following official statement is issued:

"Reginald McKenna (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and the Finance Ministers of France, Russia and Italy held a series of conferences in London on Friday and Saturday, and, in conjunction with the Ministers of Munitions of the United Kingdom and France, and Gen. Belafiel, chief of the General Staff of Russia, discussed the financial measures necessary to meet the military and other requirements of the several Governments in the joint interests of the Allied Powers.

"McKinnon Wood (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), Lord Reading (Lord Chief Justice) and the Governor of the Bank of England also attended.

"An agreement concerning the combined interests of the four Powers has been reached with the object of co-ordinating further their joint arrangements for supplies and finance. Separate financial agreements between the United Kingdom and France and Italy, respectively, have also been concluded, and a discussion with the Russian Minister of Finance will be initiated to day."

Kitchener A Man of the Empire

London Telegraph:—He was a man of the Empire. Until he began his last and greatest work, which, as the Prime Minister said, in his eulogy of him in the House of Commons last week, he had only undertaken with great reluctance and from a pressing sense of duty, Lord Kitchener has never served at home. He was not cast in the politicians' mould. He was born to command and to be obeyed, to fashion armies, to win provinces, to rule dependencies. The Middle East knew him best of all, but the Far East also felt and trusted his firm and sagacious hand, and if he was the conqueror of the South African Republics he was also their pacifier. What the British Empire owes to Lord Kitchener, the Nile—oldest and wisest of rivers—is the best witness, from Fashoda, through Omdurman to Egypt and the sea; and witness, too, is borne by the Orange River and the Vaal, and the five rivers of the Punjab, where he reorganised and redistributed the strong defences of India. The British Empire has had many brilliant sons and servants. But as we throw back our mind into the past it is hard to name one who served it better and did more for its glory than Lord Kitchener.

Must Win or Perish

London Times:—It is as impossible for the Allies to compromise with the German conception as it was for the United States to compromise with secession. They look on this struggle as the Federals looked upon the Civil War. It is a fight for their all—for righteousness, for freedom, for honor, as well as for their greatness and their security. They are determined that it shall be a decisive fight. On no account will they expose their children to the necessity of fighting it again. They want to free Europe for ever from the standing menace of German domination. They feel that they must overthrow it or perish as the Allies of a hundred years since felt that they must overthrow Napoleon. In the meantime the British people and their Allies would look upon suggestions of compromise, however friendly, and from whatever quarter they came, very much as President Lincoln and Mr. Seward looked upon them in the Civil War. The American records of that period afford the classic instance of how a great democracy fighting for its life, and for what it prizes more than life, meets even the hint of interference from outside. Neutrals cannot be too tender of the susceptibilities of belligerents when they undertake to criticize their political action.

KAISER ON THE SOMME FRONT

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen,
of the United Press.

LONDON, July 17.—Kaiser Wilhelm was at the Somme front when his army retreated under battering British blows in Saturday's fighting, it became known today. An official statement issued at Berlin confirmed previous reports of the Kaiser's presence on the front of the great Anglo-French offensive, where he has been visiting his troops and trying to inspire them to a more stubborn defence.

The Berlin statement said that the Kaiser conferred with his chief of staff and commanding generals at

ited the hospitals and conferred several Iron Crosses.

Press despatches from the British front today brought new details of the successful attack on Saturday, in which the woods of Delville and Bazentin-le-Petit were captured and the British at one point penetrated the enemy third-line trenches.

These despatches showed that the British advance carried the forward lines to the outskirts of both the villages of Pozieres and Martinpuich, two of the most strongly defended German posts before Passchendaele.

The assault was begun just before daylight on a moonlight night.

GERMANS RETREAT ON LIPA

on Linsingen's Troops
Southwest of Lutsk
are Withdrawn

ITALIANS BOMBARD A PORT IN ISTRIA

Austrians Retaliate by At-
tacking Ravenna from
the Air

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 17, via London, 4.1 p.m.—The withdrawal of German troops under General von Linsinger southwest of Lutsk, to a point behind the river Lipa, is officially announced by the War Office today.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 17, via London 4.43 p.m.—The Russians are continuing their successful advance in the region of the Lower Lipa, the War Office announced today.

The number of prisoners taken by the Russians in Volhynia yesterday was nearly 13,000.

ROME, July 17, via London 3:32 p.m.—The repulse of a heavy attack by the Austrians in the Upper Posina valley in the Trentino as a result of an Italian counter-attack was announced today by the War Office.

By Canadian Press.
SHAKE-UP AMONG AUSTRIANS.

BERLIN, July 17.—According to private advices from Vienna, important changes have taken place in the Austro-Hungarian army, and others in high places are impending. As a result of the Russian offensive, something akin to a shake-up may take place.

In Germany there is a strong movement on that Field Marshal von Hindenberg be placed in command of the entire eastern front, including the Austro-Hungarian armies.

GERMANS PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED.

Special Star Cable by Wm. Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—Profoundly impressed by the steady Russian advance, which seesaws first at this point and then at that, the Germans are massing enormous forces before Kovel. They are bringing up every available reserve in the hope of stalling the new Russian mowing machine. The present comparative calm is deemed here to be a mere prelude to a resumption of heavy and important fighting.

The fall of Kovel now would be a staggering blow to the Central Powers, completely disrupting their plans.

Lemberg would be menaced more than ever, the road to the great fortress of Brest-Litovsk opened, and the rear of the entire Pinsk region threatened, necessitating the Germans' withdrawal.

The Russians apparently do not lack ammunition. Printed on the cartridge cases are the phrases: "Don't spare bullets—don't spare courage. There's enough and plenty for all."

Cossacks from the Don, Urals, fresh young giants from Siberia, and elsewhere, are fighting like gamecocks, striving to outdo each other in dare-devil charges.

The quarrel with the Germans is now personal, owing to the German's use of liquid fire and gas. Consequently fewer German prisoners are taken now than formerly, in proportion to the number of dead on the field.

Russian officers appear satisfied, not only with the situation on the Russian front, but with the spirit of the troops, which they declare was never higher.

ITALIANS BOMBARD PARENZO.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 17.—By wireless to Sayville.—The town of Parenzo, in Istria, was bombarded by Italian destroyers on July 11, says an Austro-Hungarian Admiralty report today. Ravenna, Italy, has been raided by Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft, which returned safely.

"Three Italian destroyers," reads the statement, "shelled the town of Parenzo for a short time on the morning of July 11."

"Two private houses and the tower of the Parliament building were damaged. There was no other damage and no casualties occurred. The destroyers, struck by the fire of defensive batteries, left immediately."

"In the afternoon, Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft bombarded Ravenna and the batteries of Corsini and returned safely, in spite of violent defensive fire."

Berlin Takes Comfort in Figuring Losses

Special Star Wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, July 7.—Russian losses since the beginning of the present offensive until July 1 total more than 262,000, semi-official news agency estimated today.

"According to official reports issued at Petrograd since the beginning of the Russian offensive until July 1, the killed include 14,900 officers, among them seventeen Generals and twenty-nine regimental commanders, and 248,000 men," the news agency stated.

WAUKEGAN Ill. July 17. — William H. Orpet the University student charged with murdering Marion Lambert a high school girl and his former sweetheart was found not guilty by a jury Saturday night after five hours' deliberation.

CANADA NOW NEEDS ONLY POPULATION

Would Then Be Assured of
Marvellous Future, Says
Sir Rider Haggard

MUST KEEP BRITISH WITHIN THE EMPIRE

Eminent Briton Outlines
Plan of Royal Colonial
Institute

Special to The Montreal Star From
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 17.—"Canada assured of a great and marvellous future of abounding prosperity if you get the population. I have passed over enormous stretches of unoccupied land and there are millions of acres I did not see. If you had all this under cultivation, I should like to know what Canada could not put out."

This observation was made this morning by Sir Rider Haggard, the British writer who has arrived in Ottawa to interview the Government here as he has done in the other overseas Dominions in the movement for post-bellum preparedness.

In a word, the plan is to keep British Service men—those of the Army and Navy—within the British Empire, thus safeguarding it for all time against any successful attack.

Explaining his mission generally, Sir Rider said:

"I am travelling throughout the self-governing Dominions of the Empire as the honorary representative of the Royal Colonial Institute. My object is to ascertain and report to the Institute, and through it to the world at large, what facilities in the way of land settlement and employment the various Dominions and States are prepared to give to Imperial ex-Service men on the conclusion of the war who may chance to belong by birth or residence to parts of the Empire other than their own."

EMPIRE MUST KEEP PEOPLE.

"The Royal Colonial Institute feels that at this juncture in our national history when, whatever may be the exact terms of the ultimate peace, so many dangers, some immediate and some future, will still confront our Empire, it is absolutely necessary that it should retain all its sons and daughters within its limits, not allowing them to drift away to foreign lands, as has so frequently happened on a large scale in the past, thus depleting the Empire of its best blood."

"Of course it is impossible to say what number of soldiers and their families will wish to emigrate on the conclusion of the war. These may be many or they may be few, but if past experience is any guide to the future, they are likely to be many.

"War produces profound changes in the minds of men. After it, what appealed to them before no longer appeals. They desire change of occupation and often to establish themselves in new surroundings.

WAGES AT HOME WILL NOT BE HIGH.

"Furthermore, economic disturbance may be expected at home, where wages can scarcely remain at their present level, and where women have flowed in thousands into occupations that were formerly filled by men, whence they will not lightly be disturbed.

"All these reasons and others seem to point toward the probability of extensive emigration from the United Kingdom.

"I wish to make it clear, however, that the Royal Colonial Institute does not desire to foster emigration. If possible, it would wish that the people of the United Kingdom should remain in the United Kingdom, but if they will go, then it earnestly hopes that they should go somewhere where their own families.

"Remember in this connection that the white population of our vast possessions is comparatively small, and that the birth-rate in most parts of them is not what it might be.

"Now, as to what I have been the means of achieving on behalf of the Institute in Rhodesia, a grant has been obtained of 500,000 acres of land for soldier settlement, together with the promise of management supervision, etc.

AUSTRALIA HAS OPENED DOORS.

"All the states of Australia, without exception, have in one way or another opened their doors and their hearts, promising for the most part to deal with the British Service man who may wish to come to them as though he were born within their borders, and in some instances making great specific gifts of land, while New Zealand is most sympathetic, and will doubtless play her part.

"Thence I came on to Canada, and found that British Columbia had already passed this year a 'Homesteads Act' for returned soldiers.

Under this act only those who were inhabitants of British Columbia could benefit. I drew the attention of the Hon. Mr. Bowser, to this fact, with the result that he kindly wrote me a letter stating that 'the Government of British Columbia is prepared to extend to all United Kingdom ex-service men and their families advantages as regards land settlement or otherwise similar to those we give our returned Canadian soldiers.'

CONFIDENT OF CANADA'S AID.

"Further, Mr. Bowser writes, 'I may say that I will be prepared to introduce at the next session of the Legislature such measures as may be necessary in this respect.'

"This, I think you will admit, is a very good beginning. Indeed, I am

THE SITUATION ON THE SOMME



This diagram is purposely drawn out of scale to illustrate the difficult position into which the Germans are placed by the recent British advance. The heavy black line shows the battle front before the recent British advance. The shaded portion indicates the ground gained and the arrows show the direction of the latest British advance. It is obvious that the German salient is seriously threatened and that if the advance is pushed much further the German forces to the northward must retire or be cut off. London today expects an early retirement of the Germans to the Arras-Bapaume-Peronne line.

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

British troops storm and capture German second-line positions on a front of 1,500 yards in a continuation of drive to Pozieres.

Germans admit British have penetrated Ovillers wood, west of Pozieres.

Germans defeated in Lorraine. French advance west of Fleury. Russians aiding French drive Germans back in Champagne.

Artillery duel raging along Somme front. Italian destroyer makes attack on Parenzo, in Istria.

Austrian airmen bombard Ravenna.

Germans admit retreat of von Linsingen across Lipa river.

TEXT OF THE BRITISH STATEMENT

The official statement follows:

"Further important successes have been gained by us. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit wood we stormed and captured German second-line positions on a front of 1,500 yards.

"The large number of German dead in this sector bears evidence of the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered since our advance began.

"East of Longueval we still further widened the gap in the German second line by capturing the strongly defended position of Waterlot farm.

"On our left flank, in Ovillers and La Boisselle, where there had been continuous hand-to-hand fighting since July 7, we captured the remaining strongholds of the enemy, together with two officers and 124 guardsmen who formed the remnants of the brave garrison. The whole position is now in our hands."

ANOTHER GERMAN TRENCH TAKEN

By Frederick Palmer of the Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17., noon, via London, 4:30 p.m.—The British today captured a German trench in the neighborhood of Pozieres.

The capture of the trench strengthens the new British line in this vicinity.

The British also cleared out nests of German machine gun operators who had been holding out in cellar and behind barricades in the ruins of Ovillers and La Boisselle. Otherwise the situation along the British front is unchanged at this hour.

A total of about 100 officers and men surrendered to the British, who had steadily closed in upon them, using bombs and trench mortars, the Germans being short of food.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 17, 2 p.m.—A contingent of Russian troops disembarked today at Brest, France.

The Russian troops will be sent to camp from Brest, and later to the front.

This is the sixth contingent of Russian troops, the arrival of which in France has been reported.

Between April 20 and May 5 there arrived at Marseilles five bodies of Russian soldiers, after a land and sea journey of about 17,500 miles, from Moscow, where they were assembled to Port Dviny, Manchuria,

In an enormous cellar at Bazentin-le-Petit the British found several hundred wounded Germans who had taken refuge there. It was tragic business for the British litter-bearers, bringing them back through the German shell-fire which was meant for the British reserves and gun positions.

There were cases where a litter-bearer was wounded and put on a stretcher emptied when a wounded German on it had been killed by the same shell. The British persisted until all who had not received a final wound in transit were safe in the rear.

A captured record of a German battalion shows that 600 of its numbers were killed or wounded by the British shell-fire, in the bombardment before the attack began.

and thence by water via Suez canal. The number of men in the first five contingents has not been given officially, but is believed to be about 25,000. The troops were quartered at Camp De Mailly, near Troyes, for several weeks, and then sent to the front.

The official French communication of last night showed that Russian troops were in the trenches in the Champagne. It was said in Paris several weeks ago that the sending of the first contingents was largely in the nature of an experiment, and that they might be followed by more substantial numbers.

GEN. HAIG'S MEN STORM AND CAPTURE POSITIONS ON A 1,500 YARD FRONT

Advance Made Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit—Germans Admit British Have Penetrated Ovillers Woods in Drive to Pozieres—Nests of Machine Gun Operators Cleared Out

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 17.—British troops have penetrated Ovillers wood in the resumption of the great Allied offensive, the War Office reported this afternoon.

South of the Somme, lively fighting is going on between German and French troops south of the village of Biaches, west of Peronne.

The War Office reported considerable artillery fire on the whole Somme front.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, July 17.—British troops stormed and captured German second-line positions on a front of 1,500 yards in a continuation of the steady drive north of the Somme, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon.

The advance was made northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit woods, which are now in the hands of the British, and pressed the British line forward to the very edges of Martinpuich village, one of the German strongholds defending Bapaume.

The positions, captured in what the statement characterizes as a "further important success," extended over a front of 1,500 yards.

A strongly held position at Waterlot farm, east of Longueval, was captured by the British, while the remaining strongholds of the Germans in Ovillers and La Boisselle also were taken.

KILLED MORTALLY WOUNDED GERMANS OUT OF SYMPATHY

*French Captain Risked Own Life in Waiting to
End Teutons' Suffering in No Man's Land,
Where He Had Gone to Save Brother-in-Law*

Special to The Montreal Star by
United Press.

WINCHESTER, Mass., July 17.—John Sheehan, Harvard, '11, back from the Verdun front with a medal of honor for courageous work as an ambulance driver in the American Legion, today told the United Press this story of the battlefield as it was related to him by a French Captain of Zouaves who lay mortally wounded in a base hospital:

Following one of the terrific charges by the Boches up a shell-swept slope held by the French, the field was strewn with dead and dying. Incessant artillery fire for three days before the final charge had pitted the hillside with huge shell-craters and had driven the French first line infantry back to the crest of the knoll.

Then came the Germans, pouring out of their network of trenches, stumbling up the steep slopes and going down before the rifle fire of the French Zouaves. Three times the Boches attempted to gain the crest, and each time they were mowed down by a hail of lead, falling back to their lines in scattered groups.

When night came on and the German charge had been stayed, No Man's Land, between the French lines on the top of the hill and the Teutons' position on the plane below, was piled high with dead and wounded; and the huge holes torn by the German shells were filled nearly level full with bodies.

RESCUES BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Capt. X had been in command of one of the first line trenches, and his company had fallen back just before the charge, leaving many wounded behind. Among the latter was a lieutenant, a brother-in-law of the Captain's, with whom he had taken the oath of allegiance when their company was called to the colors.

Calling to a gigantic Zouave, known as the bravest man in his company, the captain told him he intended creeping down the bloody slope under cover of darkness, in the hope that he might rescue his comrade, and asked the man to accompany him.

As they made their way down, inch by inch, for incendiary shells screaming overhead lit up the sky from time to time, making them clear targets for the German guns, the captain and his man passed

hundreds of moaning, dying comrades and Germans; and their can-teens were nearly empty when they reached the trench they had once held.

There, nearly dead from thirst and wounds, they found the Lieutenant. Half-way up the side of a great hole torn by a 16-inch shell. In the darkness the Captain's flashlight lit up the crater with ghastly effect and he hastened to pass his comrade up to the Zouave, dimming his ears to the ghastly groans of the wounded all about him. As he himself started to ascend the slope a hand clutched his ankle and a voice in German begged:

GERMANS BEGGED FOR DEATH.

"Kill us, kill us!"

Turning his flashlight toward the crater's bottom, Captain X saw there more than a dozen frightfully wounded Germans, gasping for water, and several already dead from their sufferings.

Trying to draw away, he answered the German Captain who had called to him, saying that he did not wish to kill them, that he could not do it in cold blood.

Then the Teuton Captain, his right arm hanging in shreds, clung to him in desperation. He must kill them, in God's mercy he must. The hole in which they lay was not exposed to the fire of the combatants, but the Germans would never again attempt the desperate charge in which they had lost so heavily the afternoon before, and the French could not move from their impregnable position. It meant that he and all his men would lie there until they died from thirst or their wounds.

Capt. X, mopped the clammy sweat from his brow and thought of the awful torture these men, enemies though they were, must endure, and then, decidedly instantly, ordered his man to carry the Lieutenant on his back to the French lines and return with as many hand-grenades as he could carry.

For nearly an hour he lay beside the top of the crater, with only the occasional scream of a shell over head to drown out the groans of the Germans.

Then the Zouave returned, and with a muttered prayer they threw the grenades down into the heap of Germans until the last cries were stilled.

RUSSIANS GIVE HUNS A BEATING

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 17.—Russian troops, in action on the French Champagne front, counter-attacked successfully last night, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans, the War Office stated today. There has been no important fighting in the region of the Somme. The French continued to make progress west of Fleury, on the Verdun front, capturing three machine guns.

In Lorraine, two German attacks against a French position southeast of Nomeny were repulsed.

The text of the official announcement follows:
"Between the Oise and the Aisne, before Moulin-Sous-Toutvent, a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy was dispersed by our fire."

"In the Champagne a surprise attack delivered by the Germans against a trench in the sector held by Russian troops was broken up by a counter-attack which inflicted losses on the enemy."
"On the Verdun front the night was relatively calm, except near Hill 304, where there was spirited rifle firing. West of Fleury detachments of our troops made some progress, and captured three machine guns."
"After a rather long bombardment, the Germans delivered two attacks against our positions in the region of Ham, in Lorraine, south-east of Nomeny. Both attacks were repulsed, and prisoners remained in our hands."
"There were no important developments on the remainder of the front."

GERMANY WORRIED
AT BIG OFFENSIVE?
NOT A BIT OF IT!

Newspapers Profess Supreme Confidence in Ultimate Defeat of Drive, But They are Not Quite Sure it is All Over Yet

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman of the United Press.

BERLIN, July 17.—Leading German newspapers are now rallying to the support of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who has been under attack by the advocates of unrestricted submarining. They deny that the Chancellor's peace discussions have weakened the position of Germany, and reassert their confidence in the defeat of the present Allied offensive.

The Lokal Anzeiger, commenting upon the foreign press interpretation of the Chancellor's opposition to annexation of Belgium, declared today:

"It is absolutely grotesque to consider the Chancellor's position as indicating a fear of the military future. Every judicious-minded German has strengthened his confidence in the outcome of the Allied offensive."

The Cologne Gazette and other leading journals are outspoken in their faith in von Bethmann-Hollweg. They say it would be an insane move to "swap horses in the middle of the stream."

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 15.—The British offensive was resumed today. The War Office announced that at one point the Germans were forced back to their third line positions. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken.

The statement from the front, time 12.50 p.m. follows: All continues to go well on the British front, and at one point we forced the enemy back to his third system of defense, more than four miles to the rear of his original front trenches at Fricourt and Mametz.

In the past 24 hours we have captured over 2,000 prisoners, including a regimental commander of the Third Guards Division, and the total number of prisoners taken by the British since the battle began now exceeds 10,000. Large quantities of war material also have fallen into our hands.

London, July 16.—"Further important successes" on the German second line have been gained by the British, according to the official communication issued at midnight. The British captured the whole Delville Wood and repulsed a strong counter attack.

The text reads: Heavy fighting continued all day in the Pozieres-Guillemont sector of the German second line as a result of which further important successes have been gained by our troops.

East of Longueval, despite the enemy's desperate resistance, we captured the whole of Delville Wood and repulsed a strong counter attack with severe losses to the enemy.

North of Bazentin-Le-Grand our troops penetrated the German third line at the Bois de Faureaux, in which we obtained lodgment. In this neighborhood a detachment of the enemy was successfully accounted for by a squadron of Dragoon Guards—the first opportunity for mounted action afforded the cavalry since 1914.

West of Bazentin-Le-Grand we captured the whole wood of that name and repulsed two counter-attacks. Here, amongst other prisoners, we captured the commander of a Bavarian regiment with his whole staff.

East of Ovillers a further advance has been made and our troops have fought their way to the outskirts of Pozieres.

For the most part prominent Germans are not discussing peace at this time, preferring to await the outcome of the Allied offensive.

It is realized that the fighting is not over.

The Cologne Gazette points out, for instance, that the British have huge reserves in Flanders, enabling them to attack continually with fresh troops.

Major Moraht, referring to the operations at Verdun, declares that the Germans will continue to follow their present policy of defence by attack.

GOLD SHELL NOT MUCH DAMAGED.

BORDEAUX, July 17.—The American tank steamship Gold Shell, which struck a mine off the mouth of the Gironde last week, while on her way from Newport News for Bordeaux with a cargo of oil, has been examined and found not to have been damaged seriously.

The explosion occurred under the forehold. The cargo is intact, except for a small leakage from a few tanks.

During the past forty-eight hours our aeroplanes have been much hampered by the unfavorable weather. Throughout the whole of the fourteenth the clouds were seldom at a higher altitude than 500 feet. Despite this drawback, much valuable work was done.

In one of our bombing raids an enemy train was derailed and a coach overturned, while in the aerial combats in the last 24 hours we destroyed three Fokkers, three biplanes and a double-engined aeroplane, and forced another Fokker to land in a damaged condition. All our machines returned safely to our lines.

London, July 15.—The continuation of the British attack on the German lines between Pozieres and Longueval resulted in their penetrating the German lines and effecting a gain of territory, the War Office announced today. The British have also occupied Trones Wood. The fighting is continuing, although the attack has been stemmed, adds the statement, which says:

British attacks which followed the first sanguinary repulse suffered by them north of the Somme led to heavy fighting. By his forces massed between Pozieres and Longueval the enemy, in spite of the most severe losses, succeeded in penetrating our lines and gaining some ground. He also occupied Trones Wood.

The attack has been stemmed, but the fighting is being continued.

London, July 16.—With the exception of heavy bombardments, there were no events of importance on the Somme battle front since the last report, says the British official statement issued this evening. Five heavy howitzers and four 77-millimetre guns were captured by the British yesterday. A British detachment, which was strengthening the new positions in the Fouraux wood, was withdrawn this morning to the main line, the statement adds, without molestation from the Germans.

The text of the British official statement follows: In France, with the exception of heavy bombardments by both sides, there was no event of importance since the last report. We are continuing to find large quantities of armament and other war material abandoned by the enemy in positions captured on the 14th and 15th, and yesterday five more heavy

LT. LACOSTE WOUNDED

Is Grandson of Sir Alexandre Lacoste, K.C.

Lt. Louis J. Lacoste, reported wounded in last night's casualty lists, with kin at 191 St. Hubert street, is a grandson of Sir Alexandre Lacoste, K.C. He went to the front with one of the earlier of the French-Canadian battalions, and was one of the few members of the family absent from the celebration of the golden wedding of Sir Alexandre and Lady Lacoste in May last.

War News Summary

The heavy fighting that has been going on for days in the region of the Somme has dwindled perceptibly in intensity. Sunday witnessing merely heavy bombardments on the British front and comparative calm on the line held by the French. In the region of Verdun the French, to the northwest of the fortress, have captured German positions, and southwest of Thiaumont, on the east bank of the Meuse, have penetrated German first line trenches.

In the eastern theatre, in the region of Lutsk, heavy fighting has commenced again, with the Russians the aggressors. According to Vienna all attacks there have been repulsed. Neither the Vienna nor Petrograd official communications touch upon the operations in the Carpathians region, but Petrograd records the capture from the Turks by the Russians of the important town of Baiburt, in Turkish Armenia, sixty miles south of the Black Sea port of Trebizond.

The Italians are still making headway against the Austrians, according to Rome, especially on the Posina line, and have repulsed violent counter-attacks with heavy losses to the Austrians.

To the south of the Somme the Germans Saturday night, in strong attacks, launched under the cover of fog, captured La Maisonnette and the village of Biaches, while farther south they penetrated first line French trenches. From all these places they were driven out later by the French in heavy counter-attacks. In the Champagne region there is again great activity by the French troops, who are being aided in their manoeuvres by the Russians who recently came to France.

Berlin tells of the repulse of four British attacks Saturday night in the region of Ovillers and Bazentin-le-Petit, while the London War Office admits the withdrawal to the British main line of a force that had been thrown forward to the Fouraux wood and was engaged in improving the new British positions.

Five British patrol trawlers and five British steamers are reported to have been sunk by German submarines.

Last night, covered by the detachment which had been thrust forward to the Bois De Feureaux, our troops were engaged in strengthening and improving our new positions. Early this morning the Feureaux detachment was ordered to withdraw into our main lines and the withdrawal was carried out without molestation from the enemy.

London, July 16.—Two columns of British troops operating on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, have raided 60 miles of difficult country held by the Turks, according to an announcement made today by the Secretary of the British War Office.

The statement says: The commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean expeditionary, telegraphing yesterday, reports that two columns operating from Tor and Abu Seeneima, on the Sinai shore of the Gulf of Suez, have returned to their bases after successful raids of the enemy posts in the peninsula.

Sixty miles of difficult country were traversed, prisoners were taken and livestock was secured. Despite opposition and considerable sniping no casualties were sustained by either of the columns.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 15.—A violent artillery duel continues in the Fleury sector, the War Office announced today. A German attack on a trench northeast of the Avocourt Redoubt was repulsed, the official statement asserts, and German attempts to undertake attacks in the Apremont Forest were checked by a curtain fire.

The statement follows: On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack with hand grenades against one of our trenches northeast of the Avocourt Redoubt was repulsed.

On the right bank of the river the artillery fighting was sustained and intense in the sector of Fleury. We dispersed with infantry fire several reconnoitering parties of the enemy in Chapitre Wood.

In the Forest of Apremont several attempts of the Germans to make attacks were broken up by our curtain of fire.

Paris, July 15.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads: On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment was very violent on both sides in the sector of Fleury. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: Last night the Germans attempted an attack against our advanced posts in the neighborhood of Oudstuyvekerke. They were completely repulsed.

Today our batteries of all calibres carried out in the region of Het Sas a destructive fire against German works, which replied feebly.

Paris, July 16.—Under a blanket of fog last night the Germans in the region to the south of the Somme River hurled violent attacks against La Maisonette and the Village of Blaches, recently captured by the French, and took those positions by surprise, says the French official statement issued this afternoon. The French, however, immediately launched a vigorous counter-attack and recaptured both places. North of Chilly the Germans also penetrated the first line trenches of the French, but later were ejected. Near Oulches, north of the River Aisne, the French stormed the German trenches.

The text of the French official statement follows: South of the River Somme yesterday, where the Germans, profiting by fog, made their way along the canal and hurled violent attacks against La Maisonette and the Village of Blaches, which they took by surprise, but our troops delivered a vigorous counter-attack and are again in possession of Blaches and La Maisonette, as well as the small wood to the north, where Some Germans continue to resist.

In the region of Chaulnes, after a violent bombardment, an enemy detachment succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches to the north of Chilly. He was ejected soon afterward by counter-attacks.

North of Aisne, near Oulches, we effected a coup de main on the enemy trenches, which we have cleaned out.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) strong enemy reconnoitering parties attempted to approach our trenches in the wood between the river and the Cote du Poivre. They were repulsed by our rifle fire and by our curtain of fire.

In the sector of Fleury, our infantry made considerable progress to the west and to the south of the village. Artillery activity continues very great on both sides in this region and also in that of Chenois and of La Laufee.

On the Somme our battle aeroplanes have been very active. Four German machines were attacked by our aeroplanes over the enemy lines and forced to the ground. Two other machines were seriously hit and were compelled to descend.

In the region of Verdun one of our aeroplanes set fire to a German captured balloon. On the night of July 15 one of our squadrons bombarded the railway stations of Hombieux and Roisel, as well as a heavy battery in the neighborhood of Roisel. On the same night another squadron dropped a number of projectiles on the railway station of Abbecourt and on the stations of Tergnier and Chauny.

Paris, July 16.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads: On the Champagne front there has been great activity by Russian and French patrols.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment was quite spirited in the region of Chattancourt. East of Hill 304, we captured some elements of an enemy trench.

On the right bank our troops continued their progress west of Fleury and took prisoners. The artillery action continues with some intensity in that region.

The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front.

On the morning of July 16 two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the Somme region, one of them by Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer. This is the tenth aeroplane brought down by that officer. On July 15 Sergeant Rochfort brought down his fifth enemy aeroplane.

Belgian communication: At various points artillery duels occurred which ended to our advantage. The fire of the Belgian heavy guns was particularly efficacious against the defensive organizations of the enemy at Steenstrate, which were shattered.

BRITISH CLOSE TO THIRD LINE NEAR POZIERES

In Breaking Through Second Defences Delville and High Woods Were Captured and Held

CAVALRY WERE IN ACTION

Letters and Documents Found on Teutons Expose Real State of Affairs on the Enemy Front—French Attacks

British Front in France, Saturday, July 15, via London, July 16.—Continuing their offensive, the British who yesterday broke through the German second line of defense, now have taken all of Delville Wood, which was stormed by the South Africans and the High Wood, establishing themselves beyond Bazentine-le-Petit, advanced parties having been to the outskirts of Martin Pulch, Pozieres and some other points close to the German line defense. The weather remains dry and warm.

The operations after yesterday's advance were more in the nature of offensive fighting, the Germans using strong points on favorable ground which were good machine positions to give time in rallying reinforcements, while they arrive and dig new trenches while the British dig in opposite them with each stage of the advance. Frequently they are so near each other that neither side dares use its guns.

Possession of stretches of woodland becomes as important as that of villages. The German defenders of Trones Wood had orders to stand to the last man and the orders virtually were obeyed. Cases have been numerous in the woods fighting, where British and German have been pierced by each other's bayonet. It is amazing that in the thick of the struggle at all points stretcher-bearers manage to bring out the wounded.

The Germans are keeping up a heavy volume of artillery fire in answer to the British, indicating the arrival of fresh artillery. British guns were able today to reach the main road at Martinpulch, which was crowded with transports, aeroplanes reporting immense destruction and confusion.

BRITISH FLYING LOW.

Every one coming from the front remarks upon the paucity of German aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns despite the reinforcements in other arms. British airman in many instances have descended as low as 300 or 500 feet, firing upon German infantry with their machine guns and receiving the cheers of British infantry. Such low flights have resulted in remarkably intimate scouting.

The scene of action has been carried for the first time beyond second main lines of German defenses since stationary warfare began on the western front. Officers returning from the front line speak of seeing abandoned German guns but say they are too busy fighting to bother to bring them in.

The most dramatic situation in the battle comes when German gunners strive to draw off their guns with British infantry within rifle range. In the grinding conflict which is courageously forced to close quarters neither the ground taken nor the number of prisoners is expressive of the results of the stake for which both sides are fighting.

British commanders merely say that they have advanced farther than they expected and repeat the proceeding through various stages in the long and immense undertaking.

ENLIGHTENING DOCUMENTS.

Letters, diaries and orders taken from prisoners in the British offensive contain enlightening news of the state of affairs among the Germans. One of the prisoners, whom the Associated Press correspondent saw today, complained of the "poor, undisciplined material" in the drafts sent forward to fill the gaps in the regiments.

General von Stein's captured report of an inspection of the German second line about the middle of June complains that the trenches were full of water and generally in a bad condition, with dugouts insufficient in number; condemns the troops in that sector as "a worthless lot of idlers" and insists upon immediate improvement.

One set question which the correspondent always asks of a German who has fought on the eastern front is:

"Which front do you like better?" Without a single exception the answer has been: "The eastern. It is easy over there."

As one of them said, this expresses the universal opinion. They tell of how they walk about the trenches in the east, showing their head with impunity, which would mean death here. They dwell upon the greatly superior volume of artillery fire, the unrelaxing vigilance required, the superiority of the fortifications and the need of a ratio of five men to one on the western front for the same number of miles on the eastern.

A copy of a speech which the German Emperor made to the Third Guard Infantry Division, when it was sent to the western front is among the documents captured. The Emperor warns the Guard: "The foe fights differently over here. He is tougher, more resisting, more adroit, more ver-

Highlanders, with Blood Set on Fire, Charge and Capture Position to Skirl of Bagpipes

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT

Many Germans Are Working With Medical and Ambulance Men in Attending British Wounded on Field

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British forces in the field, July 15.—We have broken through the German second line, through and beyond, on a front of two miles and a half, and for the first time since October, 1914, cavalry has been in action.

Given a certain number of guns on a certain length of front with hardened troops ready for a big dash, and there was no doubt we could break the enemy's first line or system as we broke through at Neuve Chapelle and at Loos. But afterward? That was the hard thing to solve. No one on the western front had found the formula to carry on offensive beyond the first line without coming to a dead check at a river of blood. The French troops who broke through in Champagne fell before they reached the second line. At Loos the Highlanders and Londoners swept through the first line and then at Hill 70 and Hulluch were faced by an annihilating fire, and could go no further except to death. But today we broke the German second line.

The news spread quickly behind the lines, and there has been a queer thrill in the air today, exciting the men with the promise of victory. I think they, too, feel that an evil spell has been broken because the British soldiers have broken the second German line. Their hopes run ahead of the facts; their imagination has visions of an immediate German rout, and the enormous patience of the French people, incredulous after two years of any quick ending, is not shared by some of our young officers and men, who believe we have the enemy on the run, not remembering his third line, and fourth, and God knows how many more.

It was when Contalmaison stronghold of the woods—was finally and securely taken, when Mametz Wood and Balliff's Wood, were mostly ours, and when our position was strengthened at Montauban, with some fooling in the Trones Wood, that the attack on the second German line became a possibility. It was for that moment our generals were waiting and preparing. The men were those who fought long in the Ypres salient, hardened to every phase of trench warfare, and the men who had won great honor at the Loos salient.

I watched them passing along the roads toward the front. I saw old friends in their ranks, and knew as I looked that in all the world there were not more splendid soldiers. The handsome, clean-cut men went into the battlefield whistling as on the first day of the battle their comrades had gone singing though they knew in few hours it would be hell for them.

The attack was to begin before dawn. It was a night of beauty very warm and calm, with the moon giving a milky light to the world. Clouds trailed across it without obscuring its brightness. The white washed walls of cottages and barn appeared out of great gulfs of shadow. For several miles only one figure stood at every crossroad. It was the figure of Christ on a wayside Calvary.

Presently, I saw soldiers waiting about in the dark entries of the French courtyards, their bayonets shining like streaks of light, the officers standing together holding whispered conversations, and along side the roads men were marching. A long column of them came to halt to let our car pass. The men were very quiet, also as were the camps of men and horses in the fields, dipping down to the hollow where a few lanterns twinkled, and presently, quite close to the edge of the battlefields, I passed a great column of horse gunners and horse transports and cavalry with the lances up and Indian native cavalry still as statues. The men were drawn up alongside of the road. Except for one man, who was humming a tune they were quite silent, and hardly stirred in the saddles. They seemed to be waiting with some grim expectation.

The road, which was lined with trees, made a tunnel with its foliage and at the end of the tunnel which showed a patch of sky, there were strange lights flashing like flashing swords, cutting through the darkness. We went up towards the light and toward the monstrous tumult, noise, and walked straight across the country toward the centre of the circle of fire which was all around us.

I described the bombardment on the night before July 1. Then it seemed to me that nothing could be more overwhelming to one's soul and senses but this was worse, more wonderful and more terrible.

As I stumbled over the broken ground and shell holes and was caught in the coils of a wire a sweat broke out upon me and for while I was horribly afraid. It was not fear for myself, it was just for

the fear that the animal may have when the sky is full of lightning—a sensuous terror of the hell of war encircling us and of its waves of sound and light beating upon us.

The first men to come back from the battle were the wounded. They were lightly wounded, or at least the men who could walk. They came across the fields and down into Fricourt in twos and threes at first, or alone, limping figures at a slow pace, but after an hour or two they came in a straggling procession from the first aid dressing stations up in the lines. There were men with bandaged hands, men with arms in slings, men with wounded feet, so that they could only hop with an arm around a comrade's neck, all blood-stained, with blood on their faces and hands, and clothes. Others had their uniforms torn to tatters, and there were men who were bare almost to the waists, with packets slung over one shoulder. There was hardly a man among them who wore his steel helmet, though some carried them slung to rifles, and others wore German helmets, and German caps.

GERMANS TEND BRITISH.

Ambulances were waiting for them, and stretcher-bearers were busy with bad cases. The stretcher-bearers have done their duty as gallantly as the fighting men, and some of their own comrades were among the wounded, but they have been reinforced by men who do not belong to the R.A.M.C., some stretchers being carried by men in grey uniforms with flat round caps, who walked stolidly, looking about them at all those British soldiers and at those fields on the British side with curious eyes, as though everything was strange to them. They are German prisoners paying for the privilege of life and glad to pay.

Later in the day there comes down a long column of the men not carrying stretchers, but marching shoulder to shoulder under armed escort. There are over 700 of them in this one convoy, as a living proof that the day had gone well for British arms. They are tall, sturdy men for the most part, and, in spite of their ordeal by fire, most of them looked in good physical health, though haggard and hollow-eyed and a little dazed. There are a number of wounded among them who dragged wearily by the side of their luckier friends, but those who were badly hurt travelled with our own wounded, and I saw several of them on lorries, with their heads on the shoulders of the men who had gone out to kill them.

So the backwash of the battle came down like the tide, but long before then I knew we had broken the second line, and our men were fighting on the high ground beyond. The village of Logueval was ours; Bazentin-le-Grand, both wood and village, and Bazentin-le-Petit were ours. The gallant body of men had swept through Trones Wood, on the extreme right of the line, and patrols were pushing into Delville Wood and towards the highest ridge behind the broken German trenches.

On the left our men swept up and beyond the Contalmaison villa, which stands far north of the village, a veritable objective of attack. It had been carried, and our losses were not heavy. The German lines had been captured on a front of nearly three miles—and cavalry was going in.

FIGHTING TO MUSIC.

Scottish troops were among those who went first into Longueval, men belonging to famous old regiments, and they fought very grimly, according to the spirit of their race, with their blood set on fire by the music of the pipes that went with them. Before the light of dawn came and when our guns lifted forward, they rose from the ground, first north of Montauban, and went forward across No Man's Land towards German trenches.

They had to make a distance of 1,200 yards over open ground, and came at once under heavy shellfire and enfilade fire from machine guns. The Germans had used smoke bombs, and the ground was ploughed with high explosives. A number of the men fell, but others went forward shouting, and reaching the German line. In some parts the wire was not cut by our bombardment, but the Highlanders hurled themselves upon it and beat their way.

RAP AT HON. COLONELS

London Paper Objects to Their Daily Prominence

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 16.—"We wonder if while he is here next time," says the Evening Standard, "General Sir Sam Hughes will consider it expedient to drop a hint among the Anglo-Canadian community that though some may have been created honorary colonels it is not good form for such to appear in uniform week in and week out. The minister has granted this distinction pretty freely among the civilian element, no doubt as a compliment thoroughly deserved, but the bestowal scarcely entitles the recipient to stalk along Whitehall, receiving salutes galore from the genuine article of every rank."

LOST FRIEND AND CASH

Attempting Rescue in River Sneak Thief Rifled Pockets

Port Stanley, Ont., July 16.—Wm. Spinks, 32 years of age, of Woodstock, was drowned here last night when he was seized with cramps. Leo Le Fortune, a friend from Woodstock, unsuccessfully attempted to rescue Spinks and an unknown man rifled his pockets of all his valuables while he was out trying to save his friend. Spinks.

SAYS TRANSPORTS SUNK

Turks Claim 3 Large Ships Sunk and Another Aground

Constantinople, July 16, via London.—In the eastern part of the Black Sea Turkish submarines sank three large, hostile transport ships and a fourth was run aground, according to an official statement issued today

PREPARING FOR DEATH GRIP ON STOKHOD RIVER

Lull is Only Such in Comparative Sense—Fierce Artillery Conflict as Troops Prepare

DEFEAT IN VOLHYNIA

Russians Put Down Heavy Teuton Attacks and Forced Enemy to Retreat to Prevent Being Out-flanked

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Petrograd, July 16.—After five weeks of hard fighting a comparative lull has set in on the Russian front. The texture of what is called a lull is shot through with many threads of fiercest conflict as, for instance, on the Stokhod, in Volhynia, where the guns are steadily booming, and on General Scherbacheff's front, in the angle between the lower Stripa and the Dniester, where the Austrians are delivering fierce counter-attacks and the Russians have taken 2,000 more prisoners.

But the chief note of this quieter interval is not the combat, but the preparations. The Austro-Germans are hard hit, but by no means beaten. The Russians are not dazzled by the greatness of their achievements. They are not going to repeat former errors. The big area of conquered territory must be strongly fortified and the new front outlined by the foremost ranks of advance must be made clear, firm and explicit by the adaptation of army organization to new conditions. Mere improvisation in the flush and continuation of a drive would expose the Russian advance to grave risks, and however unpalatable it may be to pause, a short pause is necessary for the sake of future achievements.

Meantime successes are to be noted on the Turkish front, where for some time past the Russians have been on the defensive against the strongly reinforced Turkish armies west of Erzerum. General Yudenich has secured more than compensation for what must be regarded as only a temporary setback on the Kerman-shah road in the mountains fringing Mesopotamia.



From "The Evening News"
BY GEORGE

Premier: And now, gentlemen, after having appointed a Munitions Minister, a Strike Settler, and an Irish Conciliator, we come to the question of a Minister for War

(Rumour has it that, in the search for a War Minister, indomitable David will again be the rock on which the Government will lean)

HOW V.C.'S ARE MADE.

ORDINARY medals are made with a steel die, and hundreds can be turned out in a very short time.

The Victoria Cross, which is the highest military decoration in the country, is made, under more careful conditions, out of the bronze guns captured in the Crimean War.

The metal is weighed out to the workmen with as much care as if it were gold.

The first cross was made in wax, and when it was approved the design was then cast. This cast is preserved with great care and



from it all moulds from which the medals are cast are made.

The bronze is heated up to a very high temperature, and then poured into the mould through a small tube left for the purpose. All the spilt metal is carefully collected for use again.

After the medal comes out of the mould, it is finished off and engraved by skilled workmen.

Every cross is sent to the War Office to be approved and to have the red ribbon of the Army or the blue ribbon of the Navy attached.

By the way, the Victoria Cross was founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and was brought into force by the gallant heroism shown by the men in the Crimean War.



"OUR PRINCE" AT THE FRONT

Photograph by H. D. Girdwood, B.A., F.R.G.S., Crown Copyright

The Prince of Wales has probably seen as much of this war as anyone, as he has not only served on the Western front with his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, but has also visited the Italian front on the Isonzo sector, and has had an opportunity of inspecting the magnificent army of our allies. His Royal Highness is extremely popular wherever he goes, and in Paris he is adored by our warm-hearted neighbours. For his good service in the field the Prince of Wales has been awarded the Military Cross, which distinction has, we believe, pleased His Royal Highness more than any other decoration which he bears.

WEATHER STOPS OFFENSIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

Allies Gained Several Successes
During Day However, British
Taking Several Positions

TOWARDS THIRD LINE

Latest Advance Takes Troops
Almost to Crest of Albert
Plateau—Great Enthusi-
asm of British
Public

London, July 17.—The successes of the Entente Allies are following each other with great rapidity. Today brought news of further important gains for them on both the western and eastern fronts, arousing enthusiasm among the British public hardly less than that caused by the reception of the first news of the allied offensive. Bad weather, however, has temporarily prevented attacks in the west.

The despatch of General Sir Douglas Haig today shows that the steady pressure of the British arms is forcing an ever-deepening salient into the German lines and the commander-in-chief for the first time produces evidence in the shape of documents captured from the Germans giving testimony as to the high price the Germans are paying in casualties.

The British have improved their position along almost the whole of their line of the battle front, capturing by assault 1,500 yards of German second line positions north of the Bazentin-le-Petit Wood, a strong German position at the Waterlot Farm, between Longueval and Guillemont, besides completing the capture of the whole of the village of Ovillers Le Boiselle. These gains bring the British almost to the crest of the Albert plateau, where stretches the German third line.

The news from the eastern front today was equally important. The Russian commander, General Kuropatkin, has launched an offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the Dyina River, and General von Lin-
ingen's troops southeast of Lutsk, have

been compelled to retire behind the Lipa River, while in the course of Sunday's fighting in Volhynia the Russians captured an additional 13,000 prisoners and thirty guns. General von Lin-
ingen's retirement, according to the Petrograd military critics, represents a great Russian tactical success. It was preceded by heavy fighting, in which the Russians smashed the Teu-
ton front on a width of a mile and penetrated several miles into their positions.

COSTS \$30,000,000 DAILY.

The war is now costing Great Britain £6,000,000 daily, but with such news as the success of the Entente Allies this sacrifice is nowhere grudged. While the powers of endurance of the Teutonic allies, should they be forced to act entirely on the defensive, have still to be tested, the British nation is full of confidence. It is taking nothing for granted, however, but is fully prepared to acquiesce in the advice of the leading ministers like Foreign Secretary Grey and Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, who are publicly exhorting to the nation the need of patience. Mr. McKenna announced in Parliament today that the daily cost of the war was £6,000,000. He told the House that nobody could estimate what the nation's war expenditure might be a month ahead. He also intimated that it would become necessary this week to ask Parliament for fresh borrowing powers.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 17.—German second line positions northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit Wood have been captured by the British in a storm attack, the War Office announced today. The positions captured in what the statement characterizes as a "further important success," extended over a front of 1,500 yards.

A strongly held position at Waterlot Farm, east of Longueval, was captured by the British, while the remaining strongholds of the Germans in Ovillers and La Boisselle also were taken.

The statement follows: Further important successes have been gained by us. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit Wood we stormed and captured German second line positions on a front of 1,500 yards. The large number of German dead in this sector bears evidence of the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered since our advance began.

East of Longueval, we widened the gap in the German second line, by capturing the strongly defended position of the Waterlot Farm.

On our left flank, in Ovillers and La Boisselle we captured the remaining strongholds of the enemy.

The following captured documents are of interest as showing the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered in recent fighting:

From a company of the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry: "Severe enemy artillery fire all calibres up to 28 centimetre on company sector. Company strength, one officer and 12 men. Beg urgently for speedy relief for company."

DIED DEATH OF A HERO

Lt. J. Simpson, of Guelph, At-
tacked Eight Aeroplanes

Guelph, Ont., July 17.—A letter received by his father, J. H. Simpson, states that Lieut. Jack Simpson, of Guelph, met his death when single-handed he was attacking eight hostile aeroplanes. "Your son," says the communication, "while on patrol duty, met eight hostile machines coming over the lines. He attacked and against such heavy odds he was, of course, badly handicapped. He was shot in the head and died a hero's death."

War News Summary

Bad weather has settled down over the fighting front in France. Hostilities have virtually ceased for the moment in the Somme region, where the latest reports had credited to the British additional big gains against the Germans near the Basentin-le-Petit, in the vicinity of Longueval.

In Volhynia, in the region of Lutsk, where the troops of the Teutonic allies have been forced to give ground before the attacks of the Russians and retire behind the Lower Lipa River, the Russians continue to press their foes and are taking additional prisoners.

Heavy attacks by the Austrians against the Italiaps in the Upper Posina valley proved unavailing in bending back the line of the Italians, who, in a counter-attack, in which there was hand-to-hand fighting, repulsed the Austrians over the entire front. Failure likewise rewarded an attempt of the Austrians to surround the Italians in the Tovo valley, according to Rome.

Intermittent bombardments here and there and local fights between infantry are taking place in the Caucasus region, between the Turks and the Russians. No important changes have taken place in this theatre.

VICTORY NEAR REALITY

Italy Jubilant at Success At-
tending Great Allied Drive

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Rome, July 17.—The Allies, exchanging reports on the real situation on the respective fronts, state that satisfactory conditions are now reigning everywhere, as the enemy is no longer able to check the advance of the Allies either on the Russian or French fronts.

Therefore, it is said here, complete defeat of the central empires or their need to come to terms with the quadruple entente is no distant dream, but a near reality.

HUNGARY SEEKS PEACE THROUGH STRONG PARTY

New Party Under Count Michael
Karolyi Includes Already 70
Members of the Parliament

HAS ACHIEVED DESIRES

Former President of Independ-
ent Party Says Now Is the
Time for Moral Courage

—Pope to Make An-
other Appeal

London, July 18.—Count Michael Karolyi has resigned from the presidency of the Hungarian Independent party, according to a Budapest despatch to the Morning Post, and will form a new party, which will demand immediate peace between Hungary and its enemies, with or without the consent of Germany and Austria. Count Karolyi's peace party, the despatch adds, will start with a membership of seventy members of the Hungarian Parliament.

Count Karolyi caused a sensation in the Hungarian Parliament in December, 1915, when he demanded that the Government should make peace proposals to the enemy powers. The Budapest correspondent of the London Post quoted Count Karolyi as contending that Hungary had achieved everything she desired by the war, had saved the country from invasion and had preserved the monarchy and throne, and that the Hungarians had a perfect right to come forward with their claims for compensation. He argued further that the political unity of the Hungarian nation should be recognized; that all the attributes of a national state, as well as economic independence should be granted, and that, above all peace should be restored.

"We have given proof enough of our physical courage," Count Karolyi was quoted as saying. "Now we have to show our moral courage."

DIFFICULTY OF CONSOLIDATING NEW POSITIONS

After Advance Troops Must Face
Fury of Counter-Attack Shell
Fire Without Protection

WEATHER AGAINST US

Philip Gibbs Writes Vivid
Story of Heavy Fighting—
Boy Wounded Four
Times, Twice by
His Comrades

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British armies in the field, July 17.—We are again in the difficult hours that inevitably follow a successful advance when the ground gained at the extreme limit of our progress has to be defended against counter-attacks from close quarters, when the men in exposed positions have to suffer the violence of the enemy's artillery, and when our own gunners have to work cautiously because isolated patrols of men in khaki may be mistaken in the dim light for gray-clad men in the same neighborhood. This period is the test of good generalship and of good captains.

The weather is rather against us today. A thick haze over the countryside is causing what naval men call "low visibility," and making artillery observations difficult. It is curious to stand on high ground and see only the dim shadow form of places like Mametz Wood and other woodlands to its right and left, where the invisible shells are bursting. Our shells were passing overhead, and I listened to their high whistling, but could see nothing of their bursts, and for nearly an hour an intense bombardment made a great thunder in the air. Behind the thick veil of mist we were shelling the wood so our men had to retire for the time, owing to the enemy's heavy barrage of high explosives, and we also were pounding the enemy's lines to the north of Bazentin-le-Grand and Longueval, where he was very close to our men. Hostile batteries were retaliating upon the woodlands which we gained and held during the past three days.

This woodland fighting has been as bad as anything in this war, most frightful and bloody. Dead bodies lie strewn beneath the trees and in the shell holes are wounded men, who crawled there to die.

There is hardly any cover in which the men may take shelter from the shell fire. The Germans had dug shallow trenches but they were churned up by our "heavies," and it was difficult to dig in again because of the roots of the great trees and fallen timber and masses of twigs and foliage brought down by British and German guns.

HAD PIANO THERE.

When our troops went into Trones Wood under a terrible fire they grabbed about for some kind of cover without much success, but some of them had the luck to strike upon three German dugouts which were exceptionally deep and good. Obviously, they were built some time ago, for officers who, before we threatened their second line, may have thought the Trones Wood a fine dwelling place, and not too dangerous if they went underground. They went down forty feet, and panelled their rooms, and brought a piano down for musical evenings. Further on, at the edge of the wood, our men found a machine gun emplacement built solidly of cement and proof against all shell splinters, and it was from this place that so many of our men were shot down before the enemy's gunners could be bombed out.

One of the most extraordinary experiences of this woodland fighting was that of the English boy who now lies in a field hospital smiling, with very bright and sparkling eyes, because the world seems to him like Paradise after an infernal dwelling place.

He went with the first rush of men into Mametz Wood, but was left far behind in a dugout when they retired before the violent counter-attack. Some German soldiers passed this hole where the boy lay, and he crouched and flung a bomb down on the off chance that English soldiers might be there. It burst on the lower steps and wounded the lonely boy in the dark corner. He lay there a day listening to the crash of shells through the trees overhead—English fired, not daring to come out. Then in the night he heard the voice of his own countrymen, and he shouted loudly, but as the English soldiers passed they threw down bombs into the dugout. The boy was wounded again. He lay there another day, the gunfire began all over again, and lasted until the Germans came back. Another German soldier saw the old hole, threw bombs down as the safe thing to do, and the boy received a third wound. He lay in the darkness one more day, not expecting to live, but still alive, still eager to live and see the light again. If only the English would come again, and rescue him. He prayed for them to come, and when they came, capturing the wood completely and finally, one of them, seeing the entrance to the dugout and thinking the Germans might be hiding there, threw a bomb down, and the boy was wounded a fourth time.

SLAVS DRIVING VON LINSINGEN BACK ON LIPA

Both Austrians and Germans Ad-
mit Retirement and Advance is
Being Vigorously Pushed

13,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Further Successes in Caucasus
Bring Telegram of Con-
gratulation from the
Czar—Zeppelin Bom-
barded Riga

Official Statements

RUSSIA.

Petrograd, July 17, via London.—The Russians are continuing their successful advance in the region of the Lower Lipa, the War Office announced today.

The number of prisoners taken by the Russians in Volhynia yesterday was nearly 13,000.

The statement said: In Volhynia, to the east and southeast of Sulnuhi (Sviniusky?) village, our brave troops under Gen. Sakaroff have broken down the resistance of the enemy. In the battles in the region of Pustomy more than 1,000 Germans and Austrian prisoners have been taken, together with three light guns, two heavy guns, machine guns and much other military booty. In these battles brave Gen. Vladimir Dragmiroff was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel splinter.

In the direction of Kiribaba, on the frontier of Transylvania, we have occupied a set of new positions.

In the region of Riga skirmishes on both sides have been successful for us and part of the enemy's trenches have been taken, together with prisoners.

Caucasus front.—The offensive on the right flank of our Caucasus front is developing. A great success was obtained on July 16 by the Plastuoy division of Kuban Cossacks belonging to the column of General Gornastneff. The Turks set fire to the village of Balburt during their hasty retreat thence.

Petrograd, July 17, via London, July 18.—The official communication issued from general headquarters today reads: A Zeppelin appeared yesterday above Riga and threw bombs on the lower part of the town.

In Volhynia, in the region of the Lower Lipa, our troops continue to press the enemy. Prisoners are still coming in.

Northwest of Kimpolung our cavalry have advanced along the Kiribaba-Marmaroksiget road.

The Emperor has sent the following telegram to Grand Duke Michael at Tiflis: "With joy I learn that you have assumed the offensive. Regarding the victories gained by my Caucasian heroes, give them my warm thanks and my confidence in their further determined devotion."

In an aerial fight above the enemy's positions west of Dvinsk our aviators distinguished themselves. Pilot Puchkel, with Observer Kovenko, while reconnoitering beyond Abell, were suddenly attacked from the rear by a German Fokker. Kovenko was wounded in the hand, but our machine turned back and attacked the enemy, putting him to flight. Then our machine continued reconnoitering and completed its task.

Beyond Rakishki the Fokker again attacked the same machine, successful shots causing much serious damage to the latter: Under the fire of machine guns, the Fokker quickly disappeared, but soon returned and for the third time attacked our machine. Kovenko, notwithstanding his wound, plugged the hole in the radiator tube caused by the enemy's shot and prevented a disaster.

He was wounded a second time in the stomach by a bursting shell, but, despite the serious wound, continued his work. He sat down at a machine gun and again began firing. The Fokker disappeared and Puchkel gradually planed homewards, arriving safely at aerodrome with Kovenko, despite the cannonade.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 17, via London.—A withdrawal of German troops, under General von Linsingen southwest of Lubek to a point behind the river Lipa is officially announced by the War Office today.

Today's statement on operations along the eastern front says: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Increased fire west and south of Riga and on the Dvina front preceded Russian enterprises. Near Katarinchof, south of Riga, considerable enemy forces attacked. Lively fighting developed here.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria:—No important events have occurred.

Army group of General von Linsingen:—Southwest of Lutsk a Russian attack was arrested by a German counter-attack. Thereupon, in order to strengthen the defence line the troops were withdrawn behind the Lipa without being molested by the enemy. At other places the Russians were completely repulsed.

"ADDRESS TO BELGIUM"

500 Spanish Catholics Criticize Methods of German Authorities

Paris, July 17.—An address criticising methods of German military authorities in Belgium, signed by 500 Spanish Catholics has been sent to Monsignor Deploigne, Governor of the Philopical Institute at Louvain, with the request that it be placed in the archives of the reconstructed library of the Catholic university of Louvain. The document which is entitled, "An address to Belgium" approves of the formation of an international commission of enquiry to examine into charges against the Germans which will offer a complete guarantee of impartiality.

ON WAY TO SOMEWHERE

Berlin Says Submarine Bremen Not Going to Rio Janeiro

Berlin, July 17, via London, July 18.—The Bremen report, printed abroad, that the new submarine Bremen is proceeding to Rio Janeiro is erroneous. It is believed here that the report was purposely circulated with a view to eliciting the real destination of the undersea boat.

The Bremen left the Weser shortly after the Deutschland and strict secrecy has been maintained regarding her destination.

American Ship Taken

London, July 18.—An American four-masted schooner, presumably laden with petroleum, and three Swedish steamers laden with pulp, have been captured by German torpedo boats south of Dragor, Denmark, and taken into Swinemunde, says a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Copenhagen.

FOR SARAJEVO MURDER

Serbian Officer Arrested by Germans as an Accessory

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Berlin, July 17.—Bulgarian booty taken in the capture of Nish included parts of Serbian state archives, among which was discovered a bundle of documents dealing with the conspiracy to murder the heir to the Austrian throne, and giving the names of Serbian officers concerned in the plot.

The names were transmitted to all prison camps of the Central Powers and Bulgaria, where Serb prisoners are housed, and the result, according to a Munich report, is that Col. Redovocz, another person in the plot, has been identified in a camp near Halzburg.

The Serbian officer was immediately arrested and will be brought before a military court at Sarajevo as an accessory to the murder of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife.

RAISING GERMAN HOPES

Public Being Keyed Up for Good News from Verdun

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
Berlin, July 17.—The German public is keyed up for further good news from Verdun. The word from inside sources that the "strategic positions" is excellent has increased the optimistic reaction, and the press, while still not in a position to bring any detailed despatches except from enemy sources, is doing its share to raise popular hopes.

30 VILLAGES DESERTED

Only One Inhabitant Found in Allied Somme Advance

Paris, July 17.—Only one French inhabitant was found in thirty villages retaken by the French and the British in their offensive in the Somme region. He was a farmer who had hid in a cellar at Belloy when the Germans, on June 25, ordered every French civilian into the interior in anticipation of an Allied attack.

APPEAL FROM THE POPE

Insists That Solution to Difficulties Can Be Found

Rome, July 17.—The Pope is planning again to address the peoples and rulers of the warring countries on the question of peace on the occasion of the anniversary of his ascension to the pontificate, next September.

It is asserted that the Pope will bring fresh arguments to prove the advisability of putting an end to what he calls "the inhuman anti-Christian conflict." The Pontiff will insist that the differences existing between the belligerents are not such that they cannot be discussed for the purpose of finding a solution acceptable to all concerned, if each is animated by a spirit of tolerance, equanimity and justice.

APPEAL FOR CONFIDENCE

German Officers Send Message to Those at Home

London, July 18.—The German general staff has issued an appeal to the people of Germany for confidence in the conduct of the war, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News.

"Never has the world experienced anything so stupendous as the present battles," says the appeal. "Never has an army braved what ours has braved."

The appeal adds: "The enemy is sending out every few hours claims to have taken villages, woods and thousands of prisoners, in reports that are no longer couched in the language of soldiers, but are fantastic hymns of victory that mock truth, in an effort to undermine German confidence."

"KITCHENER'S OWN"



The Work of the
Great Warrior
to be
Commemorated
by a
Canadian Regiment
"KITCHENER'S OWN"
APPROVED BY
GOVERNMENT

Lieut. Col. F. M. McRobie's new overseas battalion (the 244th) has been authorized to wear the inspiring title of "Kitchener's Own," and Sir Sam Hughes announced last night that it had been given the right to recruit over all Canada.

Thus Sir Sam takes time by the forelock—with that prompt initiative which may have led him into mistakes, but which has enabled him to accomplish a great deal amidst the unaccustomed and trying times of war—and lays the foundation for a monument to the great Kitchener, which will be precisely the sort of memorial our dead hero would have chosen. It will be a living monument ever renewed with the manly volunteers of our devotedly loyal Dominion.

We should all unite to make "Kitchener's Own" a smashing success. Let us try to recruit it in record-time, thus proving to the world the magic of the War Chief's resounding name. All Canada will want to join in avenging the "organizer of victory." It will be a proud memory to hand on to one's descendants to say that he fought in the Great War in the winning year in "Kitchener's Own."

We set out some weeks ago, when the tragic loss of our mighty leader had fallen across the Empire like a sinister shadow, to find within us the spirit which would say—"Kitchener is gone, but his very death will steel us to carry on the war so vigorously and victoriously that the Germans will be greater losers than ourselves." Now is our chance to prove the possession of this sublime spirit. When "Kitchener's Own" goes crashing through the German lines on some future morning as the sun beckons to victory, the enemy will regret as bitterly, and much more hopelessly, than we do the sinking of the "Hamshire" by a German mine.

"WITH MIGHTY STRIDE"



HOT FIGHTING WEST OF PERONNE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 18.—The Germans have launched a heavy counter-attack against newly-won French positions west of Peronne, the War Office announced today.

Thus far all German attacks south of the Somme have been repulsed, but heavy fighting is going on,

The most violent combat is proceeding near the village of Blaches, one mile from Peronne.

The statement follows:

"South of the Somme the Germans attacked yesterday evening and last night our positions from the village of Blaches as far as La Maissonette. Notwithstanding repeated efforts, which cost them heavy losses, they were not able to obtain possession of La Maissonette. German detachments spread along the canal on the east side of Blaches, where the fighting continues.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a surprise attack against our trenches at Hill 304 was repulsed by our fire. On the right bank of the river the night was marked by fighting with grenades in the vicinity of the Chapel of Sainte Fine and west of Fleury.

"The enemy was repulsed everywhere. There was active artillery fighting in the region of La Lauffee and Chenols.

"On the remainder of the front calm prevailed through the night."

ALLIES ATTACKING, HUNS REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 18.—Both the British and French armies resumed the Allied offensive on both sides of the Somme yesterday evening and last night with strong attacks against German positions. It was officially announced this afternoon.

British attacks against the village of Pozieres and French attacks in the region of Blaches, Maissonette, Barleux and Soyecourt were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

The text of the army headquarters statement is as follows:

"Western front: At numerous points along the northern front enemy patrols were repulsed by our defence. In a British trench east of Vermelles, a German patrol captured one officer, four non-commissioned officers and eleven men.

"On both sides of the Somme artillery preparation was in progress during the day.

"In the evening, strong attacks against Pozieres and the position to the eastward, and also against Bla-

BRITISH MAKE ADVANCE OVER A THOUSAND YARD FRONT NEAR OVILLERS

Several Important Strongly Defended Positions
Wrested From Enemy, Gen. Haig Reports—
Bad Weather Still Interferes With Offensive
—Hot Fighting at Biaches

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 18.—Despite a heavy mist and rain, which are interfering with the Somme offensive, British troops made substantial progress last night on a front of 1,000 yards in the region of Ovillers, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon.

The Germans were driven from several strongly defended points and prisoners and six Maxims were captured.

The statement follows:

"Thick mist and incessant rain still are interfering with our operations in the neighborhood of the Somme, but to the north of Ovillers we made substantial progress last night on a front of 1,000 yards. The enemy were driven out of several strongly defended points, and we captured some prisoners and six machine guns.

"Near Wytshaete (Belgium) we made a successful raid into German trenches. Opposite Quinchy (northern France) a similar attempt by the enemy was frustrated by our fire."

THE FAMOUS LEANING STATUE WHERE THE BIG DRIVE STARTED



The most picturesque ruin of the war is this church at Albert, the town where the great Allied offensive started. It shows the famous figure of the Virgin struck by a shell early in the war, still in place, though tipped at an angle. The town is practically hidden by the smoke of battle. The French have a tradition that the statue will not fall until the Germans are driven from France.

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

British troops make substantial progress over 1,000 yard front north of Ovillers, taking several strongly defended positions.

French repulse violent German attacks along Somme, and battle is still proceeding in region of Blaches.

Austrians admit retreat in Volhynia and declare Russians on offensive everywhere.

Germans have retreated ten miles in Lutsk region before Brusiloff's advance.

Belgians smash German forces in German East Africa, on shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

COMMANDS LIKELY TO BE CHANGED

When Sir Sam Hughes
Reaches England He
Will See to it

OVERLAPPING OF DUTIES, COMPLAINT

Canadian General Describes
Bavarian Troops as
Most Treacherous

Special Star Cable From Our Own
Correspondent (Copyright)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur Street, London, July 15—
There have been many minor changes in the Canadian training camps during the last few weeks. Scores of officers who have been for months on instructional duties, and who have been anxious to be in the Canadian end of the great push, have been sent to France. The majority of these are experienced men who have been wounded and are now perfectly fit.

When Sir Sam Hughes arrives there will be considerable changes in higher commands in England. At the present time, according to many officers, there is much overlapping of duties, and the Minister is going to look personally into the matter.

It was intended to have a conference when Sir Sam was here in April, but his sudden call to return to face the fuse charges postponed the action.

Meanwhile the training of Gen. Watson's fine division makes great headway, and they are ready to take the field now if needed.

Imperial officers who have watched the progress made at Bramshott prophesy great things from this division. The 16th and 10th Bavarian Regiments, mentioned in Gen. Halg's despatch as having suffered such heavy casualties, were old opponents of the Canadians, according to the Dominion intelligence officer. At Langemark and Fleurbaix, they were opposed to our troops, and prisoners taken at the latter place were the most defiant that had ever come into our lines.

Because they were well treated. You handle us so carefully because you know that in a few months you will all be beaten, and Canada wants to get off lightly," was what they said.

The King of Bavaria at the same period made a boastful speech in which he urged his troops to kill as many of the hated Canadians as they could and to take few prisoners.

Recently captured documents show a considerable change of heart, at which the Canadians especially are chuckling.

"The Bavarians were the ugliest and most treacherous troops we have ever fought," was the comment of a Canadian general from the First Division, who is now in London.

ROLAND HILL.

GERMANS RUN FROM RUSSIANS

Von Linsingen Has No Option — Czar's Men Smash His Front

AUSTRIAN ALARM
AT ENEMY'S MOVE

Italians Also Push Forward
Despite Austrian Resistance

Special Star Cable by United Press
PETROGRAD, July 18. — The Germans have retreated nearly ten miles in Volhynia, under the swift advance of Gen. Kaledin's left wing.

In their hasty retirement, several thousand more prisoners, a number of heavy guns, and large supplies of war material have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The retreat was made necessary when several Russian regiments broke through the German front and threatened to surround a part of Gen. von Linsingen's army.

The Russians have advanced their lines to the north bank of the river Lipa and are strengthening their new positions on the entire front.

The advance widens the Russian salient, extending into the Austro-German front south-east of Kovel, thus removing the danger of crushing enemy attacks on both sides of the Russian wedge.

All along the eastern front, the Czar's armies have suddenly resumed their initiative.

RUSSIANS ATTACK EVERYWHERE.

Special Star Wireless by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, July 18.—Russian troops are everywhere on the offensive on the Austrian front, but at only one point, in Volhynia, have they caused an Austrian retirement, said an official statement from the Austrian War Office, received here today. The statement, which admits the retreat of the Austrians behind the Lipa river, says

"Renewed advances by the Russians in Bukowina against our positions south and south-west of the Moldava, were without success and cost the enemy heavy losses.

"On both sides of the forest district north of the Prislop ridge there was fighting between reconnoitering detachments and scouting parties.

"Advances by the Russians near Zabib and Tatarov were repulsed.

"Our sentries northwest of Burkanow (on the Stripa in Eastern Galicia) frustrated an enemy attempt to advance from his trenches.

"Southwest of Lutsk, the Russians attacked with numerically superior forces. The front section near Szklina withdrew into the district east of Gorochoff. Covered on the west flank by a German counter-attack, the Allied troops fighting south of Lutsk thereupon were withdrawn behind the Lower Lipa without being disturbed by the enemy.

"A Russian night attack west of Torchyn (on the road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volynski) was repulsed."

ITALIANS PUSH LINES FORWARD

ROME, July 18, via London, 2:55 p.m.—In the face of vigorous opposition, the Italians are making further advances, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

"Artillery engagements occurred in the regions of Stelvio and the Tonale. In the Arsa valley we defeated attacks on our positions at Popplano.

"Notwithstanding vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy, our infantry has resumed the advance on the northern slopes of the Pasubio. Lively fighting continues in the Posina valley and in the Astico area, where the enemy attempted to check our progress by repeated but fruitless counter attacks.

"Small encounters took place near Mesole, in the Sugana valley, resulting in our favor. The enemy shelled villages, causing fires in a villa south of Strigno. Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were particularly intense in Carnia and in the upper Fella valley.

"Hostile air craft dropped bombs on Ospedaletto without causing any damage. Our aircraft bombarded the railway station at Andrea, south of Gorizia."

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, July 18, via wireless to Sayville.—The official Austrian statement of July 17 on the Italian campaign follows:

"There were artillery engagements along our Barcola positions and in the adjoining sector as far as the Astach valley; also in the Dolomites, north of the Pel de Grino valley, in the Marmolaka district and on the Carinthian front, in the Seebach and Raibler areas.

"An attack by Italian Infantry on our positions in the Seebach valley was repulsed."

IRISH RANGERS, KITCHENER'S OWN, TO REMAIN UNITS

Sir Sam Hughes Makes Announcement at Recruiting Meeting

GREAT APPLAUSE
FOR THE MINISTER

Kitchener's Own, as Well as the Rangers May Recruit Over All Canada

The Irish-Canadian Rangers and Kitchener's Own and a number of other battalions will go to the front as units. They will not on arrival in England, be divided into drafts and sent over to reinforce other units as has been the case frequently in the past. Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, in addressing a recruiting meeting of the Irish-Canadian Rangers on Dominion square last night emphasized this point.

"We have decided to preserve intact," he said, "a number of new brigades and a number of new regiments and the Irish Rangers as well as Kitchener's Own, the latter under Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, are to be two which it is our purpose to preserve intact, and they will go into the firing line as units," and he intimated that, once the battalions were at strength, there would be little delay in going overseas. He also announced that both battalions had been authorized to recruit over all Canada.

The gathering was the largest held on Dominion square and Sir Sam was received with warm applause. A guard with bayonets fixed surrounded the platform and the enclosure. In the crowd were a number of old soldiers back from the front—one, a Princess Pats man who had evidently received a bayonet wound in the face—wore the ribbons of two other campaigns. The Rangers glee club, under direction of Lieut. Foley, and the band gave selections of familiar Irish airs which aroused much cheering. Moving pictures showed the presentation of colors to the Rangers and the depositing of the colors in St. Patrick's Church.

PRaises Sir Sam.

Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey, O. C. the Rangers, expressed the pleasure which officers and men of the battalion had in the presence of Sir Sam to assist in the work of organization.

George E. Drummond had some warm criticisms for the critics of the Minister of Militia.

"It seems fitting," Mr. Drummond said, "that in his first public appearance in Montreal since his fight with the beasts at Ephesus, we should tell the honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence that he stands higher today in the estimation of his many friends and fellow-Canadians of this city and throughout the Dominion than ever before. The 'muck rakers' of Canadian party politics have succeeded in doing little else than defame their own native land, and this in the time of its greatest and gravest need for national solidarity. In a time when surely common sense, if not patriotism, should demand that none be for a party, but all be for the State. The 'muck rakers' will go down to oblivion, while the name of the man who, by his untiring energy and great capacity, raised, equipped, and trained the army of Canada so effectively in the time of danger, will live in the history of his country and in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen."

"Gen. Sir Sam Hughes has measured up to the tremendous responsibility that has fallen upon him since the first war bugle sounded in the summer of 1914. Through all the stress and strain of the greatest war in all history, he has labored night and day to perfect the Canadian war machine for the defence of our rights and freedom, and the justification for his driving force and his indomitable courage and confidence is to be found in the glorious record of our boys at Ypres, Festubert, and St. Julien."

"If the recruiting methods taken by the Irish Rangers do not succeed, all I can say is that the time has come for conscription."

PRESERVE IDENTITY.

Sir Sam, after congratulating officers and men of the Rangers on their fine showing at the Valcartier

review, referred to the intention to preserve the battalion as a unit.

"We fail to see," he proceeded, "why we should keep thousands of soldiers in Canada when they are practically fairly well trained to go to the front, or why we should keep them in England when the boys in the firing line are bearing the brunt day in and day out. These boys are ready to take their places in the firing line on the shortest possible notice. We feel, and I am glad to say that I am endorsed by Judge Doherty and my colleagues, we feel that more of our men should be at the front. Although we might not hold any more position in the firing line, yet the men would rest each other. And when our commanding officers go over, these splendid officers should not be set aside, but should get a chance to take their training, and stand shoulder to shoulder with each other in the firing line."

When the war ended, Sir Sam went on, he did not want to see 100,000 Canadian soldiers in the firing line and 150,000 in Canada. He would rather pile them into the firing line without delay.

"Therefore," he said, "I can tell you, Col. Trihey, and your officers and men, that we shall give you your opportunity to get to your work at the earliest possible moment, and you will go to it as an Irish-Canadian fighting unit."

CANADIAN SPIRIT.

Sir Sam spoke of the splendid spirit shown by Canada since the outbreak of war and the magnificent work of Canadian soldiers at the front. The Irish-Canadian Rangers were not recruiting solely among Irish Catholics, as seemed to be the impression, Sir Sam said. The orange and the green were uniting to form the true blue.

"I cannot close," he added, "without a word as to recruiting. I do not want to tell any man he must enlist. I only tell you the boys are going, and if you want to get on to the band wagon you had better hurry up, or in years to come you will be pointed out as one who failed to do his duty in this great battle for liberty. The Empire has but one voice today. We are not looking for vengeance, but that hydra-headed monster of German tyranny which the Kaiser and his myrmidons have been creating for so many years must be smashed, and smashed for ever."

Major the Rev. Dr. Smythe and Col. the Rev. G. H. Williams also made recruiting speeches.

Among others present were—

Brig.-Gen. Sir Alexander Bertram, Major-General McDonald, Lieut.-Col. Clarence Smith, D. Lorne McGibbon, Col. J. A. Fages, Lieut.-Col. Hill, Lieut.-Col. Piche, Col. the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, Major W. P. O'Brien, Sir Hugh Graham, Lieut.-Col. Schneider, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Lordly, Major D. D. McTaggart, Commander J. T. Walsh, R.N.R., and Controller Ross, representing the Mayor.

On his arrival in Montreal, Sir Sam was met by Col. Trihey and officers of the Rangers. He was afterwards entertained to dinner at the Mount Royal Club. It was announced that Sir Sam had promoted Capt. Campbell Stuart, chief recruiting officer of the Irish Canadian Rangers, as honorary major in recognition of his work.



Lieut. T. Evans (wounded).

ON CASUALTY LIST



LIEUT. H. D. BROWNE, (killed in action), 622 Sherbrooke street W.

THE WORLD'S PRESS

One Way to Help

Boston Transcript:—When Mr. Wilson suavely informed the Polish committee that he could do nothing to relieve the frightful distress in Poland, he must have forgotten that it is within his power at any time to hand his passports to Count von Bernstorff, thus breaking the existing alliance between American civilization and Teutonic barbarism.

What Germany "Must Have"

Collier's Weekly:—We keep seeing a lot of foreign dispatches which quote Von This and Von That as assuring the Teutons that Germany must have all sorts of things; world trade, colonies, sea freedom, boundaries, guarantees, assurances, alliances, etc., etc. They don't get at the point. Germany must have statesmen. She has soldiers.

Literature or Munitions

London Times:—We are not going to spend all the next generation in the making of explosives; and even if we were, it can only, at the very worst, be a small part of the people whose technical knowledge or ignorance will affect their making. But the whole of the people, each for his own sake and for the sake of all the rest, too, will need a knowledge of human life; and that knowledge, so far as it is got from education at all, can only be got from literature.

A Blue Outlook

New York World:—It may be that the ten-year-old Prince William of Germany, upon whom the title of Lieutenant has been thrust at a time when his country is in the midst of a disastrous war, will live to emulate his grandfather forty years hence by leading Germany through a similar bloody experience. Or, it may be, by that time the German people will have taken control of their own affairs and dispensed with the glorious services of their Hohenzollerns.

If Uncle Sam Intervened

O Paiz, Rio de Janeiro.—It is certain that the use of force by the United States against Mexico would raise on the American continent the most vehement protestation. It is impossible to deny also, that a painful impression is caused by the incorrigible turbulence of this Latin Republic, which defies with amazing blindness the dangers resulting from its madness, and which continues to despise all calls to reason and good sense, plunging toward criminal suicide into a fight which can be only fatal to her.

A Great Imperial Fact

London Telegraph:—The recruiting difficulties which during the last two years have seriously harassed the labors of the Ministers of George V seem small when one remembers the desperate expedients to which the Ministers of George III. had to descend in order to fill the gaps in their slender armies. And if the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the people of these islands have been beyond praise, in what sort of terms ought we to speak of the spirit which has brought to Europe the eager and powerful contingents from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India? If it was a great thing for Britons at home to realise—as they did in a flash in the first days of August, 1914—that their liberty was at stake, it was surely an even greater thing that the democracies overseas felt the same instinct impel them to arms and take upon themselves the same burden and to the same extent of almost universal service.

Why Germany "Strafes" England

Hartford Courant:—Apparently the Germans have decided that if they must be licked they would rather be licked by the French than by the British. They are still "strafing" England. This German antipathy to Great Britain is also disclosed, no doubt unwittingly, in the Berlin official announcements. It is a feeling that is easily explained. But for Great Britain Germany's task would have been comparatively easy. First the British navy, next British financial resources and lastly British soldiers and munitions have been the chief obstacles to Germany's military success. They have blocked her at every stage of the war, and now they threaten to turn the tide of battle against her. It is hardly to be wondered at that Germany is quite willingly to have God punish England, although the circumstances can hardly justify such heathenish expressions of hate as are contained in Ernst Lissauer's notorious verses.

The Future of Women's Work

London Daily News:—Among the grave problems with which demobilisation, both military and industrial, will bring us face to face, that of the position of women in industry will be one of the most perplexing and important. The record of women workers in the past eighteen months has been beyond all expectations, and, speaking generally, beyond all praise. In certain vocations it is probable that they will permanently retain the position they have gained. But there is no hope, unless a new era of unprecedented prosperity is in store, that employment will be available after the war both for the men who come back and the women who now fill their places. It is consequently of extreme importance that the danger of cheap and reasonably efficient women's labor being exploited to the detriment both of themselves and of more highly-paid male workers should be foreseen and provided against.

The Goal of Imperial Unity

London Daily Mail:—At present we are an Empire, but an unorganized one. We have next to no unity of defence, no machinery for co-operative action, no common trade policy, no visible organic alliance, no definite system of government. The Australians and Canadians, whose splendid conduct at Ypres is on everyone's lips, fight in our wars but have no voice in guiding our foreign policy. Such an anomaly cannot endure. The problem and the difficulties are immense and embrace a form of government that shall Britannic in name and fact; a naval, military and fiscal policy that shall include the whole and an almost infinite number of minor details such as commercial legislation, cable service, rancy, naturalization, and the pooling of educational and administrative resources of empire. There is no royal road to the goal of unity. But we have Mr. Asquith's pledge that the whole question—the greatest that state has ever faced—must and will be taken up when the war ends; and, like him, we would put it to the consideration of all the subjects of the crown, at home, throughout the Empire, and at least in Ireland.

"THEIR ADMIRAL, GO"

(A Shields man, serving in the *Warspite*, a letter home, states that when the ship was going full speed into action, in the battle of Jutland, it passed through a part of the fleet which some other British ship had broken up. A number of sailors were seen in the water, some swimming and others supporting themselves on lifebelts and wreckage. The poor fellows cheered the *Warspite* as it raced past them.)—Daily paper.)



FRENCH ADVANCE AT VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 19.—French troops made further progress against the German line northeast of Verdun in grenade fighting last night, advancing in the direction of Sainte Ene Chapel at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads. It was officially announced today.

The official statement follows:

"The night was calm over the greater part of the front. Two sur-

prise attacks delivered by the army against small French posts, one in Belgium in the region of Paschen-dan, the other north of the Alsne, near Paezzy, were repulsed by our fire.

"On the Verdun front east of the Meuse the artillery fighting continued very vigorously in the sector of Fleury. We made some progress with grenades near the Chapel of Sainte Ene."

NINE FRENCHMEN CAPTURE A FORT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 19.—One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the taking of the field fort at Blaches and the garrison of 113 men by nine French soldiers.

The fort had resisted throughout the artillery bombardment, and the infantry attacks had been checked by murderous machine gun fire.

By a lucky chance a French officer discovered the precious secret that the terrible bombardment had made the fort vulnerable at one point. Selecting a second lieutenant, two sergeants, a corporal and four men, he led them on hands and knees through the long grass to the spot where he knew there was a breach in the defences.

They reached their objective point without the Germans learning of their approach. Abruptly three of the French officers leaped into the work, shouting in stentorian tones: "Forward with the bayonet!" and throwing bombs which exploded in the dugout. The other six daring Frenchmen remained behind, ready to retreat if the attempt failed.

But the Germans, taken unawares, had no time to get their weapons, and surrendered almost without a show of fight. When one of their number fell, shot by a revolver fired point-blank by the commanding French officer, the Germans, 113 in all, came out of their shelters and threw up their hands, the French asserted.

The three French captors now be-

gan to feel nervous as they saw no reason why the Germans should not fall upon and exterminate them. But at this moment the other six hurried in.

Their resolute energy imposed upon the Germans, who believed that the new arrivals were followed by many others. The German officers in the fort then threw down their arms and the entire garrison was marched to the French rear, escorted by the nine captors, who had not lost a man.

LIEUT. SCOTT, BLACK WATCH, IS WOUNDED

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 19.—Lieut. W. H. Scott, of the Black Watch, has just arrived in hospital in London, wounded.

WINDERMERE.

The writ of

ENLISTMENTS ARE NOW WELL OVER 350,000 FIGURE

Special to The Montreal Star by our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 19.—Over 350,000 out of the total authorized establishment of half a million, have so far enlisted in Canada. Enrolments in the past fortnight, up to July 15, numbered 4,749.

By divisions the enlistments in the fortnight were as follows:

No. 1, London, 279; No. 2, Toronto, 1,244; No. 3, Kingston-Ottawa, 510; No. 4, Montreal, 538; No. 5, Quebec, 89; No. 6, Maritime Provinces, 172; No. 10, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 706; No. 11, British Columbia, 652; No. 13, Alberta, 559.

By divisions the total enlistments are: No. 1, 29,100; No. 2, 79,715; No. 3, 36,378; No. 4, 30,186; No. 5, 6,704; No. 6, 31,633; No. 10, 71,825; No. 11, 33,378; No. 13, 31,735; total, 350,655.

PRINCESS PATRICIA OFFICER KILLED



Major Stanley L. Jones.

ATTENDED MAJOR JONES' FUNERAL

LONDON, July 19.—A letter has been received from Pte. Eugene P. Buonaparte, of the Fifth Universalist Company, Princess Patricia, who is wounded and a prisoner at Moorslede, Belgium, saying that he was permitted to attend the funeral, with military honors, of Major Stanley Livingstone Jones, of the Patricia.

Major Jones was a native of Wolfville, N.S., practiced law with the Calgary firm of Lent, Jones & McKay, was secretary of the Alberta Liberal Association, fought through the South African War, and went through the Balkan War as a correspondent. He was wounded on June 2nd, lay for thirty-six hours without attention and died in a Belgian hospital.

Mrs. Jones, who is a daughter of Gen. W. M. Ross, of the United States Army, has been doing French Red Cross work. She is now resting in England.

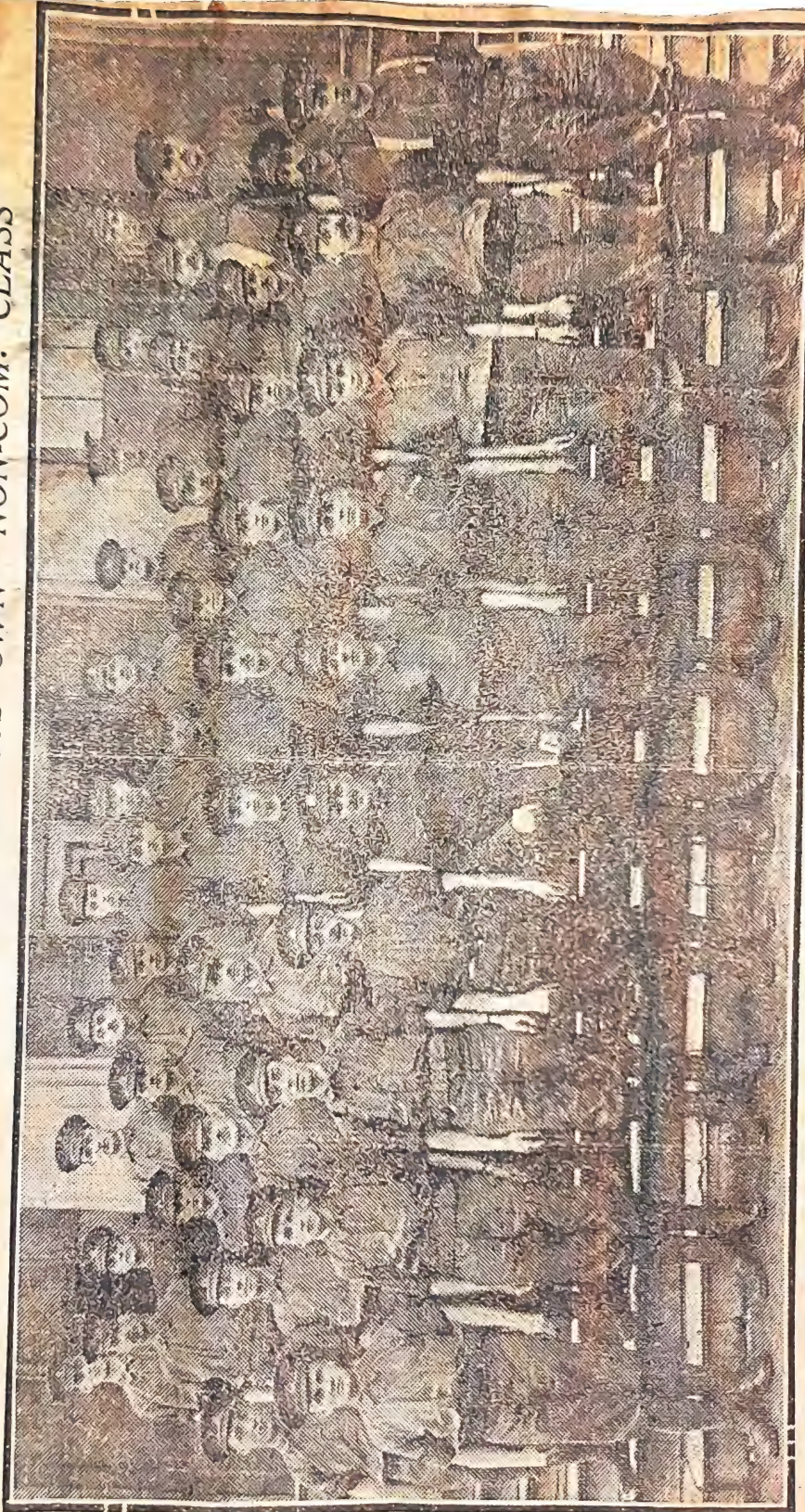
DISBANDING OF 206TH BATTALION NOT UNEXPECTED

The announcement that the 206th Battalion, French-Canadians, has been disbanded, and that the men who enrolled in it have been sent as drafts to other French-Canadian units raised in the 4th Military District, did not come as a surprise to local military men.

The 87th Battalion, French-Canadians, is still at Quebec, not yet up to strength; while the 150th Battalion, raised by Lieut.-Col. Hercule Barre, also needs a considerable number of men. The 163rd Battalion, raised by Lieut.-Col. DesRosiers and Major Oliver Asselin, left for Bermuda under strength; while the 178th Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Girouard, wants over 600 men to complete its strength.

With such a number required to complete establishment, one battalion had to drop out, and the newest one was chosen by Major-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. So part of the men of the 206th will be sent to Bermuda, and part will be transferred to the 178th Battalion at Valcartier; while the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. T. Pagnuelo, has returned to Montreal.

FINE TYPES OF "KITCHENER'S OWN" NON-COM. CLASS



Left to right: Front Row—Deschesne, Rolland, Wilnot, Dewey, Sgt.-Major R. E. Brown, Smith, Lacey, Feilde, Butler, Woodward.
 Second Row—Bayliss, Barnes, Carter, Thompson, Jones, McIntyre, Walker, O'Connor, Harwick.
 Third Row—Grant, Griffiths, Luker, Johnson, Cordasco, Stubbs, Harrison, Young, Kinlock, Roper, Sefton.
 Back Row—Brophy, Brown, Cornell, Waud, Genois, McCardy, Hale, Everill.

SIGNS



When the rats prepare to leave the sinking ship.
"In Paris and Petrograd the impression prevails that Austria-Hungary will surrender and Turkey desert from Germany."



FIELD-MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM AND OF BROOME, K.G., ETC.

BORN, JUNE 24, 1850.

Owing to the comparatively limited space at our disposal this week, we are compelled, with the greatest regret, to deal with the late Lord Kitchener only as he was during the Great War, in which he played so remarkable a part. For those of our readers who wish a complete illustrated record of the Field-Marshal's career—from a photograph of him as a baby on his mother's knee, to the last photograph taken of him, and a drawing of him making his last speech in the House of Lords—we may call attention to the special Kitchener Memorial Number of this paper published on Tuesday last (June 13). That issue is all printed in photogravure, and has a large photogravure presentation-plate.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.

DIED, JUNE 5, 1916.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.G., P.C., O.M., etc., first Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome, was son of the late Lieut-Colonel Henry Horatio Kitchener. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1871. His services included: Soudan Campaign, 1883-85; Handoub, 1888; Suakim, 1888; Toski, 1889; Dongola Expedition, 1896; Nile Expedition, 1897-98; Soudan Campaign, 1898; Omdurman; Khartoum; Fashoda; South Africa; High Commissioner of South Africa and Administrator of Transvaal and Orange River Colony; Sirdar of Egyptian Army; Governor-General of the Soudan; Commander-in-Chief in India; Agent and Consul-General in Egypt; and Secretary of State for War during the Great War.



LORD KITCHENER AT MANCHESTER (IN FRONT OF THE GROUP ON THE RIGHT): TAKING THE SALUTE FROM THE STEPS OF THE TOWN HALL.



WITH THE KING AT AN INSPECTION OF OVERSEAS TROOPS: LORD KITCHENER (ON A WHITE HORSE)
AT A REVIEW OF CANADIANS.



WHEN RECRUITS WERE MORE NUMEROUS THAN UNIFORMS: LORD KITCHENER REVIEWING
MEN OF THE NEW ARMIES AT WOKING, IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

VALOR OF OVERSEAS MEN A REVELATION TO ENTIRE WORLD

Hard to Particularise, but the
Canadians Are Held in
High Appreciation

CHIEF OF STAFF SPEAKS

Sir William Robertson Refers
to Gallantry at Ypres,
Festubert and Other
Battles

London, July 19.—"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, in an interview today with the Associated Press.

"As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expressions of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The general himself smiled genially as he spoke; nevertheless his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the War Office within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such Spartan simplicity that the table, chairs and map rack are the only articles of furniture. Broad of shoulder and sturdy of form, with a reach of arm that might well be the envy of any prize fighter, Sir William's personality tells of tremendous vigor that seems to belie his fifty-six years, and such quick mental perception that one expects him to anticipate the trend of one's thought. Slightly above medium height, he has a firm jaw, high forehead, closely cropped iron gray mustache and kindly gray eyes, which commandeer all comers as friends.

The iron hand in the velvet glove is sensed, but not perceived. There is just enough of the enigmatical in his personality to give a touch of extra interest.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the General continued.

"To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world.

"We have come to feel that our type of government is not so bad, after all. Yes, they are still coming, and while it is hard to single out particular parts of the Empire, the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well organized armies. At

Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the new world."

The subject of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the General to shake his head and smile. "That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked: "The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners as they gradually raise the Niagara of shells as the infantry advances—a problem requiring greater skill as the infantry's distance increases.

"Any success of our cavalry is no

ENLISTMENT TO JULY 15

Three Hundred and Fifty
Thousand Mark Passed

Ottawa, July 19.—There has now been recruited in Canada over 350,000. On July 15 the total was 350,655 men. For the first fortnight of the month the total was 4,749 men. Of this number 1,244 enlisted in the Toronto district. In the London district there were recruited 279 men and in Ottawa 510 men. The totals for the two weeks and since the outbreak of the war by districts are as follow:

SLAV INVASION OF HUNGARY NOW UNDER WAY

Infantry in Galicia Advancing
wards Carpathian Passes to
Stab at Enemy's Heart

HINDENBURG HAMMERS

Russians in Riga Region Vigorously
Attack With Masses
of Infantry and Artillery—Success in
Caucasus

Petrograd, July 18.—One remarkable advantage Brusiloff has gained by maintaining an offensive on a very broad front, and that is unfailing elasticity. His army advances, seizes prisoners and territory, and then, having compelled the enemy to concentrate reinforcements on a given front, stops for a while to fortify and reorganize. Then the tale is at once taken up by another army, and so no rest is given to the enemy.

General Lesh's advance to the Stokhod caused the Germans to concentrate large forces before Kovel, under the command, it is reported, of Field Marshal von Mackensen. For some days the Russian offensive against Kovel has been at a standstill, and now suddenly General Sakharoff's army, which occupies the front near the Galician frontier, has begun a fresh advance.

The small breach reported yesterday southeast of Svinusky, has been widened and on the lower Lipa, where the Austrian counter attacks have been particularly persistent, the Russians are now steadily advancing. The direction of the advance is toward Vladimir-Volynski and Sokal, which involves a double menace to Lemberg.

GOLD SHARES ARE STEADY

Silver Shares Dull, With an Easier Tendency

Gold shares continue the more active features of the Canadian Mining market, with prices steady to firm. Dome Extension, Dome Lake and McIntyre Extension were all higher yesterday. Hollinger, however, was easier at 29.40. Silver stocks were dull, with a sagging tendency, although Toronto

Cal Defeat

The Government cal defeat in the s tonight when an ill dealing with the soldiers on land land should be ac- pose in Wales, was of 51 to 46. This posed by the Gov-

AN THEORY PRINCIPLE

Campaign of Oratory About to Start in Germany to Discuss the Aims of the War

Berlin, July 19, via London, July 20.—A campaign of oratory designed to check the extreme annexationist movement represented by the Conservatives and the right wing of the National Liberals is being organized by the so-called German national committee whose chairman is Prince von Wedel formerly viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine and now general adjutant to the Emperor. The speaking campaign includes many of the most prominent names in German science, industry, trade and agriculture. One of the executive officers in a statement to the Associated Press said that the committee was without a fixed programme, but that the guiding principle was the Bismarckian one of achieving the attainable.

THE WM. KENNEDY Owen So ESTABLISHED IMPERIA FOOD FOR LUXEMBURG

Reported France and Britain Abandon Objections

Luxemburg, July 18, via Berlin and London, July 19.—It is given out in official circles that there is a prospect that Luxemburg will begin shortly to receive American food supplies on the same basis as Belgium, France and Great Britain, having finally abandoned their objections advanced on the ground that supplies might be requisitioned by the German authorities. Hence nothing now remains but to secure the consent of the German Government for the trans-shipment of supplies to Luxemburg.

PARTLY INACCURATE.

London, July 19.—With regard to the advices from Luxemburg, concerning the food supply for the Grand Duchy, the British Foreign Office today declared that the statement that Great

we frankly want an "unconditional peace," he said, "but not at any price. We do not want peace delayed through the efforts of those who demand that we take all we can get and hold fast to everything our military power enables us to, without regard to future consequences."

"Our desire is heartily to support the Chancellor's policies, but we disagree with the Government's prohibition of public discussion of the aims of the war."

The campaign will begin on August 1, when public addresses will be given in fifty cities. Police permission has already been granted, which is significant, considering the Government's previous policy regarding the discussion of the war aims.

The principal newspapers already are in favor of the committee's programme and an active programme of education will be conducted in the press. The Catholic newspapers are for the most part with the committee. It is significant that Dr. Spahn, the Catholic leader, came to the defence of the Chancellor in the Reichstag against the pamphleteers opposing his policy. Since then it has grown more evident that the Catholics are gravitating toward the parties of the left because of their support of the Chancellor against the tendencies of the Conservative parties and the annexationist plans which are strongly supported by the agrarian leaders and important groups of big manufacturers.

GOV'T IS SATISFIED

That Deutschland Will Not Carry Canadian Nickel

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, July 19.—Although a further official statement on the question of the export of Canadian nickel to the United States for refining will be issued in a few days, attention was drawn today to some facts which added light on the situation. It was stated authoritatively that the nickel, which is to form part of the cargo of the German submarine Deutschland, is part of a supply of the metal produced by smelting companies in the United States as a by-product, and which has been regularly purchased by representatives of German interests, and stored against the time when it might be shipped to Germany. The British Government has been aware of the existence of this supply, but was unable to prevent its accumulation. hitherto, of course, the navy has prevented this metal from being transported, and may still do so.

The International Nickel Corporation, to which Canadian nickel is now shipped under an agreement which prevents its falling into enemy hands, is under contract to supply the British Government for over a year and will carry it out. The British Government is quite satisfied with the arrangement which is in force regarding the export of nickel from Canada to the International Corporation, and does not propose to cancel its contract.

It is further pointed out that to prohibit the export of nickel to the United States would be considered an unfriendly act, and that the export of rubber, another article much desired by Germany, is allowed to United States by Great Britain similarly as in the case of nickel.

CREW STRICKEN WITH PANIC AT CRUISERS' NETS

Deutschland Men Certain They Will Never Pass the Capes Alive But Die at Sea Bottom

ASKING ALL TO PRAISE

Nets Spread Off Three-Mile Limit by Reinforced British Fleet—Fears for Safety of the Bremen Prevalent

(Special to The Gazette.)

Norfolk, Va., July 19.—The possibility that not many hours after the Deutschland takes her mole-like way out beyond the sanctum afforded her by United States territorial waters, she may figure in an event more startling than was her arrival as the pioneer sub-sea merchantman is agitating local maritime circles.

There is ample evidence that if any extraordinary effort on the part of Germany's allied enemies can prevent the great submarine is not to be allowed to depart quite so peacefully as she came. Fear that on her return trip she will give the English Channel a wide berth and that once out to sea on this side she will never be sighted again, is ascribed here as the reason for the allied determination to halt her voyage, if possible, the very instant she passes the three-mile limit, and becomes legitimate merchant prey. Liners and fishing vessels coming into this port since the arrival of the Deutschland have reported, one after another, the sighting of Allied cruisers in such varying positions that they are believed to be numerous. One, at least, a few days ago, poked her nose almost over the figurative line, squinted about and hurried out to sea.

The United States naval radio station at Portsmouth alone knows just how many of these craft there are about, and the station, acting on emphasized orders from Washington to reserve the strictest neutral silence, is dumb on this subject.

NEW HOME RULE BILL MAY YET CAUSE TROUBLE

Rumors That It Will Deviate From Terms of Settlement Adhered to By Carson and Redmond

TROUBLE OF ONE WORD

Unionists Said to Be Pressing for Inclusion of "Perman- ent" Regarding Exclu- sion of Six Ulster Counties

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, July 19.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says: "The signs are that the new Home-Rule bill will not be introduced until Thursday. In Nationalist and Liberal circles the delay in its introduction is deplored. Rumors are current that it may deviate from the terms of settlement to which John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson gave their adherence. If that should prove to be so the Government is asking for trouble."

"It is said that the Unionists are pressing for the inclusion of the word 'permanent' in the bill as 'applied to the exclusion of the six counties from the sphere of the Home Rule parliament. The word is quite superfluous, for it is common ground that the excluded areas will not come within the ambit of the Irish parliament except by their own consent. Moreover, no act of Parliament can bind or mortgage their future inclusion. This superfluous word 'permanent' would, therefore, wear the appearance of a deliberate challenge to the Nationalist members."

"If the bill simply carries out the agreement arrived at and is pushed through with alacrity the situation may yet be saved, but the outlook is not promising. A sinister feature is the recrudescence of the old implacable Unionist spirit in so large a section of the English Conservative party. The temper bodes ill for the future. Were the Irish settlement to be wrecked by the reactionaries the effect on American opinion would be profound and our difficulties at home would be greatly magnified and intensified."

HOPE ALMOST ABANDONED Announcement of Introduction Causes Intense Relief

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons today Premier Asquith informed John Redmond that the Irish Government Bill would be introduced next week. The Prime Minister's brief statement was received with intense relief, for it is taken to indicate that the difficulties, which yesterday were believed to threaten the wreck of the whole possibility of Irish settlement are in process of arrangement. Among the Irish Nationalists yesterday hope had almost been abandoned. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Redmond had publicly contradicted each other and no approach had been made by the Prime Minister to the Irish leader. Lord Lansdowne's speech had had a deplorable effect on the Nationalists in Ireland, with the result that Irish opinion was rapidly getting out of the control of the Nationalist leaders. An independent Nationalist convention was being organized and formidable opposition to Mr. Redmond was developing.

Yesterday's situation was thus described by one parliamentary correspondent:

"It is at least no exaggeration to say that the situation can only be saved now if Lloyd George performs one of his personal miracles. He achieved the great triumphs of getting the hitherto irreconcilable Irish parties to agree on precise terms. His chance will come at tomorrow's meeting. It would not be like him to submit easily to having his work undone. If the situation is to be saved, the essential thing is that a bill should be produced at once, and that it shall be the right bill, the bill as already drafted and described to the Irish party, embodying honestly and fully the written terms of settlement."

"Before we give up hope, therefore, we must wait the result of the cabinet meeting Wednesday morning and for an answer to Mr. Redmond's question to the House. If it is another temporizing answer then it is all up with the settlement. But if the answer is that a bill is to be produced immediately there is still hope and a good hope that it will be carried through. We must believe that Lloyd George will put all his tremendous force behind his policy. Hitherto in all measures that he has rightly or wrongly thought necessary for the war he has been resolute and fearless. The assumption is he will be resolute and fearless in this and in that is the one hope that a settlement may yet be affected."

While, of course, no information has been made public as to what took place at today's cabinet meeting it is believed by politicians that Mr. Asquith's answer to John Redmond this afternoon has been the direct outcome of Lloyd George's personal influence upon the cabinet council, and hopes of an Irish settlement are again revived."

That Captain Paul Koenig, of the Deutschland, is not so blithely indifferent to the number and the whereabouts of the enemy vessels as he has boasted himself to be in various interviews has been established here. A corps of seamen scouts headed by Captain Zach Cullison, of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the Deutschland from the Capes to her Baltimore slip, has prosecuted active inquiry into this subject within the past few days. Cullison has remained in Norfolk, while his aides, who are said to be liberally inclined toward those who can give them information, have gone about interviewing officers of incoming ships, and the pilots who brought them. In this way they are said to have completed a fairly accurate census of what craft hostile to the Deutschland are in local waters.

Claims have been made by the vessels officers and agents that part of her cargo now lies at Norfolk, and that the stop, if made, will be to load this. Exhaustive investigation by persons primarily concerned in proving the veracity of these claims, has failed to unearth a single pound of cargo for the submarine anywhere about this port. In this connection it has been recalled that when the Deutschland first arrived the declaration was made that her entire cargo awaited her at her Baltimore pier. Not until several days later did those interested in her put out stories that some of it might be taken aboard at Norfolk.

It is said to be Captain Koenig's belief that the moment Allied scouts flash the news that he has weighed anchor at Baltimore, any hostile craft lurking far out at sea for him will come racing in shore. That ample arrangements have been made to inform him of any occurrence of this sort is taken for granted. It can be definitely stated that what Captain Koenig is really most anxious to know is whether there is an English submarine anywhere in the vicinity of the Virginia Capes. He has admitted the possibility of that very underwater ingenuity which largely accounts for his successful crossing being used against him when he tries to get back.

Koenig, asked recently about such possibility, showed by manner and tone that he gave it serious consideration, though after a moment he turned it lightly aside. There is much talk among maritime men here of the fact that a small fleet of English submarines is known to make its base at Bermuda only a few hundred miles away. The cruising range of British undersea boats has been well established and the possibility of their coming here to greet the pioneer peaceful member of the undersea family, is considered more than idle speculative.

GALLANT STAND OF PRUSSIANS TRIBUTE TO US

Savage Fighting at Ovillers an Incident That Will Never Be Forgotten in History

TRIBUTE BY THE BRITISH

Philip Gibbs' Vivid Description of Grim Work of Digging Out Enemy from Cellars and Hidden Holes

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British armies in the field, July 18.—In all the fighting during the last fortnight, the struggle for Ovillers stands out separately as a siege in which both attack and defence were of the most dogged and desperate kind. The surrender of the remnants of its garrison last night ends an episode which will not be forgotten in history.

These men were of the third Prussian Guards, and our commander-in-chief, in his day's despatches has paid tribute to their bravery, which is echoed by the officers and men who fought against them. It is a tribute to our own troops also, who, by no less courage, broke down the stubborn resistance and captured the garrison.

I have already described the earlier phases of the siege—the first attack on July 1, when our men broke through the outer network of trenches and advanced through sheets of machine gun fire, suffering heavy casualties; the seizure of separated bits of broken trench works by little bodies of gallant men fighting independently, gaining ground by a yard or two at a time, and attacking machine gun posts and bombing posts by hand-to-hand fighting; the underground struggle in the great vaulted cellars beneath the ruined town; the surprise attack at night, when a number of fresh troops sprang upon the defences to the western side of the town, and then, linking up with the men in capturing trenches and ruins, cut the place in half, took many prisoners, and isolated the enemy still holding out in the northern half of the position—all that made the fall of Ovillers imminent, and its fate was sealed when other British troops advanced on its eastern side from La Boisselle upward between that and Contalmaison.

Many different battalions had a share in the fighting. All had suffered and then gave way to new men, who knew the nature of this business, but set grimly to work to carry on the slow process of digging out the enemy from his last strongholds; it was almost literally the work of digging out. The town of Ovillers does not exist; it was annihilated by bombardments and made a rubbish heap of bricks and dust.

But after that, when our men were separated from the enemy by only a yard or two or by only a barricade or two, the artillery on both sides ceased to fire on Ovillers, lest the gunners should kill their own men. They barraged intensely round about. Our shells fell incessantly to the north and east; so that the beleaguered garrison should not get supplies or reinforcements we made a wall of death about them. But though no shells now burst over the ground where many dead lay strewn, there was artillery of a lighter kind, not less deadly. It was the artillery of machine guns and bombs. The Prussian Guards made full use of the valued cellars and ruined houses. They made a series of small keeps which were defended almost entirely by machine-gun fire.

Between the attacks of our bombing parties they went below ground into dark vaults, where it was safe enough from trench mortar and hand grenades, leaving a sentry or two on the lookout for an infantry assault. As soon as we advanced the machine guns set to work and played their hose of bullets across the ground which our men had to cover.

One by one, by getting around about them, by working zig-zag ways through cellars and ruins, by sudden rushes of bombing parties led by young officers of daring spirit, we knocked out those machine gun emplacements, and the gunners who served them until yesterday there was only a last remnant of the garrison left in Ovillers.

These men of the third Prussian Guards long had been in a hopeless position. They were starving because all supplies were cut off by our never-ending barrage. They had no water supply, so suffered all the torture of great thirst. They were living in a charnel house strewn with the dead bodies of their comrades and with wounded men delirious for lack of drink.

The fighting had been savage. At close grips, in broken earth works and deep cellars there had been no sentiment, but British soldiers and German had flung themselves upon each other with bombs and any kind of weapons, but now, when all was ended, the last of the German garrison was received with the honors of war, and none of our soldiers deny them the respect due to great courage.

"They stuck to it splendidly," was the verdict of one of them today, "and though there was no love lost between our army and the enemy's it was good at least that we should have none of that silly contempt for the foe which sometimes is expressed by the people, never by the British soldiers, who unconsciously discredit the valor of our men by underestimating the courage and tenacity of those who fight us."

DUKE AT PACIFIC COAST

Arrives in Torrential Rain—
Goes to Victoria Today

Vancouver, B.C., July 19.—In the midst of the heaviest July rainstorm, Vancouver has known for years, the Duke of Connaught reached this city this afternoon, and will go to Victoria tomorrow. The welcome the Vice-Regal visitor received was unostentatious, but hearty. Military and Boy Scout escorts led the Duke's party to the City Hall. Later His Royal Highness visited English Bay, while the Duchess called at various headquarters of the Red Cross.

SWITZERLAND MOBILIZES

All Subjects of Military Age in
Italy Ordered Home

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
London, July 19.—The Chronicle's Milan correspondent says the Swiss Government has instructed its consulates throughout Italy to order all Swiss subjects of military age resident in that country to return home immediately.

Swedish Airmen Killed

Stockholm, July 19, via London, July 20.—Two Swedish flight lieutenants, C. Hannstrom and Krus, were killed today while engaged in a fight. Their machine fell from a height of 300 feet.

SWEDEN PROTESTS AT ENEMY SEIZURE

British Steamer Was Captured
by German Warship in Neutral Waters Off Sweden

Stockholm, via London, July 20.—There has been frequent infringement of Sweden's neutrality by German and Russian cruisers, and the Government is endeavoring to protect not only its own ships, but others where seizure is believed to have been made illegally.

Sweden has made an official protest to Berlin against the capture of the British steamer Adams, 2,223 tons, of Newcastle, by a German destroyer. The Adams, which had been following the Swedish coast, was lying at anchor off Ahus, close to shore, yesterday afternoon, when the destroyer steamed up. The Englishman at first refused to obey an order to steam east from shore, but the destroyer threatened the vessel with her guns, and the captain was obliged to obey.

Recently Sweden protested to the Russian Government against the capture of the German steamer Worms, on the ground that it was taken in Swedish waters. There was a Swedish pilot aboard the Worms and he was taken prisoner, but he was released and taken to his home port as soon as his identity was established. The Belgian steamer Ambiorix, which was captured by the Germans last August, has been released by the supreme prize court in Berlin, which has cancelled the verdict of the lower court and has confirmed the contention that the steamer was taken in

Sir V. Horsley Dead

London, July 20.—Sir Victor Horsley, a noted surgeon, died from a heart stroke in Mesopotamia Sunday. He was born in 1857, and was created a Knight in 1902. He was emeritus professor of clinical surgery and consulting surgeon at the University College Hospital since 1906.

War News Summary

There has been no abatement in the sanguinary struggle between the British and Germans north of the Somme which began Tuesday after a German bombardment, an attack by heavy infantry forces giving to the Teutons portions of the village of Longueval and Delville Wood.

In counter-attacks Wednesday the British succeeded in regaining most of the territory they had lost and in addition dispersed with their artillery fire a large body of Germans who were massing for another attack to the south of Delville Wood. Hard fighting is still going on in this sector. To the south of the Somme the French report the capture of several German trenches.

Around Verdun—in the region of Hill 304 and on the Fleury sector—the Germans are heavily bombarding the French positions, probably presaging the usual infantry attacks.

The Russians in the vicinity of Riga are hammering hard with infantry and artillery Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces, but, according to Berlin, all their attacks thus far have failed with heavy losses. Farther south, in Volhynia, the Russians along the Stokhod River and to the west and southwest of Lutsk are heavily bombarding the positions of the Teutonic allies.

While Petrograd asserts that the Russians in Galicia are advancing toward the passes of the Carpathian mountains, leading to the plains of Hungary, Vienna says that southwest of Delatyn the Austrians have driven the Russians back across the River Pruth.

German naval aircraft have dropped a large number of bombs on Reval, in the Gulf of Finland, causing, according to Berlin, damage to Russian cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines in the gulf and to military establishments on land.

In Asia Minor, south of Trebizond, additional gains for the Russians against the Turks are chronicled by Petrograd, while Constantinople reports slight successes for the Turkish arms against the British along the Euphrates River and north of the Persian Gulf near Basra. In addition, the Turks are declared to have defeated the Italians in northern Tripoli at Misratah.

HAIG'S FORCES DRIVE TEUTONS FROM DELVILLE

Relake Most of Ground Lost in Wood and Northern Part of Longueval Village Yesterday

PREVENTED AN ATTACK

Result of Operations Shows Strength of German Counter- Attacks Is Dwindling —Hard Fighting Continues

London, July 19.—When General Haig's afternoon report was despatched from headquarters in France, the violent fighting which had developed from the German counter-attack and had been going on all night long and given the Germans a footing in Delville wood and Longueval, was still in progress. The German attacks on the Waterlot farm and other points were repulsed.

In a very brief despatch tonight General Haig sends the announcement that most of the ground thus lost has been regained in both places and that the British fire had dispersed the Germans massing for a further attack on Waterlot farm. These despatches seem to confirm the opinions constantly expressed by the correspondents at the front of the dwindling strength of the German counter-attacks.

The operations on the French front are still impeded by rain, and comparative quiet prevails.

The Russian operations are again becoming interesting. The Russian military critics dwell on what they describe as "the mechanical regularity" of the strategic and tactical blows dealt by Russia on her various fronts and the absence of any indications that the enemy forces are able effectively to parry them. The recent Russian successes have brought them much nearer Vladimir-Volynski and Kovel, and the German communications between Kovel and Lemberg are threatened by the Russian advance to Stoyanoff and Sokal, preliminary to the investment of Lemberg.

In Transylvania the Russians have secured two important eastern passes in the Carpathians, Jablonitz and Kirlibaba, while they also hold command of the Delatyn-Budapest railway. Their cavalry is moving in the rear of General Pflanzer's forces between Kimpolung and Kutu, and apparently the invasion of Hungary has

According to one report, a Russian force is already one day's march into Hungary, threatening the Austrian rear in the mountains. The Russian advance also continues successfully in Asia Minor and it is reported from Rome that the Turks have again evacuated Kermanshah. There is no confirmation as yet of the interesting statement made by Professor Paul Milukoff to the Duma that Russia has reached an agreement with the Allies, in which she is promised both banks of the Dardanelles.

The meetings now being held between the Minister of Munitions and the representatives of the various trades indicate a general acceptance of a postponement of the August holidays, as requested by the Government in order that full munitions supplies for the men at the front may continue.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 19.—The Germans have recaptured a portion of Delville wood and obtained a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval, the War Office announced today.

The announcement follows: The enemy's attack last night, the beginning of which already has been reported, was directed against our new positions east of Bazentin village. Very large German reinforcements had been collected for this attack. After an intense artillery fire, the first assault was delivered in dense masses at about 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The fighting continued all night and was particularly violent in Delville wood.

After suffering very heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville wood, and also obtained a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The struggle in these areas is still violent.

Elsewhere the attack, including three separate assaults on Waterlot farm, completely broke down under our fire. On the remainder of our front there were no events of importance.

London, July 19.—The following official report in regard to the campaign in German East Africa was issued today: Telegraphing July 18, General Smuts reports that the enemy forces which endeavored to operate against his communications north of Handeni and on the Usambara railway, between Korogwe and Tanga, have now been driven down the Pangani River, abandoning a field gun. Clearance of this area is progressing satisfactorily.

TEUTON EFFORT TO ADVANCE OVER

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 20, via London, 4:20 p.m.—Attempts by Teutonic forces to advance against the Russians in the region of the River Volhynia, have been recalled, the War Office announced today.

Operations in Galicia are being notably affected by the overflow of the river Dniester, which is flooding large areas.

Regarding operations on the western front, the statement says: "On July 18, seventeen enemy aeroplanes made a raid on the station at Zsmiren, north-east of Baranovitchi. Twenty-seven bombs were thrown upon the hospital and lazaretto. Three persons on the medical

staff were killed and five other men injured. Of the patients in the hospital, ten were killed and twenty-five wounded.

"In the region of Stokhod the enemy tried to advance near the village of Outnli and Aroonovitchi, but without result.

"An advance of the enemy in the region of Zviniatich-Elizarov, south-east of Grokhov, was checked by us.

"The overflow of the Dniester continues. Valleys situated in the neighborhood have been flooded through rivulets overflowing their banks. The slopes of the heights are so slippery that it is almost impossible to climb them. At many points bridges have been washed away."

PROGRESS MADE IN THE CAUCASUS

The official statement dealing with operations in the Caucasus says:

"On the front in the region of Dzwegilik, we have driven the Turks from positions which had been previously prepared by them. During the 15th of July, we continued our advance. West of Balburt, Siberian Cossacks, during a counter-attack, sabred or lanced many Turks. They also took a few hundred prisoners.

"On July 18, we occupied the town of Kugi, an important junction of roads from Erzerum, Lhuputi and Khizindjina.

"It has now been ascertained that in battles southeast of Mush, at the time when a Turkish division newly arrived from Armenia was defeated, we took at the entrance to Kulpin-gorge, a large collection of military stores.

"In the direction of Mosul, on the night of July 17, the Turks commenced an advance with great forces near Rewanduz. Our detachment has retreated to new positions.

"In Persia, in the region of Henne, a lively duel has taken place with the Kurds. In the region east of Kor-manshah, there have been skirmishes with scouting parties.

"Near Ishapan we defeated and dispersed of a considerable aggregation

of Persian nomads who were hostile to us."

ITALIAN ADVANCES CONTINUE.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, July 20, via London, 5:40 p.m.—Despite the handicap of inclement weather, the Italians are continuing their pressure against the Austrians in the Trentino, and have scored advances in some sectors. The official statement of the War Office is as follows:

"Peralantly bad weather has interfered with the activity of our troops and artillery, especially in the mountains. Infantry actions continue, however, and we made some progress near the Borcola Pass.

"In the Brenta valley we shelled a railway station at Marter, where the station buildings and a troop train were hit.

"At the head of the Selser valley, at Fella, during the afternoon of July 18, we made a brilliant raid east of the Alttabskofel, causing the enemy to hurry up reinforcements, which were then shelled by our batteries.

"On the remainder of the front conditions are unchanged. A hostile aeroplane dropped bombs on Timaid in the upper But valley, causing a fire which was speedily extinguished."

RUSSIANS ARE FIGHTING AT JABLONITZA AT ENTRY TO CARPATHIAN BARRIERS

Results of Great Battle Thus Far Favorable to Czar's Soldiers—Russian Offensive Resumed Before Kovel and on Riga Front—Victory in the Caucasus

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 20, via London, 4:06 p.m.—The War Office announced today that Kugi, an important point the Caucasus, was occupied by the Russians on Tuesday.

Kugio is a junction point of high roads in the Erzerum district.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 20, 3:40 p.m.—A wireless despatch from Rome says it is reported from Petrograd that a great battle is developing at Jablonitza, the results of which thus far have been favorable to the Russians.

In addition to the heavy fighting in the Carpathians, the despatch says, the Russian offensive has been resumed before Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski and in the Riga area.

Jablonitza is in the Carpathians, south of Kolomea, near the northern end of one of the mountain passes leading to Hungary

BRITISH AND FRENCH BOTH ADVANCE GAINING GROUND FROM GERMANS

Gen. Haig Reports More Territory Recaptured at Longueval and Delville and Progress Made Near Leipzig Redoubt—French Push Germans Back on Both Sides of Somme

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 20.—The first official announcement that Great Britain had captured a German mine-laying submarine of the U-35 class was made in the House of Commons today by Thomas James MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, who said that one of these vessels would be brought to London to be viewed by the public.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 20.—A little more ground, taken by the Germans in their counter-attack at Longueval and in Delville wood, has been recaptured by the British, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon.

North of Longueval-Bazentin line, the British advanced their lines this morning, making substantial advance near Leipzig redoubt.

The statement follows:

"At 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon in Delville wood and Longueval we regained a little more ground. The struggle in these areas still continues.

"North of our Longueval-Bazentin position we this morning pushed forward our line, capturing some prisoners and a gun."

"East of Leipsic redoubt our bombing parties made a substantial advance last night.

"Elsewhere in the main battle area there has been only artillery fire since the last report and no alterations in the positions already reported."

TREMENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES

"A captured diary belonging to a German commanding officer shows that in the fighting from July 1 to July 6, a Bavarian reserve regiment which was opposed to us at Montauban suffered 3,000 casualties out of a total strength of 3,500 men.

"Another document shows that one battalion of the 190th Regiment lost 980 men out of 1,100, while the other two battalions of that regiment each lost more than half their effective strength."

"Yesterday evening, south of Armentieres, we carried out some important raids on a front of two miles in which Australian troops took part, in which Australian troops took part. About 140 German prisoners were captured."

FRENCH MAKE IMPORTANT ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 20.—French troops resumed their offensive on both sides of the river Somme last night, with successful drives against the German lines both northwest and southwest of Peronne, it was officially announced today.

North of the Somme, French infantry established new lines along the Comblès-Cléry narrow-gauge railway, taking 400 prisoners.

South of the Somme, French troops stormed and captured the entire first-line trench between Barleux and Soyecourt.

The advance north of the Somme further straightened the French line to conform to the recent British advance. The attack south of the Somme was another gain in the campaign to clear the Germans from the bend of the Somme.

On the Verdun front, the French scored a notable success in last night's fighting, capturing a strongly fortified German work south of Fleury, northeast of Verdun.

The text of the communication follows:—

"On both sides of the Somme our infantry this morning attacked German positions and gained notable advantages.

"To the north of the Somme we captured enemy trenches from Maumont-Hardecourt as far as the river and carried our line clear to the east of Hardecourt along the railroad to gion."

the narrow road which runs from Comblès to Cléry. In this part of the battlefield we have thus far made 400 prisoners.

"South of the Somme, between Barleux and Soyecourt, all the first line of enemy trenches fell into our hands.

"In the Champagne we penetrated into a German trench to the north of Auberville and took a number of prisoners.

"In the Argonne the Germans attempted yesterday toward 7 o'clock a coup-de-main upon our small posts in the Bolante salient. After a lively hand grenade battle the enemy was repulsed.

"Upon the left bank of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment in the region of Avocourt and Chamaucourt, together with hand grenade fighting on the slope north-east of Hill 304.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress during the night west of the Thiaumont works. To the south of Fleury a powerfully fortified work held by the enemy was attacked and captured by our troops, who took prisoner several officers and 150 men.

"In the region of the Somme a German aeroplane was brought down yesterday afternoon by one of our pilots, east of Peronne.

"Another enemy machine attacked by one of ours was brought to earth near Gremilly, in the Verdun region."

WASHINGTON THINKS NO TRADE WAR WITH BRITAIN IS LIKELY

Black List Probably Will Not Result in Complications—Government May Make Representations in Response to Looked-for Appeal

WASHINGTON, July 20. — The possibility of a trade war with England over her black list policy is deprecated by many officials here today. They say, for one thing, that the Bryan Arbitration Treaty might prevent the United States from taking any retaliatory measures before a year. By that time the necessity for the black list very likely will have ceased.

Another difficulty which the Government will encounter is that of proving that steamship lines are violating the Interstate Commerce Act in refusing freight of black-listed firms.

In the past the steamship companies always have refused to lay complaint against the British authorities and have claimed there was so much cargo they were justified in not taking that of a doubtful nature.

The State Department is expected to make the matter up shortly with the British Government, however, by note and informal negotiation, in an effort to obtain notifications of the British order.

American citizens connected with firms which have been black-listed by the British Government under the Trading with the Enemy Act are said to be preparing to enter a vigorous protest with the State Department. Some of those mentioned in the list already have asked for protection against British interference with their business.

In the charges to be made will be

included evidence that the British Government has compiled for black-listing purposes complete records of the affairs of business houses which are controlled by Americans.

It also is claimed that six months ago customers of firms bearing German names or having business dealings with Germans were notified that they too would be black-listed if they continued to deal with these concerns.

That the black list is not completed, but includes 8,000 names which will be made public from time to time, is the statement attributed to a prominent banker by the New York Journal of Commerce today.

The black-listing of other American firms, the banker was quoted as saying, depends upon how American public opinion receives the first list.

BULGARIA PASSED GREEK RESERVISTS

BERLIN, July 20, via wireless to Sayville.—The Vossische Zeitung says that after the demobilization of the Greek army the Bulgarian Government permitted 1,000 Greek reservists to cross Bulgarian territory for the purpose of returning to Roumania.

SUICIDE AT THETFORD MINES.

THETFORD MINES Que., July 20. —Thomas Smith took his life yesterday by shooting himself in the head. No motive is assigned. He was unmarried and about forty years old.

BATTLE RAGING, SAY GERMANS

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 20, via London, 6:48 p.m.—Repeated French attacks south of the Somme were repulsed by the Germans, the War Office announced today. The French and British artillery fire developed to a pitch of greatest intensity on both sides of the Somme.

DRENCHING HUN LINES WITH SHELLS.

Special Star Cable by Wilbur S. Forrest of the United Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE, July 20.

Every foot of the new German positions behind the lines captured by the British north of the Somme is being carefully and slowly drenched with a destructive fire of British high explosives in preparation for a new attack.

Giant British shells are now dropping upon German works from guns stationed miles to the rear. British artillery pieces of large and small calibre, acting in unison, are systematically flattening the pass-

FLATTENED AS BY STEAM-ROLLER

pluses, of which there is an ample supply. Fighting must go on below as well as above ground.

The little French town has been literally wiped off the map. German dugouts and shell-holes represent the spike-holes of a huge steamroller. The rest of the town is flattened in debris. Here and there from the hole of a battered-in German dugout comes a sickening stench that tells of piles of corpses.

The scene at Fricourt is typical of that in any of the other villages blotted out by high explosives. High British officers say that the purpose of the British offensive is not speed, but to recover by slow, steady push every yard of invaded French and Belgian territory at a minimum expenditure of human blood and by a heavy expenditure of powerful ex-

ploded, of which there is an ample supply. Fighting must go on below as well as above ground.

The Germans have catacombs all villages to escape shell fire. At Bazentin-le-Grand, for instance, the underground caverns sheltered 1,500 men.

The entire Anglo-French front, on the Somme offensive area, as far as the eye can see, literally swarms with men and material.

Since the beginning of the Anglo-French push, German aircraft have been surprisingly absent. Allied fliers and balloon observers have been working in perfect security, obtaining most valuable information.

From a height a short distance in the rear, I obtained an excellent view of Fricourt, Contalmaison, Metz village, Mametz wood, Bazentin-le-Grand, and other positions recently conquered by the British. Later our party traversed the valley of the Somme and entered the ruins of Fricourt, once a German stronghold, but stormed and captured by the British early in their great offensive.

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REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN WAR COST ARE GIVEN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON July 20, 3:55 p.m.—Explaining the increase in the Government rate of expenditure to £6,000,000 daily, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons today that the figure related to the total outgoings and not only to war expenditure.

The unforeseen and unforeseeable causes which had raised the rate of expenditure, added the Chancellor, were mainly the rate at which American exchange and the rate at which advances made to Allies and Dominions of Great Britain were drawn upon. The concurrence of these two causes had led to the exhaustion of his borrowing powers earlier than was anticipated.

Asked whether the purchase of American securities and loans to Allies could rightly be called expenditures, Mr. McKenna answered that he was explaining why his borrowing powers had been exhausted earlier than he anticipated. He had exercised those powers to meet the issues.

As to whether that could possibly be considered expenditure, he was not immediately concerned. He had to meet the issues and accordingly to borrow the means. He sincerely hoped that the expenditure would revert to what he preferred to regard as the normal.

GEORGE HODGSON



Montreal Olympia Swimming Champion in his naval aviation costume, taken in England.

WHERE THE WATCH DOGS AWAIT THE DEUTSCHLAND ON HER DANGEROUS DASH

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

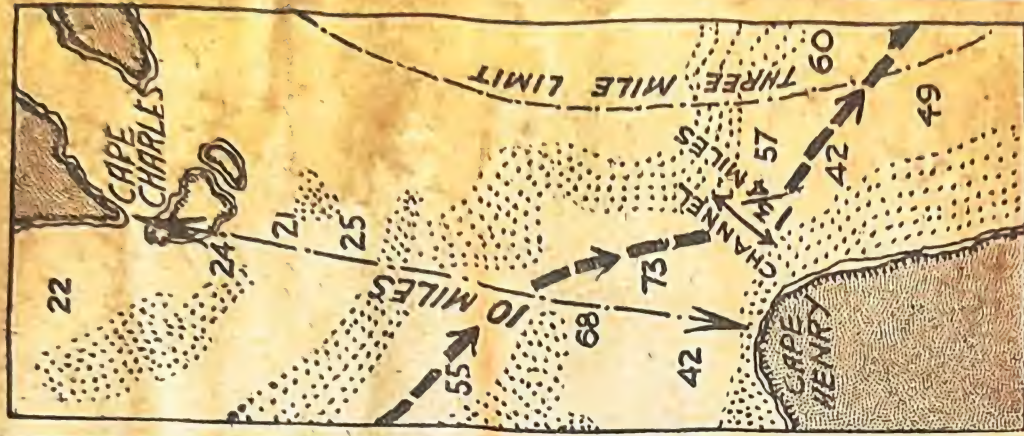
BALTIMORE, July 20.—Noon today found the German submarine Deutschland still docked here, flanked by obscuring barges and the protecting tug Timmins. Manoeuvres before daylight led to the belief she intended to make a dash for the Capes, but what her plans now be is hidden in mystery deeper and darker than the mud beneath her.

A run for the Capes before or after nightfall seems logical and probable. During the night the Deutschland's hatches are fastened, and her fore and aft masts telescoped, so that only her periscope shows. This, with the extra precautions by watchmen, by patrol launches and the searchlight operators on the Timmins, gives rise to the impression that at least the submarine intended heading homeward.

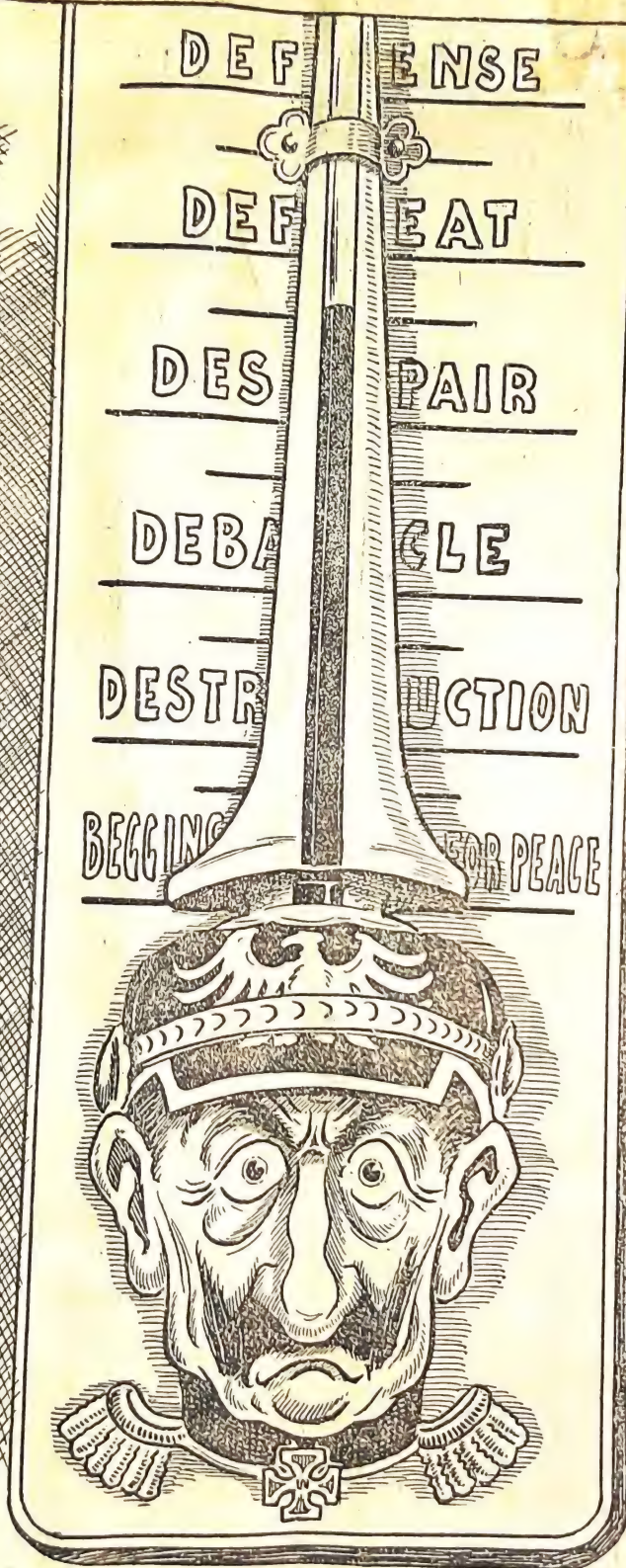
The deepest channel, for the Deutschland in her trip out of Chesapeake Bay is sixty feet at the three-mile limit, and it is close along the shore near Cape Henry. The British warships will be waiting to attack unless she submerges before she reaches the open sea.

The depth of the Deutschland from superstructure to keel is forty feet, and that means that the periscopes, wireless and other masts must be taken down so they will not show above the surface of the water. In sixty feet of water the Deutschland will have ten feet above her and ten feet beneath her at the deepest part of the channel.

Some navigators believe she will approach the three-mile limit and then rest on the bottom till darkness. At night she may be able to go out with her periscopes a few feet above the waves.



GOING DOWN!



The Kulturland thermometer drops instead of rising when conditions become hot—and they are extremely hot at present.

THERE'S NO HARD FEELING



An official British photograph showing a giant British gun and one of the big shells, on which has been inscribed a message to the Germans in the lines within firing range.

BRITISH RECAPTURE MOST OF GROUND IN LONGUEVAL SECTOR

*Hard Fighting Reported Still in Progress —
mans Massing for Further Attack Disper-
British Fire—French Take Hun Trenches.*

LONDON, July 20. —When Gen. Halg's afternoon report was despatched from headquarters in France yesterday the violent fighting which had developed from the German counter-attack and had been going on all night long and given the Germans a footing in Delville wood and Longueval, was still in progress. The German attacks on the Waterlot farm and other points were repulsed.

In a very brief despatch last night General Halg sends the announcement that most of the ground thus lost has been regained in both places and that the British fire had dispersed the Germans massing for a further attack on Waterlot farm.

These despatches seem to confirm the opinions constantly expressed by the correspondents at the front of

the dwindling strength of the Hun counter-attack.

The operations on the front are still impeded by a comparative quiet prevailing.

The British troops have re-entered the village of Longueval and the wood most of the ground by the Germans Tuesday night according to the British official communication issued last night. Fighting is still in progress in the region.

The communication says: "North of the Somme heavy fighting is still in progress near the village and the Delville wood. Both places, we have already recaptured most of the ground lost last night."

"South of Delville wood in the afternoon we dispersed with a large body of Germans making attack the Waterlot farm in the direction of Guillemont."

FRENCH TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES

PARIS, July 20.—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:—

"South of the Somme a small operation south of Estrees enabled us to capture several trenches and make about sixty prisoners."

"On the Verdun front a bombardment of our first and second lines in the region of Hill 304 was carried out. There was intense artillery activity in the Flemish sector, but no infantry action. At Les Eparges an attack on a small post was repulsed."

"A German aeroplane was shot down by the fire of our special gun near Braine, east of Soissons. The aviators were taken prisoner."

"The Belgian communication reads:—

"Our batteries of all calibres fired out today destructive fire on the German works in the region of Boesinghe and Steenstrate. The naissances have established the complete overturning of enemy positions caused by our previous shelling of Dixmude and in the direction of Hetsus."

TORONTO SEEKS YOUNG MEN HERE FOR ARMY RANKS

According to an advertisement, "One hundred young Englishmen" are wanted to go to Toronto to join the army there. The advertisement says: "Transportation and good board found and paid. Clean work." Those who want to go are told to apply at 777 Gertrude street, Verdun.

It was not known that any battalion being raised in Toronto had authority to recruit in the Province of Quebec, except No. 1 Construction Battalion, which has a recruiting office on Peel street, and which has to raise half its number in this Province. On the other hand, the Irish-Canadian Rangers have permission to recruit in Ontario as

well as in Quebec, and "Kitchener's Own" can recruit over the whole Dominion.

An explanation of the advertisement about Toronto is given by Sergt. E. Wheatly. He told The Star that he lived in Verdun and was back on furlough from Toronto where he had joined the 236th Battalion. He said his object was to get men who had been turned down in Montreal for some minor physical defect which could be remedied or which would not militate, under certain conditions, against the efficiency of the individual concerned. For instance, he had himself been rejected in Montreal on account of poor sight; but was able to pass the Toronto doctors, and was now acting in the stretcher-bearer corps of his battalion. He did not try to recruit men who had not already made an attempt to enlist in Montreal, and had only secured a very few to take to Toronto on his return in the course of a few days. As to whether his work was a breach of any military regulations, he could not say; but he was carrying it on with the full knowledge and support of the battalion to which he belonged.

British Consular Service

London Daily Sketch:—I hope our Government will see that the corner stone of any scheme for the development of trade is the Consular system. As long as our Consular service is rotten our traders start with an impossible handicap against them. Before the war our Consuls abroad were, speaking generally, either Germans or nincompoops. The younger set who had not the brains for any of the professions was made a Consul. If British traders in a British colony wanted to know things about the local market they went to the German Consul. Once in Hamburg I wanted to know when a boat would start for England; The British Consul could not tell me. Let us initiate the excellent Canadian system of having an expert commercial Consul in every important town. Let us scrap our present Consular service without mercy.

Value of Ypres Salient

London Observer:—The whole Empire congratulates Canada upon this determined example of how to settle accounts with the Boches. There is, however, another moral to be drawn. The Canadians have been called on for months to take more than their share on this deadly ground, which so far from possessing military value is for us a military disadvantage. It has been held for reasons of feeling, but these ought now to be weighed anew against the lives of men. The situation is quite different from what exists at the Verdun salient, where the German advance has a certain amount of real military value for ultimate defensive purposes. To be driven out of the Ypres salient is one thing—and a bad thing. To choose whether of our own will we should hold or relinquish positions which on their merits no soldier would occupy, that is quite another thing. The Canadians winning imperishable fame at grievous loss have done more than enough for honor in front of Ypres. If the British higher command should think it proper to readjust our lines a little, we are certain that there would not now be a murmur of ignorant disappointment either in Canada or the Mother Country. If readjustment should, indeed be thought the sound thing—an issue which, of course, cannot be prejudged—the moment chosen would doubtless be one in which the Boches would have little joy.

GOING OVERSEAS QUICKLY PROVES BIG ATTRACTION

The fact that the 148th Battalion, C.E.F., will be going overseas in a few days has proved a strong magnet to men who, realizing the need for each able-bodied British subject to do his part in the great war, want to get into action as soon as possible.

This crack battalion, which is the admiration and envy of every unit in the Valcartier Camp, and the efficiency of which has been demonstrated as an example to the rest of the soldiers in training, needs fifty men in order to complete its establishment.

These vacancies have been created through the "weeding-out" process that precedes every departure, and follows every period of training. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee is anxious to get men of an equally good type as those that now form the battalion, and Capt. Simpson, at the headquarters of the McGill C.O.T.C. at 425 Sherbrooke street, is signing on recruits for this unit and sending them down to the camp, so that they may get the "raw edges" rubbed off before leaving. The next detachment will go down on Friday night.

A number of men have already gone down this week, and the chances of getting into this unit will be practically impossible after the next few days.

THE ITALIANS' TRENTINO ADVANCE



The above map shows the progress of the Italian offensive in the Trentino. The black line behind the arrows is the line from which the offensive began, the Austrians having forced the Italians back to this line from the spaced line passing just below Rovereto. The dotted line indicates the extent of the progress the Italians have already made.

PRIZE MONEY IS DISTRIBUTED ON EQUITABLE BASIS

Officers No Longer Make
Fortunes Out of it,
as of Old

FRUITS OF DARING IN CAPTURING SHIPS

Prize Bounty An Additional
Source of Advantage
to Fleet

LONDON, July 20. — Writing in the London Daily Telegraph, Archibald Hurd, the naval expert of that paper and a recognised authority on naval affairs, says:

The changes which have occurred in naval conditions are raising a number of interesting problems. The Fleet, for instance, has a peculiar interest in the number of enemy ships which were put out of action during the battle of Jutland, because on that knowledge the amount of prize bounty to be distributed will be calculated.

In the sail era it was a comparatively simple matter to arrive at the sum to be divided in graduated shares among officers and men. It was the exception for ships, built of wood, to sink, and an admiral was, as a rule, able to bring home the vessels he had put out of action and forced to surrender; to-day ships, being built of steel, do not surrender, but sink, with colors flying to the mast.

The German official communiques, with their ridiculous claims of losses inflicted on the British Fleet, are extreme illustrations of the difficulty of ascertaining beyond question what men-of-war have been destroyed.

Some confusion seems to exist as to the difference between prize money and prize bounty. As a naval war is in progress, it may be of interest to explain exactly what the two terms mean.

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY COMMERCE.

Prize money consists of the sums obtained by the sale of merchant ships and their cargoes, taken from the enemy. Formerly the money went to the actual captors, but on the eve of the war it was decided by the Admiralty that it should be held, and distributed, in due course, among all the officers and men of the Fleet.

The contention was that it was unfair that those who happened to be doing cruiser work should profit, and that no advantage should come to the crews of the battleships, who, from the beginning to the end of a war might never have an opportunity of claiming prize money.

According to a calculation made on May 19, this fund then stood at £4.

420,372, apart from sums in the hands of the Indian and Colonial prize courts. Probably it now amounts to not far short of £5,000,000. It having been decided that no distribution can be made until the end of the war, the capital is growing from month to month at probably 4 1-2 per cent compound interest.

Eventually, therefore, there will be a considerable sum for distribution among the surviving officers and men of the Fleet and the representatives of those who, in the meantime, have made the last sacrifice on behalf of their country.

NO WAR BONUS TO NAVY.

The enemy, by sending his merchant ships into neutral ports when war broke out, robbed the Navy of no mean sum of money, which would have proved a welcome addition to the rates of pay which are now in force.

In this connection let it be remembered that those who are in the Navy are not treated as some other servants of the State, such as munition workers are treated; whether the cost of living be high or low—and most senior officers and a large proportion of men, are married, and have homes ashore to support—the rates of pay remain fixed. The Navy has received no war bonus, and will, apparently, receive none, though practically all ranks feel the economic pressure of war as much—or almost as much—as civilians.

THE FRUITS OF BATTLE.

There is another source of advantage to the Navy in war time besides prize money, and that consists of prize bounty. It is a grant from the Crown for every enemy ship captured or destroyed, based not on its value, but on the number of officers and men on board. The rate is £5 a head, so that a cruiser with a crew of 400, which is sunk represents a sum of £2,000 to be distributed.

That amount goes not to the whole fleet, but to the officers and men of the vessel or vessels which actually effected the seizure or destruction. Since the pay of an executive officer today is much the same as it was seventy years ago, and he is mulcted in income tax—on a lower scale, it is, true, than civilians—this privilege of war, which is accompanied by the gravest risk to life, will certainly not be grudged by the nation.

The distribution of prize bounty is now taking place. The officers and men of the Carmania have taken up the amount due to them for the destruction of the Cap Trafalgar, and the other day a series of claims were settled by the Prize Court, the first awards in the history of naval warfare being made to the crews of submarines. The E-4, on July 15, 1916, was in the North Sea, when she sank a German patrol vessel, armed with only one gun, but manned by a warrant officer and twenty-six men.

Sir Samuel Evans, on the basis of a grant of £5 per head, allotted to the crew of the under-water boat E-135. In somewhat similar circumstances, the E-16, for sinking a German torpedo boat with ninety-three officers and men on board, was granted £465. In every instance when enemy ships are captured or destroyed, a claim may be made on a similar basis. Consequently it is a matter of some importance to the Grand Fleet to learn exactly how many ships under the German Ensign were sunk during the battle of Jutland.

OFFICERS' WAR FORTUNES.

The days are gone when naval officers made their fortunes during war. In one remittance, a century or so ago, Rear-Admiral William Parker, when commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, sent home no less than £45,000, his share of the prize money. In 1793 three captains, for seizing a Spanish treasure fleet, received £40,730 each, every lieutenant £5091, every warrant officer £2,468, and the midshipmen were paid £1791, and the seamen and Marines £132. Nelson, on more than one occasion, complained that officers—quite the exception—showed an undue anxiety to earn prize money. Many an officer of the Fleet, who on going to sea was a poor man, retired with wealth beyond his utmost expectations; in some instances they did so well at the expense of the enemy that they even surrendered the pensions to which by long years of service they had been entitled.

An illustration of the fruits of daring in capturing enemy ships was pointedly brought under the notice of the Admiralty by Nelson. He had taken three enemy vessels, but in the performance of what he re-

garded as his duty to the State, he had destroyed them. These prizes, he calculated, represented the following sums:

The commander-in-chief, £3,750; the junior admirals, £1,625 each; the captains, £1,000 each; the lieutenants, £75 each; the warrant officers, £50 each; the petty officers, £11 each; and the seamen and marines, £2 4s 1d.

LION'S SHARE TO OFFICERS.

David Hannay recounts that an Irish sailor, when saying his prayers before the battle of Trafalgar, was asked by a lieutenant if he was afraid. He replied that he was not, "but was only praying that the enemy's bullets might be distributed on the same scale as the prize money—the lion's share to the officers."

Since the present war broke out an Order-in-Council has been issued fixing on an equitable basis the scale on which prize bounty will be distributed, and is, in fact, now being distributed, so that in due course considerable sums will be available on account of the battle off the Falkland Islands, the Dogger Bank and Jutland Bank.

The prize money, which is in the hands of the Paymaster-General, to be distributed at the end of the war may seem a good deal in bulk, but

when it has been divided in accordance with the scheme drawn up by the Admiralty the individual shares will not be large, though the sums will, no doubt, be very welcome to the widows and children of men who have laid down their lives for their country.

The money has, in all cases, been hardly earned, and it represents a forced contribution by the enemies—and principally by the Germans—in recognition of the work which the British Navy has done in protecting us and the Empire.

KITCHENER'S OWN BATHING PARADE WELCOME MARCH

Fine Body of Men Turn
Out for Games on
Island

SOLDIERS PRIDE
IN DESIGNATION

N. C. O. Class Shows Ap- preciation of Their New Title

There is an added jauntiness in the step, a throwing out of the chest, in the march of the non-commissioned officers class of the 244th Battalion, now that the men have officially been given the title of "Kitchener's Own." They showed yesterday, when they marched along St. Catherine street from University street to their barracks on Peel street, on returning from their bathing parade at St. Helen's Island, and it was with a noticeable pride that they made their first appearance on the main thoroughfare of the up-town district.

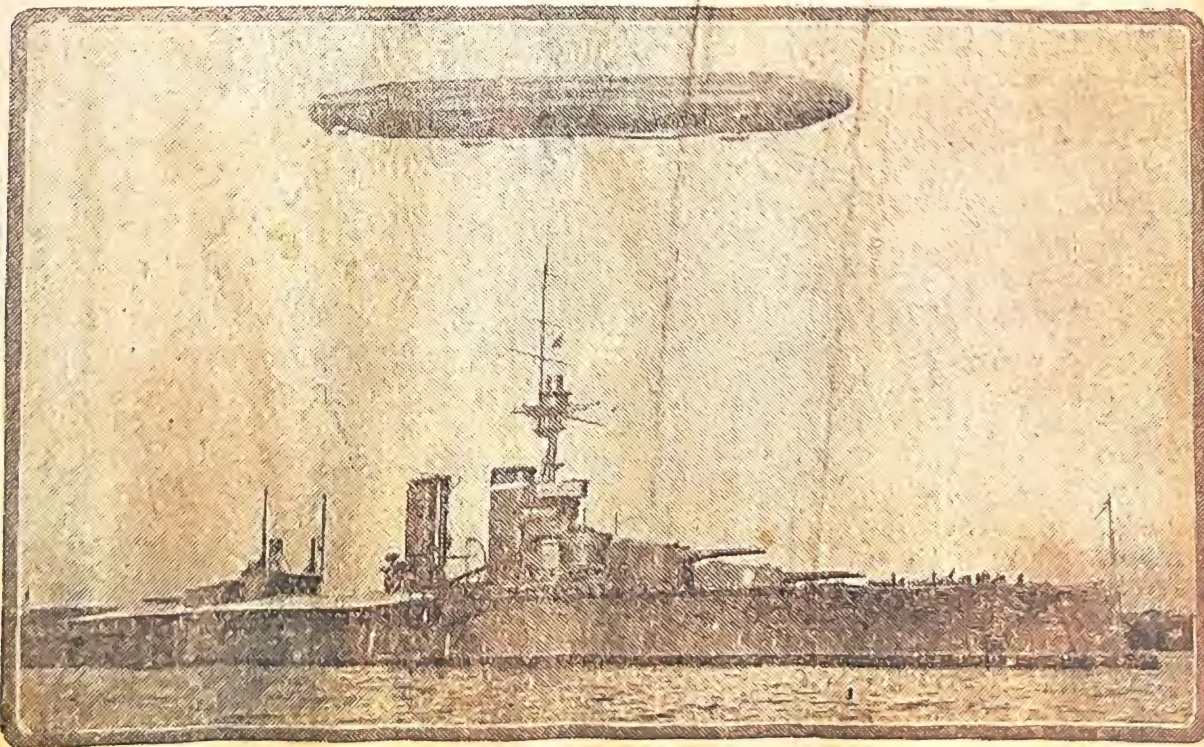
They are a fine body of men, and as most of them have previously held non-commissioned rank in the Canadian Militia or in the British Imperial Army, they have quickly got into shape, and their march discipline is all that could be desired. That they are paying the closest attention to the instruction that is being given them, is evidenced by the smartness with which every order is translated into action, and though recruits for this battalion will be drawn from all over Canada, the officers may feel confident that in the N. C. O.'s class they have the basis of a splendid unit.

GOOD SPORTSMEN.

The signal honor done Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobbie and his officers and men, in giving them the title of "Kitchener's Own," is one that will inspire every man to do his utmost to live up to the standard of thoroughness which was characteristic of the great Secretary of War after whom they are named. The officers are athletes and thorough sportsmen, prominent in public life as well as in the sporting world, and several of them emulated the example of the commanding officer, who rose from the ranks step by step to his present position and is therefore conversant with all the things that go to make a soldier's life pleasant, and who knows what are the things that may cause irritation and annoyance. With such officers the lot of the men who join Kitchener's Own should be a particularly happy one, and judging by the fun and frolic that the N. C. O.'s class indulged in yesterday afternoon on St. Helen's Island during the bathing parade, when they played all sorts of games and had a swim, they are already a happy family, and ready to welcome others into their midst as fast as they come along. The barracks on Peel street are considered by high military authorities to be the brightest, most airy, and well equipped in the Dominion, while such are the rations that are given the men that coupled with the physical training and regular exercise, the appearance of many of them has already been changed for the better.



GERMAN ZEPPELIN HOVERING OVER BRITISH BATTLESHIP



A unique photograph of H.M.S. Centurion, taken at Williamshaven, in the Kiel canal, on March 3, 1914, five months before war was declared on Germany. The German Zeppelin L 3, which is also seen in the photograph, was later wrecked off the coast of Denmark.

DEUTSCHLAND CREW SCARED STIFF.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—Terrible strokes add on the verge of a panic the crew of the Deutschland around the order that will start them on their return passage across the Atlantic. None believe they will escape the drag-net being thrown out by the Allied cruisers now off the Capes. They feel sure that they will fall victims to the enemy cruisers, not through shot from the yawning mouths of the cannons, nor ball from the high powered rifles in the little British patrol boats, but from disabled engines in a net that the enemy is spreading just off the three-mile limit.

The members of the crew whose names will go down in history for the creation of a new commercial era, have openly expressed this feeling to friends on Locust Point. They have told these same friends that Captain Paul Koenig, the dapper and daring commander of the submarine, is doing everything in his power to keep up their spirits and make them look on the bright side of the affair, but the men cannot see this side of the venture.

"We are praying every night, and are getting our friends to pray for us," Second Engineer Karl Fruechte told a friend he has been spending his evenings with since the crew have been granted shore leave.

FEAR BRITISH CRUISER NETS.

"The crew have orders to be ready to leave at any moment," said this friend of Fruechte this afternoon. "They cannot bring themselves about to see how the Deutschland will escape the enemy off the Capes. All the men have been talking about since they have been visiting me, is of the loved ones they will leave behind, should the U-boat find a resting place at the bottom of the Atlantic.

"It is not the cannon and the other guns the men fear, it is the nets that the enemy cruisers will stretch. Entangled in these, the submarine cannot escape, her engines will be crippled, and it will be a slow and agonizing death to all on board. When the engines stop, the lights will go out and the air will stop. That is what the men fear. They talk of it continually, while with me at night, and they ask everyone to pray for them."

Knowing the tactics of the British and French, and realizing that scores of German submarines have been caught in these nets that were stretched across the English Channel, those that man the Deutschland fear that the British will resort to this method off the Capes.

The reinforcement of the cruisers that are reported to have arrived just beyond the three-mile limit, is causing the men great anxiety, for with these to aid the two which have been reported on guard, they say it is possible for the Allies to stretch nets for many miles. Such being the case, the Deutschland will, they fear, be encased, crippled and sunk, and all on board will be martyrs to a lost cause.

CRUISERS PUT OUT TO SEA.

NORFOLK, Va., July 20.—Foreign warships which have been waiting off the Virginian Capes for the Deutschland were obliged to go out far to sea today, when a northeast gale made it dangerous for them to lay too close to the shore.

High seas and a sixty-mile gale at Cape Henry drove the foreign ships to seek safety in deep water probably ten miles off shore.

SAKHAROFF'S GREAT STROKE ON THE LIPA VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

First Russian Artillery Blasted Ten Breaches in Barbed Wire Defences—Then Infantry Advanced During Night—Scene of Great Carnage

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 20.—The Zeppelin which recently raided Riga was hit several times by Russian anti-aircraft guns and wrecked near Tukum, according to a Central News despatch from The Hague, quoting reports received at Cologne.

The majority of the crew of the airship was saved and German engineers rescued the engine and other parts of the machinery.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 20.—In a despatch dated Southwest Front, July 16, a correspondent sends a description to the London Times of the latest Russian victory, in which General Sakharoff's army captured 13,000 prisoners and advanced seven miles to the River Lipa. He says:

"I reached the headquarters of a certain Serbian corps about midnight on July 15, to find artillery preparation in full blast. By midnight ten breaches were made in the barbed wire, each approximately twenty paces broad, and the attacks were ordered for 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Rising at 5 a.m., I accompanied the commander of the corps to his observation point on the ridge. The attacks had already swept away the resistance of the enemy's first line.

"Thousands of prisoners were in our hands and the enemy was already retiring rapidly. We moved forward and we began to meet from the battlefield, first, the lightly wounded, then Austrian prisoners helping our heavily wounded.

"At quite an early hour the entire country was alive. Every department of the army was beginning to move forward. All roads were choked with ammunition, batteries, and transports following up our advancing troops, while the stream of returning caissons, wounded and prisoners equalled in volume the tide of advancing columns.

"The commander took up his position on the ridge which but a few hours before had been our advanced line. Thence the country could be observed for miles. Each road was black with moving troops, pushing forward on the heels of the enemy, whose field gun shells were bursting on the ridges.

"Just beyond here I met the commander of the division and his staff. Evidently the size of our group was discernible from some distant enemy observation point, for within five minutes came the howl of an approaching projectile, and a 6-inch shell burst with a terrific crash in a neighboring field.

"Its arrival, which was followed at regular intervals by others ranging from 4-inch upward, apparently was unnoticed by the general whose interest was entirely occupied with pressing his advantage.

"Before and beneath us lay an abandoned line of the Austrian trenches, separated from ours by a small stream, where since daylight the heroic engineers were laboring under heavy shell fire to construct a bridge to enable our cavalry and guns to pass in pursuit.

"Our troops had forced the line here at 3 a.m., wading under machine gun and rifle fire in water and marsh above their waists, often to their arm-pits.

AUSTRIANS HIT BY OWN GUNS.

"The Austrian end of the bridge was a horrible place, as it was congested with dead, dying and horribly wounded men, who, as the ambulances were on the other side of the river, could not be removed. A number of German ambulance men were working furiously over the

own and the Austrian wounded, many of whom, I think, must have been wounded by their own guns in an attempt to prevent the bridging of the stream. A more bloody scene I have not witnessed.

"I encountered about fifty captured Germans and talked with about a dozen of them. Certainly none of them showed the smallest lack of morale or even depression. All seemed to feel as if their personal lot on this day had been unfortunate, and that the war would be won by the Germans shortly. When told of British success not a single one was in the least moved. All laughed, stating they did not believe it.

AUSTRIANS REFUSE TO FIGHT.

"One officer said: 'Possibly the British have taken a single mile of line, but if they have we shall drive them back tomorrow, while the French are utterly beaten now, and we expect to take Verdun in a few days.'

"All of these men were attached to the 22nd Reserve Corps, and came from Verdun two or three weeks ago. They describe the battle there as terrible, especially the French artillery fire.

"My own impression is that the Austrians simply are refusing to fight now, after the initial resistance, and surrender in blocks rather than risk being cut to pieces in retreat by the cavalry, which is rendering extraordinary service in all these movements.

"The fact that we captured two commanders of regiments, with one entire regimental staff, indicates that the officers are hardly more enthusiastic for war than the soldiers. One commander only took command of his regiment at noon, and was taken prisoner at daylight the following morning.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 20, by wireless to Sayville—flurrying stones down the mountain sides, the Austrians repulsed three strong Italian attacks near Borcola Pass, the official statement issued yesterday at Vienna reports. The announcement follows: "After heavy artillery preparation, strong Italian forces attacked three times our positions south and east of Borcola Pass.

They were repulsed with hand grenades, machine guns and avalanches of stones.

"There was heavy artillery fighting. At Fella Raibler we captured a machine gun. Tarvis was shelled by the enemy."

TURKS WIN—AS USUAL.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, July 20, 1:24 p.m.—Turkish victories in Persia and the Caucasus were announced today by the War Office.

The statement follows: "East of Sineh (Persia) Russian forces which attacked our detachments were driven off. They left behind great numbers of dead.

"In the Caucasus, on our right wing, our advanced posts made successful surprise attacks."

120 IN SHADE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON July 20, 1:50 p.m.—The following official report from the British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia was given out today:

"Since the last communique of the 13th nothing interesting has been reported. The heat has been excessive. For some days the temperature in the shade has been over 120 degrees."

OYILLERS IS ANNIHILATED.

Many different battalions had a share in the fighting. All had suffered and then gave way to new men who knew the nature of this business, but set grimly to work to carry on the slow progress of digging out the enemy from his last strongholds. It was almost literally the work of digging out. The town of Oyillers does not exist; it was annihilated by bombardments and made a rubbish heap of bricks and dust.

But after that when our men were separated from the enemy by only a yard or two or by only a barricade or two, the artillery on both sides ceased to fire on Oyillers, lest the gunners should kill their own men. They barraged intensely round about. Our shells fell incessantly to the north and east; so that the beleaguered garrison should not get supplies or reinforcements we made a wall of death about them.

But though no shells now burst over the ground where many dead lay strewn, there was artillery of a lighter kind, not less deadly. It was the artillery of machine-guns and bombs. The Prussian Guards made full use of the valued cellars and ruined houses. They made a series of small keeps which were defended almost entirely by machine-gun fire.

SOME DESPERATE WORK.

Between the attacks of our bombing parties they went below ground into dark vaults, where it was enough from trench mortar and grenades, leaving a sentry or two the lookout for an infantry assault. As soon as we advanced the machine-guns set to work and plied their nose of bullets across ground which our men had to cross.

One by one, by getting around them, by working zig ways through cellars and ruins, sudden rushes of bombing parties by young officers of daring spirit we knocked out those machine-gun emplacements, and the gunners served them until yesterday there was only a last remnant of the garrison left in Oyillers.

These men of the third Prussian Guards long had been a hopeless position. They were starving because all supplies were cut off by our never-ending barrage. They had no water supply, so suffered all the torture of great thirst. They were living in a charnel house strewn with the dead bodies of their comrades, and with wounded men delirious for lack of drink.

The fighting had been savage. At close grips, in broken earth works and deep cellars there had been no sentiment, but British soldiers and German had flung themselves upon each other with bombs and any kind of weapons, but now, when all ended, the last of the German garrison was re-

of war, and none of our soldiers deny them the respect due to great courage.

"They stuck to it splendidly," was the verdict of one of them today. "and though there was no love lost between our army and the enemy's it was good at least that we should have none of that silly contempt for the foe which sometimes is expressed by the people, never by the British soldiers, who unconsciously discredit the valor of our men by underestimating the courage and tenacity of those who fight us."

SPECIAL MOBILIZATION

Ukase for Construction of Defensive Works and Supports

Petrograd, via London, July 21.—An Imperial ukase orders a special mobilization for the construction of defensive works and lines of communication in the region of the active armies of the whole male native population of the Province of Astrakhan, Siberia, the Island of Sakhalin and Turkestan. The order includes males from 19 to 43 years. The Nomad population are specially excepted.

ROAR OF ARTILLERY CREATES CONFIDENCE

Polius Waiting Before Peronne Are Mad With Enthusiasm or Serenely Calm

By GEORGES LEHIR.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the French Army Before Peronne, July 18.—During the past few days I have traversed the whole anti-heap, visited burrow after burrow, and everywhere have been amazed at the magnificent spirit of the men. While waiting for the assault, the Polius are serious, or mad, with enthusiasm, or serenely calm, never careless and laughing. No, it is their wonderful calm, their total freedom from nervousness or anxiety that strikes one most, and the secret of this calm is confidence—absolute, complete, spontaneous confidence begotten and fostered by the roar of our artillery. For by nothing so much as the thunder of our own cannonade is the infantryman's heart gladdened, his certainty of victory assured.

In the tumult of the French artillery the German response goes unnoticed. It is the "artillery preparation for attack" that is now in progress, and that means that our soldiers can see around them in ruined trenches and upturned shelters that recently were strong fortifications constructed according to the most efficient principles of modern war.

The best possible evidence of our bombardment's success is given by a German who experienced it, a Bavarian first lieutenant found this morning by a reconnaissance party near La Maisonnette. Evidently he had crawled forward from his own trenches when the French fire became unbearable, but he was so utterly unnerved that at first he was unable to speak coherently. His clothing was just a mass of mud and the contusions covering his body bore witness to the truth of his statement that he was frequently half buried by exploding shells. Later on when he had recovered somewhat he declared that he had been a student at Jena University and said in good French:

TWO NAVAL BATTLES

Heavy Firing Off Jutland and in Baltic Sea

London, July 21.—Heavy cannonading has been heard off the west coast of Jutland and in the Baltic Sea between Landsort and the Gotiska Sand by vessels arriving in Danish ports, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

"Those from the North Sea," says the correspondent, "saw a large number of German submarines, torpedo boats and Zeppelins sailing northwesterly from the Jutland coast and then heard firing. The cannonading in the Baltic continued throughout Wednesday night, the returning vessels said. They added that they saw a small German warship sailing southward and expressed the belief that the Germans had an engagement with the Russians."

My report of the trenches on the left bank of the Somme just across from Peronne, near Four de Paris, bordering the Somme Canal. Our positions were dominated by the slopes of Biaches plateau, where the French are now installed, and bounded on the other side by the impassable Somme marshes. For six days and nights we were exposed to the unremitting French cannonade. I had experienced bombardments before that. The smoke was so dense it was almost impossible to mark where the shells were falling. All we saw was a dark cloud interspersed with red, green and yellow flashes.

"Once, just before twilight yesterday there was a momentary lull and I caught a glimpse of our surroundings. The effect was extraordinary. The earth literally had sunk over a wide area actually flattened, as with a gigantic hammer, by shells falling so continuously that the holes merged into one vast basin. A proof of the lowered level was that I perceived that water of the canal had filtered in and was forming a regular lagoon.

"I admit that as defensive works the trenches over which we worked so long and hard are now utterly useless. Our staff ought never to have sacrificed men in such a position. We cannot withstand your bombardment. We die, and die uselessly.

"Imagine my deep trench transformed into shapeless earth heaps, then into gluey mud as the canal waters flowed in. Vainly we tried to dig new holes for shelter. At every moment shrieks or stifled groans marked another comrade torn by an explosion or suffocating in that horrible mass. After a time we ceased all effort and abandoned ourselves hopelessly to our fate.

ONLY DEAD HAPPY.

"Last night was a never ending agony. Only the dead were happy. The few that survived envied their escape. At last in the morning our tiny mustered up courage to confront death by your fusillade in preference to the slow horrors of suffocation. Painfully, inch by inch we crawled toward your trenches. All idea of fighting had left us long before. We were just miserable wretches whose only impulse was mortal fear. How desperate was our choice. Is shown by the fact that I alone got through alive. Even now I can hardly believe it. It is incredible that a man should endure so much and still be living."

ANGLO-FRENCH FRONT PUSHED FORWARD AGAIN

British Gain About Thousand
Yards of New Ground North of
Bazentin-Longueval Sector

FRENCH TOOK 3,000 MEN

On Front of Five Miles, Be- tween Estrees and Verman- dovillers, They Captured Entire German Front Line

London, July 20.—While a strong but unsuccessful German counter-offensive is still being fought out on the British front, the Teutonic armies find themselves again the object of a simultaneous attack on both eastern and western fronts. The recent successful advance having brought the British into line with the French at Hardecourt, the French offensive which has been for some time in preparation has been renewed energetically on both sides of the Somme on a front of about five miles—thus far successfully.

Official dispatches from the British and French headquarters tonight show a further advance by both armies. The British pushed forward their line about 1,000 yards north of the Bazentin-Longueval sector and are still fighting fiercely with the Germans in the outskirts of Longueval and in the Delville Wood.

The French, having renewed their offensive, captured a considerable stretch of German trenches in the neighborhood of Estrees and in engagements on both sides of the river have taken nearly 3,000 additional prisoners.

At the same time, according to Rome reports, the violent Russian offensive has been resumed in the Carpathians, at Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski and in the Riga sector. Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd say that the second stage of the battle for the possession of Kovel is continuing with extreme violence. General Brussiloff has brought up crushing forces from the Stokhod to the Lipa to attack the Austro-Germans, and anxiety as to their ability to withstand a continuance of the pressure is beginning to be reflected in the Berlin comments on the situation.

BLUE LINE SWEEPS ON French 75's Roar—Australians in Biggest Raid Yet

British Front in France, July 20, via London, July 21.—"The French are attacking." This was the message that the rapid fire of their 75's and the thunders of their heavy guns brought from the valley of the Somme over the hills to the British lines.

After marking time while the British took the second line in front of them, the blue tide of French soldiers on the right of the British khaki advanced at dawn to play their part in the development of the allied plans and the people of the towns in the rear had the welcome news at luncheon hour that they were already in occupation of German trenches north of the Somme and had gained ground south of the Somme.

Meanwhile the Australians on a two-mile front in the Armentieres-Neuve Chapelle region took part in the biggest trench raid ever undertaken. After cutting the wire by shellfire they rushed the German trenches, doing what damage they could by bombing and hand-to-hand fighting before retiring to their own trenches.

During the French attack the guns on both sides were untiringly busy. Having made Longueval and their position in Delville Wood secure, the British stormed the high wood, and in both these woods and the fields between the front and the village of Guillemont the Germans, massing fresh forces, resisted the British with the savage determination not to yield further high ground, which is nothing more than knolls and rolling farmland, harrowed by shells and whipped by bullets, whose loss leaves command of the position to the British. The Germans are still bringing up guns to the Somme and all day they seemed to be answering the preponderant British fire with all the power they had. Among the British troops recently engaged are some units of the "Bantams," England's little men five feet three inches in height and under, whom Lord Kitchener enlisted in special battalions. They went in with all the courage and pride of corps of six feet guardsmen and the audacity cock, which is their symbol.

A captured diary from the One Hundred and Ninetieth regiment of the One Hundred and Eighty Fifth German Division, which was rushed from the Champagne to the Somme on the second of July, shows that out of 1,100 men of one battalion, 120 are left, and less than half the men of the other two battalions. The writer complains that all this loss was suffered without the men really having ever been engaged face to face with the English, they always having been caught by a concentration of shell fire or by flank infantry attacks.

LONDON CLERKS SWEPT ENEMY'S LINE RAPIDLY

With a Half Run and Half Walk
They Swept Across No Man's
Land, as if Catching a Train

TERRIERS ARE PROVEN

Philip Gibbs Tells How Business Men and Professional Men Were Proved Great Soldiers When Drive Started

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British armies in the field, July 19.—In our great attack of July 1, some of the London battalions again showed very fine courage and most self-sacrificing devotion to duty in the hours of supreme ordeal. They broke the German line, and when ill luck beset them on either side so that they found themselves in utterly untenable positions, with heavy losses, they held on stubbornly against the enemy's counter-attack and suffered all that war can make men suffer with stoic endurance.

These men belonged to old volunteer regiments, famous in times of peace, when once a year the young city clerks and professional men took a fortnight's leave at Easter for manoeuvres on Salisbury Plains, but even when the volunteers changed their form into territorials and tightened up in discipline, no man guessed that before a year or two had passed, the Queen's Westminsters would be fighting through hell fire in France, or that the "Old Vics," the Queen Victoria Rifles, would be smashing through the German barbed wire under machine gun fire, or that the Rangers or the London Rifle Brigade and the London Scottish would be crossing ground strewn with dead and wounded in a storm of high explosives. Punch made funny pictures about this amateur soldiering. The "Terriers" were not thought to count for much by military critics who had been in service in South Africa. Well, in this war, the Territorial Infantry and Territorial gunners have counted for a great deal and during these last few days they proved themselves once again great soldiers.

When the four leading battalions left the trenches near Gommecourt at 7.30, after the great bombardment of German positions, they had a long way to go before they reached the enemy's front lines. No Man's Land was a broad stretch of ground, 400 yards across in some places and no less than 200 yards at the narrowest point, but they advanced behind dense smoke-like clouds, which rolled steadily toward the German trenches and kept down the machine gunners in their dugouts.

Unlike the experience of most of our men in other parts of the line, they escaped lightly from the machine gun fire, and their chief risk was from the barrage of shell fire which the enemy flung across No Man's Land with some intensity. But the Londoners started forward to this line of high explosives and went on and through at a quick pace in open order. The men fell across the open ground caught by flying bits of shell or buried by great bursts of high explosives which opened up the earth, but the others did not look back, afraid of their stricken comrades, and at a great pace, half walking and half running, reaching the German line. It was no longer a system of trenches—it was a sea of earth, with solid water.

But many of the dugouts still stood. They were full of Germans, for the line was strongly held, and many of these men came up with the machine guns and bombs to resist the attack. But the Londoners sprang upon them, swept over them and captured the front network of trenches with amazing speed, not like steady-going business, slow and deliberate. The quick mind of the London man spurred him to quick action. He did not linger to collect souvenirs or chat with the English-speaking Germans.

The London Scottish were racing forward on the right wing, with their brown kilts swinging across the broken ground, but the officers kept their heads, and as much order as possible at such a time. They held back enough men to clear the dugouts and collect the prisoners—the best kind of souvenirs, 200 of them captured in dugouts and sent back over the place that had been No Man's Land, and now for a time was ours.

At least two hundred came back, but there were many more who never got back, though they started on the journey under armed guard. The enemy's artillery was increasing the density of the barrage upon our old front-line trenches, and the ground in front of it. He made a wall of high explosives, through which no living thing could pass. Escorts and their prisoners tried to pass and failed. The German gunners must have seen their gray-clad men going back, but they obeyed the laws of war, because if they passed back other British soldiers could pass forward, and it was for the guns to stop them. At the time the London men were fighting forward they did not think of the barrage behind them; they were eager to get on, to be quick over the first part of their business before taking breath before the next. In less than the time it has taken me to write this narrative, No Man's Land had been taken, the prisoners collected

War News Summary

The Germans in the region of the Somme River have been forced before the fierce onslaughts of the French to give up the first line trenches over front of approximately of six miles to the French and to the north of the river similar lines a thousand yards long to the British. The forward push of the French extended from Barleux, southwest of Peronne, to the height of Vermandovillers, which lie some three miles west of Fresnes, and marks an advance farther south along the French front.

The British gain was made in the sector north of their Bazentin-Longueval line, and in addition the troops of King George captured more terrain in Delville Wood and the village of Longueval. The French also occupied and consolidated further German positions near Hardecourt.

In Thursday's fighting the French took 2,900 prisoners, three guns and about thirty machine guns and a large quantity of war material. Stubborn opposition was encountered by the British in their advance, and the fighting continues heavy on the outskirts of the Longueval village and in Delville Wood.

Northeast of Verdun the French have forged forward near the Thiaumont work and in the vicinity of Flury.

The Germans southwest of Lutsk and the Austro-Hungarians at the bend of the Stokhod River, north of Sokul, in Volhynia, have gone on the offensive against the Russians and gained successes against them, according to Berlin. In the region of Riga and near Baranovichi heavy Russian attacks against the lines of the Teutonic allies were repulsed.

Petrograd chronicles further gains for the Russians against the Turks in the Caucasus region, detachments on the right wing having moved forward a distance of about nine and one-half miles and captured additional prisoners. Constantinople records a repulse with heavy casualties of Russian attacks on the Persian frontier.

In the Austro-Italian theatre bad weather is hampering the operations in the mountain region.

ENEMY STRIVES TO STEM SLAYS IN LUTSK ZONE

Von Linsingen Takes Vicious Aggressive in Volhynia and Claims To Have Advanced a Little

PROGRESS IN CAUCASUS

Russians Have Fought Their Way Forward 9½ Miles—Kugi, Important Junction Near Erzerum, Captured

Official Statements

RUSSIA

Petrograd, July 20, via London.—The War Office announced today that Kugi, an important point in the Caucasus, was occupied by the Russians on Tuesday.

Kugio is a junction point of high roads in the Erzerum district.

Attempts by Teutonic forces to advance against the Russians in the region of the River Stokhod in Volhynia, have been repulsed, the War Office announced. Operations in Galicia are being notably affected by the overflow of the River Dniester, which is flooding large areas.

Revolving operations on the western front, the statement says. On July 23, seventeen enemy aeroplanes made a raid on the station at Zamlren, northeast of Baranovitch. Twenty-seven bombs were thrown upon the hospital and Lazaretto. Three persons on the medical staff were killed, and five other men injured. Of the patients in the hospital, ten were killed and 23 wounded.

In the region of the Stokhod the enemy tried to advance, near the villages of Outnli and Arsonovitchi, but without result.

An advance of the enemy in the region of Zvinlatch-Elizarov, southeast of Gorokhov was checked by us.

The overflow of the Dniester continues. Valleys situated in the neighborhood have been flooded through rivulets overflowing their banks. The slopes of the heights are so slippery that it is almost impossible to climb them. At many points bridges have been washed away.

The official statement dealing with operations in the Caucasus says: On the front in the region of Dzweglik we have driven the Turks from positions which had been previously prepared by them. During the 15th of July we continued our advance. West of Baiburt Siberian Cossacks, during a counter attack, sabred or lanced many Turks. They also took a few hundred prisoners.

On July 15 we occupied the town of Kugi, an important junction of roads from Erzerum, Lhaputi and Khzindjina.

It has now been ascertained that in battles southeast of Mush, at the time when a Turkish division newly arrived from Armenia, was defeated. We took at the entrance to Kulpingorge a large collection of military stores.

In the direction of Mesul, on the night of July 17, the Turks commenced an advance with great forces near Rewanduz. Our detachment has retreated to new positions.

In Persia, in the region of Henne, a lively duel has taken place with the Kurds. In the region east of Kermenshah there have been skirmishes with scouting parties. Near Ishapan we defeated and disposed of a considerable aggregation of Persian nomads, who were hostile to us.

Petrograd, July 20, via London, July 21.—The communication issued by the War Office this evening says: At some places on the Dvina front there have been very heavy artillery duels. Artillery engagements also have occurred at several points in Volhynia. Enemy artillery has energetically bombarded our positions in the region of Zwenlatchi, east of Gorokhova, and our lines further southeast along the Lipa and the Styr rivers.

In the Caucasus the offensive of our right wing is making good progress. Some of our detachments have successfully fought their way forward a distance of fifteen versus (about nine and one-half miles), taking some prisoners.

CANADIANS WILL OPPOSE

Object to Condemnation of Britain re Casement

Boston, July 20.—Delegates to the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in session here, indicated tonight that the resolutions offered yesterday condemning the British Government's attitude with Sir Roger Casement and other leaders of the Irish rebellion were likely to cause a spirited discussion before they were adopted. Canadian members of the order, who are represented by a delegation of fifty, said that the resolutions were not given final passage at yesterday's private session, as was reported, and that these would be debated tomorrow, when Canadian delegates would take the lead in opposition.

It was announced that today's sessions of both the Hibernians and the Ladies' Auxiliary were devoted largely to routine matters.

CANADIAN AIRMAN KILLED

Douglas Whittier Trying to Loop the Loop Over Kent

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 20.—Flight Sub-Lieut Douglas Whittier, a Canadian, was killed in the Isle of Thanet (Kent) yesterday. He was flying in a Bristol scout machine and was apparently trying to loop the loop when the aeroplane overturned and fell into a cornfield. It was completely wrecked and the pilot was killed instantly.

SHELLED BY SUBMARINE

Germans Continued Shelling as Crew Left Ship

London, July 21.—The British steamer Virginia, which was sunk by a German submarine, several days ago, was first shelled by the submarine in a half-hour chase, according to Reuter's Malta correspondent. The Virginia was finally compelled to halt, when her funnel had been blown away, making the engineroom and stokehold untenable.

The submarine immediately torpedoed the vessel, the correspondent adds, and continued shelling her while the men were getting into the boats. Twenty-five of the crew got off safely, but twenty-five others went down with the ship. The captain of the Virginia was saved after being in the water for nearly an hour.

SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT

Friend of Von Tirpitz Given High Naval Position

London, July 20.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen, says: "According to German newspapers, Admiral von Holtzendorff, retired, has been appointed to a new administrative post in the naval service, which is regarded as a preliminary step toward an active command. Admiral von Holtzendorff is a great friend of Admiral von Tirpitz, and his appointment is being watched in connection with a possible renewal of Germany's submarine activity."

Lived in Canada

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 20. — Lieut. Graham Hemery Kernaghan, Yorkshire Light Infantry, who is reported killed, lived for several years in Canada and came to England on the outbreak of the war.

BRITAIN SATISFIED IN NICKEL MATTER

Home and Canadian Governments in Close Touch on the Matter

Hamilton, Ont., July 20.—That the British and Canadian Governments have been in close touch with one another on the nickel question was the statement of Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general for Canada, at a banquet tendered the Life Underwriters of Canada tonight.

During his speech he read the following cablegram from the Secretary for the Colonies in the Imperial Cabinet: "His Majesty's Government are fully aware of the arrangements made for assuring the destiny of the nickel refined from Canadian ore in the United States, and are satisfied with the precautions that have been taken to prevent such nickel from getting to the enemy."

Mr. Meighen also dwelt upon the attitude of the Canadian Government towards the question and defended Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues. He affirmed that had the export of ore being tampered with international complications with the United States would have resulted, and many Canadians would have been thrown out of employment. Also had the Canadian Government undertaken the refining of ore a dangerous delay would have resulted, and the Allies deprived of a rush delivery of munitions.

He further assured the audience that "not one pound of Canadian nickel has reached Germany since the outbreak of the war."

FIGURING HOW HE CAN ELUDE ALLIED FLEET

Captain of Deutschland Has Many
Conferences Daily With Com-
mander of Neckar at Baltimore

TO WORRY THE BRITISH

Submarine May Go to Norfolk
or Newport News and Wait
for Opportunity to
Slip Away in the
Darkness

(Special to The Gazette.)

Baltimore, Md., July 20.—Captains Paul Koenig and the other officers of the undersea merchantman Deutschland put on their uniforms today, and the crew their oilskins, and the captain said he would not leave his vessel again. The dining and wining is ended, and it was indicated that none of the officers would accept any more invitations. They are ready for the word to go.

It was recalled that the captain told the custom officials on his arrival that he would not be in port more than ten days, and this was the tenth day.

For several hours Captain Koenig sat and studied the charts of the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay, with Captain Hinsch, commander of the Neckar. The two officers were closeted in Captain Hinch's office on the submarine's pier at the foot of Andre street, Spring Garden. When Captain Koenig went back aboard the little undersea voyager he took with him a duplicate manifest of the ship's cargo. Another copy was ready to be sent to the customs house.

"When will you say farewell to your friends and agents here?" the commander was asked.

"Oh, that can be arranged without any difficulty; that is not a very important detail, is it?" and Captain Koenig indicated that he was thinking more of the perilous voyage before him than of saying good-bye.

There was a noticeable decrease in the amount of things in large bulk going aboard the submarine today, a noticeable increase in the arrival at the pier of things in small packages, and shoe boxes, things apparently for the personal comfort of the men, and likely to be taken on at the last min-

ute. Collector of the Port Ityan said that the Deutschland had not notified him of its desire to clear, and that he did not know anything about the manifest. But it is unlikely that the collector will give any advance information about the Deutschland when she is ready to go.

Under normal conditions he may clear the ship after the regular hours for closing down business, and delay news of the departure of the Deutschland long enough to let her clear the harbor before the announcement that she is ready to go out. And, because the case is one in which the Federal Government desires to give the Deutschland every advantage, it can without violating the rules for neutral conduct, the collector probably will sit tight on anything he knows.

Few of those familiar with the situation expect Captain Koenig to make a dash from Baltimore direct for Bremen. He cannot leave Baltimore without being seen as he goes, and it would be too easy to time his arrival at the Capes, to give the allied warships there an opportunity to focus their energies on him. It is expected that he will go to Norfolk or Newport News, there take on some cargo, essential or non-essential, or begin to worry those who are watching for him, fretting them and slipping out when their fret seems to be at the stage most advantageous to him. But it is unsafe to speculate much on what that good-humored little mariner, who can button his own counsel and a capacity for smiling agreeably so tightly within his double-breasted blue, will do. He may make a jump straight from Baltimore for the open sea just because that is the thing he is least expected to do.

BIG FREIGHTER ARRIVES.

There was a touch of the dramatic in the manner in which a big black hulled British freighter swung into her moorings this morning within sight of the barges which screen the Deutschland from view. When Captain Koenig and his crew of 23 swung out into the waters of the Patapsco and start that voyage which they hope will take them to Bremen they will have to pass in full view of the Britishers.

None of those associated with the submarine will say anything about the presence of the English boat. Henry G. Hilken, merely laughed and said:

"I guess I'll have to send out a spy," when his attention was called to it this morning.

Both the Deutschland and the Britisher carry wireless, but neither is permitted to send messages while in port. The range of the Deutschland wireless for receiving is 200 miles, for sending 100 miles. That of the Britisher is greater because her wireless is much higher above the water than is the Deutschland's.

Either ship may receive messages while here. But the United States Government is probably taking good care to see that the freighter, even if she might be so disposed, does not send any announcement of the departure of the Deutschland.

Following His Precedent

Boston Transcript:—If this submarine frightfulness isn't stopped immediately it is understood that President Wilson will despatch a sharp note to the head shark informing him that he will be held to strict accountability.

No Greater Example

Evenements, Paris:—Every one of those British soldiers, who have taken the first German li are volunteers, for, of course, no man called up for conscription is yet at the front. Is there in history a greater example of noble manliness in a people than this volunteer army of millions of men?

Any Price Will Suit Them

New York World:—The German National Committee recently organized under the Presidency of Prince von Wedel for the preparation of the minds of the German people for an "honorable peace" will soon meet and begin its work. Meanwhile events on the southern and western fronts are fast converting the Austrians to the desirability of peace on the best terms possible.

What's The Matter?

Columbus, Ohio, Citizen:—Recruiting officers in all parts of the country, particularly on the west coast, are astonished at their inability to get wholly fit men. They say that four out of five of the applicants are unfit for service because of bad teeth, eyes, hearing, feet or lungs, and they're questioning whether the ordinary American hasn't lost his fighting form.

The Battle of Horn Reef

Contemporary Review:—The battle of Horn Reef could not, in the circumstances, be a second Trafalgar; but it has proved that, ship for ship, and man for man, the German navy is no equal to our own. It has ended all hope of breaking the blockade or of invasion, which was always impracticable unless naval superiority in the North Sea could be wrested from us. . . . The Royal Navy has added another shining page to its annals, the sea power has again demonstrated the potency which Pericles ascribed to it more than 2,000 years ago.

The Need For Good Roads

Washington Post:—One hundred and seventy million dollars for good roads is an impressive sum, but when it is compared with the wealth and population of the country it is seen to be very moderate. A nation whose annual production of farm animals is of sufficient value to pay all the years' expenses of the British Empire at war is a nation that deserves and must have good roads. A nation whose hens produce eggs valued at more than all the output of all the arms and munitions factories surely is entitled to roads upon which these hens may contest the right of way with the farmer's 1917 eight cylinder automobile.

Must Have Patience

London Telegraph:—We must remember, in studying the news which comes from the front, that we are but at the opening stage of a long and serious effort, and that we can only expect the results to be gradually unfolded before our eyes. It is a wholly natural impatience that desires to be fed with brilliant exploits; but it is wiser to look forward to a slow and steady movement, not only designed to relieve the pressure on Verdun, but to carry out a systematic and deliberate assault on the whole German position in this quarter. One of our objects, no doubt, is to test the strength of the enemy's reserves. Every gain that is made has to be consolidated. We do not desire to repeat the mistakes which frustrated earlier attempts at Neuve Chapelle and Loos. What has been accomplished so far is all to the good, and with that we are more than content.

Irish System Was Rotten

London Daily Mail:—The system itself was inherently rotten. A brief visit to Ireland was enough to convince Mr. Asquith of its hopelessness. The report of the Royal Commission will carry the same conviction to the mind of every reader. Yet this is the system for which one or two of our Cabinet Ministers are said to be willing "to die in the last ditch." It would not last ten minutes in any other part of the British Empire, nor could any conceivable British Government attempt to uphold it in any of the Dominions. Everybody but Lord Lansdowne is satisfied that it cannot last any longer in Ireland. Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Devlin, Mr. Bonar Law and the Prime Minister, are all agreed on Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. Everyone else must agree who puts the safety of the Empire above obsolete party battle cries.

But Fear Thou Not At All

London Star:—"Hope thou not too much, but fear thou not at all." That is the mood in which the British people are watching the British offensive. After nearly two years of war at its worst they have steeled themselves against foolish expectations as well as against foolish forebodings. They see the immeasurable struggle in its true perspective. They know that it is a tug-of-war, with nations pulling against each other on all fronts, and that victory can be won only by tireless patience and unwavering endurance. They have no illusions left. Clean gone is the old dream of a swift and sudden collapse of the enemy. Reality has taken possession of our souls. We know that if we endure to the end, civilization will be saved. We know that the Germans are still brave and still unbeaten. But we also know that their ascendancy is ebbing away, and that the initiative on all the fronts is passing into the hands of the Allies.

Prepared At Last

New York Times:—We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment.—Mr. Lloyd George. It will be two years next month since Great Britain went to war. Only now, after two years of defeat, is the watershed crossed, is victory beginning to flow in her direction—because of the improvement in her equipment. In other words, Great Britain begins to win as soon as she is prepared. She has been at war for two years, trying all the time to prepare herself for war, and only now is the great task done. Will this impress the pacifist, who thinks, or rather says, that it is time enough to prepare when we are actually attacked? Not at all, for he is proof against much more convincing demonstrations. Any theory which is founded on the ignoring of facts, is proof against any fact. But it may impress people who have listened to him and been swayed by his music.

BROTHERS FIGHT FOR THE EMPIRE



Corp. Harry Buicks, suffering from shell shock, and Pte. A. Buick (right), seriously wounded. They lived at 1234 Joseph street, Verdun.

FOUR FIGHTING BROTHERS



The family of Hillrich has four brothers who have been or are fighting for the Empire. On the left is Pte. Thomas Hillrich, Junior, is in the 4th Divisional Army Medical Corps, and who enlisted in September of last year. Second is Pte. Edgar Hillrich, who went overseas with the 23rd Westmounts, enlisting in November, 1914, and was wounded in face a year ago. The third is his twin brother, Pte. Reginald Hillrich, went overseas with the 60th Battalion, enlisting in June, 1915, and who a gunshot wound in the hand two months ago; while the fourth is Robert Hillrich, of the 42nd Highlanders, who has had twenty years' military experience, and who has been invalided home with a number of wounds in his head. He lives at 2346 Clarke street, and his three brothers reside at 208 Coursol street. They have two nephews also on active service.

In a letter to a friend, Pte. Reginald Hillrich says: "It is really extraordinary how a party of soldiers can walk along through shrapnel, wobbles and every other kind of fire we go through before we get to the trenches and yet very few get knocked over. But once in the front line we know ourselves to be safe. It is the best place to be."

French Also Report Success All Along The Battle-front — Counter-Attacks by Enemy Break Down — British Are Straightening Out Their Line

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 21, via London, 5:35 p.m.—The capture by Russian troops of the town of Gumushane, forty miles southwest of Trebizond, in Turkish Armenia, was announced today by the War Office.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 21.—General Haig's forces continued their victorious push against the German lines today, driving out of the Foreaux wood, north of Bazentin and Longueval, a German detachment which had gained an entry there after a counter-attack.

BERLIN, July 21, via wireless to Sayville.—The destruction in the northern Adriatic on July 15 of two submarines, one of them Italian, by Austrian torpedo boats is announced in an official communication received here today from Vienna.

The text of Gen. Haig's statement follows:
"The battle continues without intermission between the Leipsic redoubt on the west and Delville wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance has been pushed to Fourreaux wood, from which we drove the enemy.

A retirement of the Russians in one sector of the Volynian battle-front is reported in the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters' report of July 20, which says:
"In Volhynia, the Germans pushed the enemy back west of the Zudulince (Stylinsky) lowlands toward the north.

"During the night the enemy counter-attacked, after an intense bombardment with gas shells, and succeeded in effecting entry into the northern part of the wood, but failed to dislodge us from the southern half.

"In the Italian war theatre, the situation is generally quiet."

"Elsewhere there is no change."

Water from the Somme has seeped into the vast shell-craters, making a

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 21.—Heavy German counter-attacks on the positions which the French won yesterday in a renewal of the Somme assault were repulsed today. The victorious French troops threw the Teutons back in disorder, inflicting heavy losses, and have consolidated and strengthened their positions materially.

Great activity of the artillery on both sides in the sectors of Chantancourt and Fleury.

The official statement today reported French successes everywhere along the line. It indicated the heaviest fighting in the sector where yesterday's offensive gained ground on a ten-mile front.

"In the Vosges, after a violent bombardment, an attempt was made without success to storm our positions north of Wissembach.

The German counter-attack came last night when the French were making themselves secure in their newly-wrested gains.

"On the day of July 20, and during the night of July 20-21, our aeroplane squadrons bombed several important points behind the enemy's lines.

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STRAIGHTENING OUT BRITISH LINE

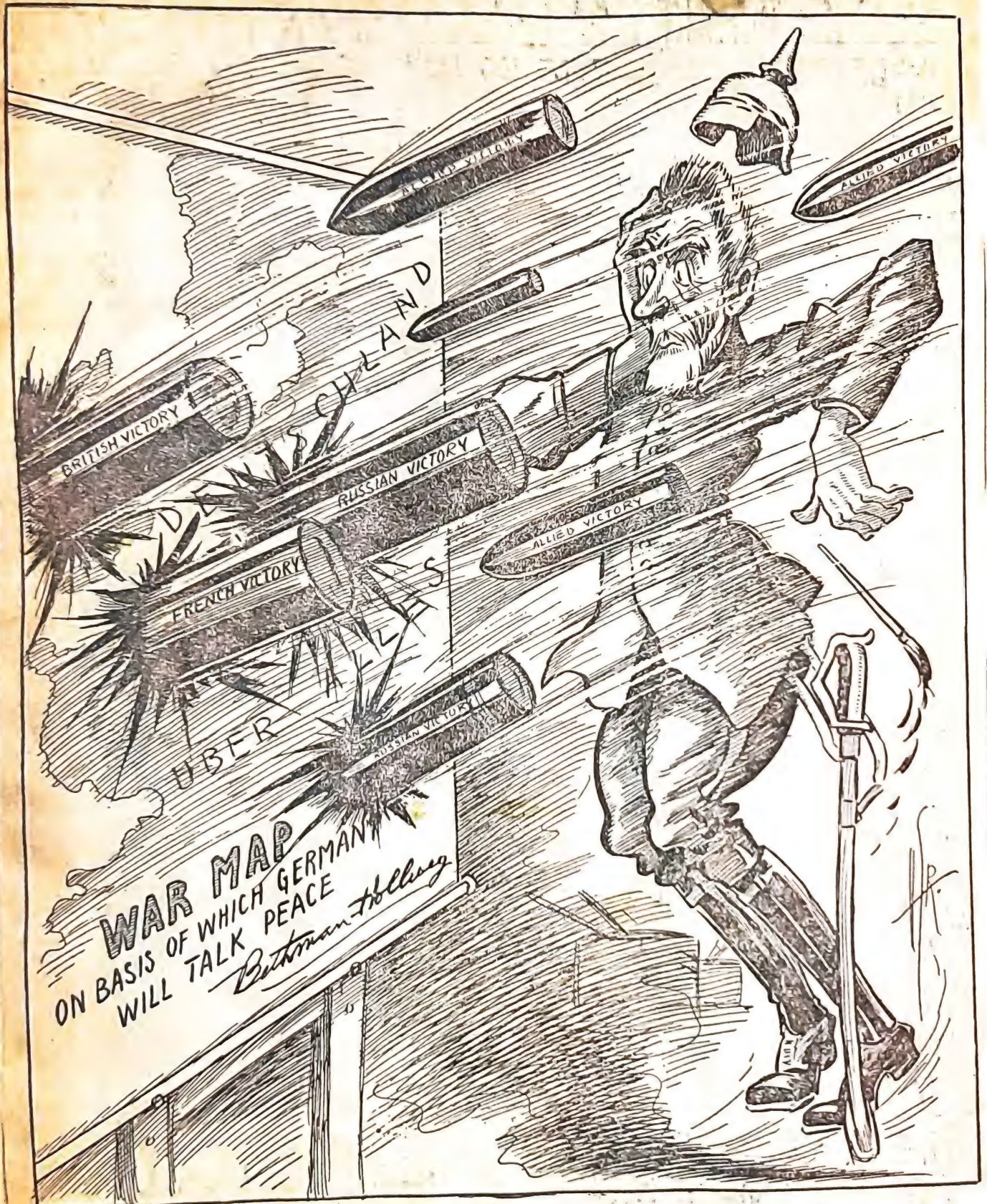
The British Commander-in-Chief's report today indicated that after yesterday's advance by the British forces the Germans made their customary counter-attack. They gained a foothold on the northern part of the Fourreaux wood, but were repulsed in attempts similarly to regain some stretches in the southern portion of the forest.

Attacked by the British today, the German defenders in the northern section were forced to abandon their positions.

The Fourreaux wood lies just south of the main highway between Albert and Bapaume, the latter town being the immediate objective of the British attacking forces.

The fact that it was the site of determined attacks and counter-attacks, is taken here to indicate that the British forces are endeavoring to strengthen out the crooked battle line between Beaumont and Longueval from Longueval, including the towns of Thiepval, Martinpuch and Pozieres. The British positions at Longueval were strengthened today, and intense fighting is proceeding in the woods northeast of the town.

"STRAFE DER ALLIES"



Germany's "peace war map" of Europe undergoes a sudden transformation.

HARD FIGHTING IS BRITISH LOT JUST AT PRESENT

Germany Artillery Fire Increasing and Reserves Rushing Up

BUT HUNS RUN
AWAY VERY FAST

Wonderful Gallantry of
Scots Win Philip
Gibbs' Praise

LONDON, July 22.—Writing in the London Daily Chronicle, under date: "With the British Armies in the Field, July 20," Philip Gibbs says:—

The present stage of our advance is causing us very hard fighting for important positions on high ground, which must be gained and held before new progress over the open country is possible. The enemy is gathering up reserves and flinging them against us to check the onward movement at all costs, and it seems to me that he has brought two new batteries of heavy guns, because his artillery fire is increasing.

The prisoners reveal the grave anxiety that reigns behind the German lines, where there is no attempt to minimize the greatness of our menace. The Germans are straining every nerve to organize a new and formidable resistance. Today, however, they lost many men and valuable ground, not only in fighting the British troops, but with the French, who at Maurepas and other positions on our right made successful advances.

In the early hours of this morning, after a long bombardment, which made the night very dreadful with noise and the sky vivid with the light of bursting shells, the attack was made by our troops on high ground between Delville Wood and High Wood, and to the west of these positions. The enemy in great strength maintained a strong defence, but suffered severely, and was forced to retreat in disorder upon some parts of the line.

BRITISH GUNS DESTROY ROAD.

We were firing "grandmothers" and "aunties," those 15-inch and 12-inch shells, which go roaring through the air, and explode with vast earth-shaking crashes and the Germans replied with "coal scuttles."

"They were the real Jack Johnson," said a Devonshire lad who had a piece of one of them in his right shoulder. "Those brutes had not been seen, I'm told, since Ypres, except in one or twos, but they came over as fast as hand grenades. You know the kind of hole they make. It is forty feet across, and deep enough to bury a whole platoon."

But they did not suffer from all this gunfire. As they manned the trenches in the darkness the shells passed over them, and few were hurt.

The attack was made before dawn up a rising slope of ground toward the high roads which used to go across the Bois de Boureaux, or High Wood, as we call it, to Delville Wood. Now there was no road for our bombardment had torn up the earth into a series of deep craters. The Germans had a line of dugouts here, built since July 1, but well built.

As soon as our men were upon them, German soldiers who had been hiding below ground came up like rabbits when ferrets are at work. Most of them ran away, as hard as they could, stumbling and falling over the broken ground.

"They ran so hard," said one of our men, "that I couldn't catch up with them. It was a queer kind of race, us chasing 'em and they running. The only Germans I came up with were dead ones."

TROUBLE AROUND LONGUEVAL.

But some of the Germans did not run. They came forward through the half darkness of dawn with their hands raised. A Cornish boy I knew took five prisoners, who crowded round him crying "Kamerad," so that he felt like the old woman in the shoe.

Up to that point our casualties were very slight, but later, on the higher ground, the German machine gun fire swept across the grass and brown bare earth of the old trenches and above the high rims of the shell craters. But our men swept on.

The troops were working round High Wood on the left and in the centre the men were advancing into the wood itself and forcing forward over fallen trees and branches, and the bodies of German dead. German shells crashed about them, but those regiments of ours were determined to get on and hold on, and during the days they have organized strong points and captured the western side and all the southern part of this point.

The situation at Longueval and Delville Wood has been very full of trouble for our men ever since taken by some of our Highland regiments

on July 14. The enemy made repeated counter-attacks, from the upper end of the village where he still held some machine gun emplacements, and kept a way open through his trenches here on the north so that he could send up supports and supplies.

From the north also he concentrated a heavy artillery fire on the southern part of Delville Wood, which was held by some of our South African troops, and maintained a violent barrage. Nevertheless the Highlanders have held on for nearly a week, with dogged endurance that frustrated all efforts of the enemy to get back to their old ground.

WONDERFUL GALLANTRY OF SCOTS.

The gallantry of these men who wear the tartans of the old Scotland clans would seem wonderful if not habitual with them. Their first dash for Longueval was one of the finest exploits of the war. They were led forward by pipers, who went with them not only toward the German lines, but across them and into the thick of battle.

It was to the tune of "The Campbells Are Coming" that one regiment went forward, and that music was heard with terror beyond doubt by the German soldiers. Then the pipes screamed out the charge, the most awful music to be heard by men who have Highlanders against them, and with fixed bayonets and hand grenades they stormed the German trenches. Here and there many concealed machine gun emplacements and dugouts were so strong that no shell could smash them.

Some of them great vaults and concrete chambers of great depth, where many Germans could find cover. But the Highlanders went down into them with great recklessness, two or three men flinging themselves into the vaults, where their enemies were packed.

I was told by one of their colonels that in the bombing down the communication trenches they threw all caution to the wind, and while some of the men went along the trenches others ran along on top under a heavy fire, cheering their comrades on and leaping down upon the enemy.

GERMANS' STUBBORN COURAGE

The Germans defended themselves with most stubborn courage, and even now, or at least as late as last night, they still served some machine guns at one point from which it had been found difficult to dislodge them. They are down in concrete emplacements, from which they can send out a continual sputter of bullets.

Down the ruined way of what once

was a street the Highlanders dug trenches across the village. The enemy barraged the village with progressive lines of heavy shells yard by yard, but by the best of luck his lines stopped short of where some ranks of Highlanders, lying down in fours, were using frightful words to keep their spirit.

The casualties were heavy among the other officers and men, but the Highlanders held on with wonderful spirit. It is this spirit which I saluted today with reverence when I met these men marching out of the fire zone. They brought their music with them and the pipes of war were playing the love song, "I lo'e's nae laddie but aye, an he lo'e's nae lassie but me."

Their kilts were caked with mud, stained with blood and filth, but the men were beautiful, marching briskly with fine pride in their eyes. The officers and men of other regiments watched them pass, and saluted them as men who had fought with heroic courage, so that the dirtiest of them there and the humblest was a fine gentleman and worthy of knighthood.

Many of them wore German helmets and grinned beneath them. One brawny Scot had the cap of a German staff officer cocked over the ear. One machine gun section brought down two German machines besides their own. They were very tired, but held their heads up and the pipers who had been playing with them blew out their bags bravely, though hard up for wind, and the Scottish love song was running out across the fields.

LA NC

NEW COMMANDER FOR GRENADEER GUARDS.

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)
THE MONTREAL STAR
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,
London, July 22. — Major
Frost, who now is with the
Fourteenth Battalion, will
take command of the Gren-
adier Guards of Montreal,
Staff-Major Murray returning
to the Staff of the New Div-
ision.

ROLAND HILL.

MONTREAL BOY, 17, KILLED IN ACTION

FREDERICTON, N.B., July 22. —
Mrs. Robert Rutledge, of Montreal, who
is spending the summer with relatives
at Oromocto, has received official no-
tice that her youngest brother, Pte.
Harold Fox, of the Grenadier Guards,
had been killed in action at the front
on July 7.

Pte. Fox was in his seventeenth year,
having enlisted at Montreal last Oc-
tober, when only sixteen years of age.
He had been at the front only fifteen
days. He has one brother at the front,
Gunner Lee Fox, a member of the
Royal Field Artillery. Pte. Fox was
the youngest son of the late John Fox,
of Montreal.

LIEUT. McLEAN IS REPORTED DEAD

TORONTO, July 22. — A London cable
to the Mail and Empire says:

Intimation has been received that
Lieut. John Victor McLean, of Mont-
real, has died of wounds. Lieut. Mc-
Lean came to England with the First
Contingent, afterwards transferring to
the Berkshires.

Lieut. Graham Hemery Kernaghan,
of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, who
is reported killed, lived several years
in Canada and came to England on the
outbreak of the war.

RUSSIAN SUB ACTIVE IN SWEDISH WATERS WIRELESS CLAIMS.

BERLIN, July 22, by wire-
less to Sayville. — A press de-
spatch from Stockholm says
that a Russian submarine
discharged a torpedo at the
German steamship Elbe in
the Gulf of Bothnia, within
Swedish territorial waters.

It is reported from The
Hague that the British con-
fiscated the first class mail
of the steamer Ryndyani,
from the Dutch East Indies
to Rotterdam.

BRITISH ARMY VARMY PRAISED

PARIS, July 22. — Senator Henry
Boreger, who has returned from a
visit to the British field headquar-
ters, quotes Gen. Sir Douglas Haig
as saying:

"We must impose a peace that is
really valid, as we shall have paid
for it."

The French Senator was shown in
detail the methods used by the
British General Staff in handling the

enormous details of the Western
campaign.

He describes Sir Douglas Haig as
a Commander who leaves nothing
to chance, and says that the Brit-
ish commander believes that the war
will be decided on the Western bat-
tlegrounds.

"The technical skill of the Brit-
ish General Staff," said the Senator
"is on an equality with the heroic
of the British troops."

WHY MEN HURRY TO JOIN NEW "BLACK WATCH" UNIT

The 1st Reinforcing Company of
the 5th Royal Highlanders is mak-
ing good progress, although there is
still room for a large number of men.
This company is particularly desir-
ous of getting some good big men in
from the country districts, especially
those of Scotch descent. Most of
the men enlisting in this company
have Scotch blood in them, and the
Clan McGregor seems to be most
strongly represented, at the present
time, there being four already in
the company.

Any man thinking of going over-
seas should consider the eight fol-
lowing points in connection with the
1st Reinforcing Company of the 5th
Royal Highlanders, viz:—

1. Before the war, no regiment in
Canada had a better name for effi-
ciency, the large number of mem-
bers, the good fellowship and "es-
prit de corps" existing between offi-
cers and men. The regiment is one
of the oldest in Canada. A man
joining is therefore entering a good
regiment.

2. The members of the 5th R.H.
of C. have always been most active
in keeping up the best Highland
traditions, both in military and civil
life.

3. The 5th R.H. of C. is the only
regiment in Canada which has sent
three full battalions to the front.
They have sent the 13th, 42nd and
73rd Battalions, C.E.F.

4. The 5th R.H. of C. is a Black
Watch Regiment, and the 13th Bat-
talion, C.E.F., which was the first
5th R.H. of C. Battalion to cross the
seas, has made such a name for it-
self that the Black Watch recruit-
ing posters in Scotland and England
have put on them, "Allied with the
famous 5th Royal Highlanders of
Canada."

5. No Canadian battalions have
distinguished themselves more on
the other side, and none will come
back more famous.

6. The purpose of this Reinforcing
Company is to fill the gaps in the
13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, and
is so stated in the authority from
Ottawa. Any man joining is there-
fore assured that he is going to a
5th R.H.C. Battalion and that he
will be fighting side by side with a
lot of experienced soldiers who know
their work from actual experience;
he will therefore be in good hands.

7. A man joining this Reinforcing

Company will not have the long and
tedious stay which is the experience
of all battalions starting to recruit
at the present time. According to
present plans as soon as the com-
pany is up to strength they will
leave for England, where their final
training will take place.

8. After the war is over the High-
landers Armoury will be a great
meeting place for the veterans of
the war, and a centre for the keep-
ing up of the comradeship and ties
made on the battlefield and in camp.

Any man wishing to join should
communicate with Lieut. James
Young, Officer in charge of Re-
cruiting, 5th Royal Highlanders
Armoury, 429 Bleury street, Mon-
treal.

On receipt of the communication,
full information will be sent him
as to the best course to pursue, giv-
ing the name of the Army Medical
Doctor in his locality and regarding
transportation to Montreal. Also
any information required regarding
rates of pay, separation allowance,
etc. will be furnished.

REINFORCING CO. OF HIGHLANDERS IS PROGRESSING

Notes of Men Taken on Strength of Popular Battalion

The third week of the 1st Reinforc-
ing Company of the 5th Royal High-
landers of Canada, ends with continuous
progress being made by the unit. The
number of recruits offering is still up
to expectations, although the officers
and men are naturally anxious to get
up to strength as soon as possible, as
they all wish to get overseas with the
least delay and join their companions
of the 5th now in France.

Owing to the high temperature pre-
vailing during the week, it has not
been possible to proceed with the
training as actively as under normal
conditions; but progress has been made
by the recruits.

The following additional men have
been taken on strength:

Pte. E. Meech, he comes of a fight-
ing family, both his father and brother
Frank, being with No. 6 Company, A.
S. C.

Pte. J. Heaney, he has a brother in
the 73rd, and is looking forward to join-
ing him through the Reinforcing Com-
pany.

Pte. D. Robertson, he is both a sailor
and soldier; when a boy he was brought
up and trained on the Thames train-
ing ship Mars. Later he gave up the
sea and joined the Black Watch. As
he was living in Canada, he decided
to go over with the Canadian Black
Watch.

Pte. Alex. Davidson, he has three bro-
thers in the Australian forces, two in
the Infantry and one in the Light
Horse, and two cousins with the Glas-
gow Highlanders.

OFFICERS OF 244TH BATTALION—"KITCHENER'S OWN"



Reading from left to right: Front row: Capt. B. E. Hards, Capt. R. A. C. Kane, Paymaster; Major A. R. Chipman, 2nd in Command; Lieut-Col. F. M. McRobie, Officer Commanding; Capt. H. W. Pillow, Adjutant; Capt. Walter Molson; Capt. J. H. Richardson.
 Middle row: Lieut. J. E. Ardron, Assistant Adjutant; Lieut. A. Wilson; Capt. A. McBean; Lieut. R. B. Hingston; Lieut. S. A. Rolland; Lieut. A. Holland; Lieut. E. R. Parkins.
 Back row: Lieut. S. H. Ball; Lieut. G. Beattie; Lieut. W. L. B. Hamlin; Lieut. J. S. McCuaig; Lieut. G. D. Thompson; Lieut. E. T. Hart; Lieut. D. C. Campbell; Lieut. E. G. Dolbel; Lieut. W. H. Butters; Lieut. J. G. R. Shuter.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 22.—Unsuccessful German attacks were reported in today's official statement. They occurred at Moulins-Toutvent in the form of reconnaissance assaults and in artillery bombardments near Fumin and Fleury.

An organized German attack south of Damloup and a strong assault north of St. Die were also repulsed.

The communique announced that a French air squadron on Friday had dropped 115 heavy shells on Metz-sablon, in the Vosges, doing great damage. A German aeroplane which sought to pursue the French attackers was brought down. One French aeroplane of the squadron has so far failed to return.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The statement follows:

"Between the Oise and the Oise we disposed of a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy in the region of Moulins-sous-Toutvent. In the Ar-gonne we exploded a mine with good results, at Bolante.

"A surprise attack of the enemy against a small position at Pille Morle was repulsed.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was a violent bombardment of the sectors of Fleury and Fumin woods.

"An attack by the enemy on a trench south of Damloup was beaten back by our fire.

"In the Vosges, after a spirited bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack at 11 o'clock last night against our positions northwest of St. Die. It was repulsed with heavy losses.

"One of our aeroplane squadrons yesterday bombarded three times the railway station at Metz-Sablons, throwing 115 bombs of great size on the railway buildings and tracks. The bombardment must have caused great damage.

"In the course of one of these expeditions a German aviator who was pursuing our squadron was brought down. One of our machines was compelled to land after an accident and has not returned.

BRITISH CAVALRY IN LATEST ADVANCE SAYS A BERLIN STATEMENT

British and French Reports Record Success—
Gen. Haig's Artillery Progressing—French
Fling Back Hun Attacks Along Their Battle-
front—French Colonials' Prowess

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 22, via Sayville wireless.—British cavalry was employed in the offensive along the Somme front on Thursday, according to a German Army Headquarters' bulletin. Its use was futile, however, according to the statement, which says:

"British cavalry mounted on horseback entered the combat. This new feature of trench warfare was unable to change the final result."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 22.—Gen. Haig reported today progress of an intense artillery combat along the British front. For the past twelve hours the guns on both sides have roared, and the Germans have poured gas and tear-making shells into the British front line.

Aside from these bombardments at several points at the front in the past twelve hours, there have been no important developments.

HEROISM OF CANADIANS AT HOOGE

Highlanders Wanted to Advance Too Quickly at Ypres, Says Officer

HEROIC DEATH OF
LIEUT. SAUNDERS

Major McCuaig's Men Made Quick Work of Retaking Trenches

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 22.—"At all costs the Ypres salient must be held."

That reply, coming from the high quarter it did, was enough. It still left all questions whether the loss of life in that deadly wedge into the German position was really worth while.

"What strategic advantage do we gain from holding this forward arc?" has been a question for months past. "Why not fall back upon say the Poperinghe line, which could be held without this perpetual wastage?"

To that the answer of those who must be supposed to know and must be trusted has simply been, "Hold on," and Canada certainly has held on in a way that commands the respect and admiration of the world's best soldiers.

It would be easy to conjecture why that command "Hold on" was given. Enough to say at this critical moment that in view of the great and general offensive it may well have been thought to be the correct course to make the Ypres salient a centre point of advance operations.

RECORDS COMING IN.

The official records of the fierce contests by means of which the Ypres salient was retaken are now reaching London and will in due course be pieced together into a complete story. Meanwhile a pretty clear and comprehensive idea may be obtained from the narratives of wounded Canadian officers now in London hospitals.

GERMANS LOSING GREAT ADVANTAGE

any effect on such defensive structures.

Military experts here to-day are pointing out that the German counter-attacks, except in such positions where the terrain affords natural advantages, have lost much of their effectiveness. There has been almost a total cessation of the German pressure on Verdun, supporting the theory that the Crown Prince's army has been drained of part of its reserves to strengthen the line where it is under attack by the British and French.

The French in the Peronne sector now have the advantage of fighting from heights on an enemy below them. They have successfully negotiated much of the marshy ground in the Somme lowlands, and are compressing their enveloping circles more and more closely about the German lines.

The Teutons face the menace of a flanking movement in the creek in the battle-line from Peronne south to Craonne, and if the southward swing of the French arm in the direction of Chaumes continues, a retirement must be considered by the enemy from the villages of Roye, Lassigny, Ham, Noyon, and possibly Le Fere.

strongly defended by a machine gun section. Led by its chiefs, it attacked the work with such ferocity that the machine gunners were surrounded and put out of action without being able to give the slightest resistance. Only one Frenchman was wounded during the assault.

Not far from Belloy-en-Santerre near the Amiens-Peronne road, an officer of the Colonial troops was wounded in the head by a ball from a machine gun.

Almost blinded by blood, he turned toward his men and said simply: "Avenge me!"

With these words his troops went at their adversaries with the bayonet and the result of their work, says an eye-witness, was horrible.

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS' WORK

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 22.—French Colonial troops played a conspicuous part in the latest offensive along the River Somme. Immediately before the action Lieut.-Col. L. told his men they would have to measure arms with a powerful and well armed enemy, "but," he said, "I have seen you at work and know I can count on you. Good luck. Forward!"

Not long afterwards his men, in an impetuous assault, captured three lines of German trenches, twelve machine guns and more than 500 prisoners.

Another exploit took place, near Estrees. An infantry column encountered a subterranean fort.

The Canadian attack to regain the lost position was entrusted mainly to three battalions of the 1st Division, one from Toronto, and two of the Highland battalions from Montreal and British Columbia.

Another battalion to the right of these battalions opposite Hill 60 kept the Germans there employed so as to prevent the attacking battalions from being enfiladed; while away on the left a battalion of the 3rd Division undertook the advance where there was less ground to be retaken.

CHARGE OF MONTREAL HIGHLANDERS.

A Montreal officer, speaking of the attack, said to your representative: "Our objective was to take three lines of trenches and to establish bomb posts in the fourth. These four trenches were (1) the new German front line which they had recently made, (2) our old reserve trench, (3) our old support trench, and (4) our old front line.

"My battalion went forward in four waves, two under Major Perry, and two under Major McCuaig. The first of the trenches was taken without opposition. It had been practically obliterated by our artillery.

"While we were taking this trench the artillery lifted until 1.50 to give us time to reach the second trench, which we also took with little opposition. Major Perry was hit before we reached the first trench.

The third trench was taken by the first three waves, supported by the fourth. Here we met with some opposition, especially from a machine gun on our left. This gun caused casualties to four or five officers and Lieut. W. G. Hamilton, our machine gun officer, and Pte. Eddy attacked it with bombs, beat off the crew and captured the gun; and in a very short space of time the gun was mounted and trained on the Germans. Lieut. T. B. Saunders—as Lieut. B. M. Given, the bombing officer, had been killed—led a party of bombers up the communication trench to the fourth trench, where they established blocks. Just when Saunders reached the foremost objective he was killed by a bomb.

BULGARIA IN BITTER DISTRESS

Resentment at Desertion
by Germany Grows
Keener

LEFT TO FIGHT
TO END ALONE

Only Hope is for Early
Peace, and it is Freely
Expressed

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 22.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Salonika says: It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable news as to what is happening in Bulgaria.

The Bulgaro-Grecian frontier has been closed for some considerable time. All negotiations between the two countries with reference to the resumption of normal relations have failed. Letters and papers from Bulgaria are very few and far between. Travellers from Sofia, once numerous, now are very few.

I have just been able to gather from a reliable source some information which sheds a little interesting light on the situation in Czar Ferdinand's land.

CHIEF HOPE IS FOR PEACE.

There can be no doubt that things are in a pretty bad state, for in all the political speeches made by the political leaders of late, from Premier Radoslavoff downward, the hope is expressed, and the prediction made, that the war will soon be over.

Indeed, that would appear to be the chief hope of every one throughout the country. Small doses of German money just keep things going, but great disappointment is felt that the country's mighty ally, Germany, should be able to do so little to alleviate the distress which, with every day almost, is becoming more bitter.

The Government papers endeavor to keep up the people's spirits by means of statements that it is the intention of the army to march on and take Salonika, but the people cannot be kept in ignorance of the fact that Bulgaria is gradually being deserted by Germany and will soon be left to fight the deciding part of her war alone, and in an impoverished condition, against strong enemies.

Not long ago Germany had in Bulgaria and Serbia something like eleven divisions. It is doubtful if three full divisions remain.

If the Allied offensives continue, there is every prospect of those three being withdrawn, too.

HOW BRITAIN'S SEA AND LAND POWER MET THE WAR CALL

Mobilization Began July 26, 1914 and "Ready, Aye, Ready" Was the Navy's Watchword, When the War Telegram "Commence Hostilities" Was Flashed from the Admiralty at Midnight on August 4

BY RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL (COPYRIGHT.)

(By Cable to The Montreal Daily Star.)

LONDON, July 22.—What kind of a foe is this "Great Amphibian" which, for the first time in history, Germany has drawn out against her? Many valiant enemies has the Prussian army fought in the last 3,000 years, on the whole, with a balance of good fortune, but here is something new altogether.

Never before has the force and science of Central Europe come into armed conflict with the western island. Far back along the fading paths of history crusading armies moved across the salt water to the fray. The chivalry of Crecy and the archers of Agincourt, who disembarked upon the coast of France, the sea rovers who affronted the power of Philip II. on the Spanish Main and the soldiers who withstood him in the Low Countries; the armies of William III. and the Duke of Marlborough, humbling the glory of Louis XIV; the far-ranging ships and stubborn infantry that sustained a great king in one century and warred upon a great emperor in the next had all had one birthplace, all were manifestations of one peculiar form of power.

Now at last Prussia—the embodiment of all that land energy could give—must join in unrelenting conflict with the Great Amphibian. It is no small proof of the shrewdness of the Prussian military instinct that they realize at once where the peril lay, and even while the German armies rolled forward to the terrific assault on the French frontier or drew up to withstand at heavy odds the hosts of the Czar, their late and rage were concentrated upon the unorganized, black-coated, commerce-absorbed, politics loving state which could scarcely at the outset put 50,000 men in the field.

German mobs insulting with vulgar fury the departing British Ambassador expressed the same well founded apprehension as the German and venomous verse of Lisauer. Let us always labor to reserve

shortsighted but very patient, slow and clumsy but very strong and fierce—strong as her homes in the broad seas. You cannot voyage upon them without seeing her dorsal fins cutting the blue water and all over the world she has deposited her young. She moves at all times freely, about broad and narrow waters and when winded bars their passage to all others.

If need be, she can crawl, or even dart ashore—first a scaly, gleaming teeth, and shoulders that grow broader and broader. Then she can draw out convolution after convolution of muscular body, till she cannot tell where the end of her may be found. Or she can return again to the deep, to strike anew, now here, now there—and no one can guess where the next attack will fall. While she fights her strength waxed. She is invigorated, not exhausted, by effort and her ancient craft in war is gradually revived in her as the struggle deepens. Only she eats too much, wastes too much and costs a lot to keep. Withal the Great Amphibian is faithful unto death. She is very hard to get at—in fact, she she first learned to swim, no one has ever caught her.

BRITAIN'S STRENGTH AMPHIBIAN

The true characteristic of all British strategy lies in the use of the amphibious power. Not on the sea alone, but on land and sea together—not the fleet alone, but the army in hand with the fleet. In this lie everything. In this already once in this war decisive victory has been secured.

On the afternoon of July 26, 1914, orders were issued to prevent ships of the first fleet from dispersing, as would otherwise have been done at daylight on the 27th, and to recall such as had started. At midnight the ships of the second fleet were ordered to remain at their home ports, in close proximity to the balance of their crews. On the 27th all the naval aircraft were moved to vulnerable points on the east coast, the second fleet completed an informal "stand by," telegrams were sent to admirals abroad, and far away at the China station the battleship *Triumph* began to clear for action.

During the 27th and 28th the protecting flotillas along the east coast were raised to their full strength. On the night of the 29th the whole of the first fleet, with auxiliary cruiser squadrons and flotillas, passed the Straits of Dover and gained their war station in northern waters. On the same day an official "warning telegram" of approaching danger was issued. On the 30th the "precautionary period" began. Naval harbors were cleared and modified examination service was instituted. On the 31st the immediate reserve was mobilized and various reserve cruiser squadrons came into being.

On August 1, shortly before midnight, a general mobilization of the navy was ordered, and the third fleet began to come to a war basis. This step was approved by the Cabinet on Sunday, the 2nd, and made regular by royal proclamation next day. All reservists had, however, responded to the Admiralty summons, and on August 3, when the ultimatum was sent requiring Germany to evacuate Belgium, the whole process by which the naval power of Great Britain is placed in readiness for war completed in all respects.

At a great war council held on the afternoon of August 4, attended by the principal naval and military personages as well as Cabinet members directly concerned with the Admiralty, it was agreed to dispatch immediately the whole regular army—not four, but six divisions, in essay—to the Continent and to undertake their transportation and security of the island in their absence. This considerable undertaking was made good by the Royal Navy.

Once more now, in the march of the centuries, Old England stands forth in battle against the mightiest thrones and dominations. Once more, in defence of the liberties of Europe, and the common right must she enter upon a voyage of great toil and hazard, across uncharted, toward coasts unknown, guided only by stars. Once more "the far-off line of storm beaten ships" was to stand between a Continental tyrant and the domination of the world.

It was eleven o'clock at night—twelve by German time—when the answer to the British ultimatum was expected. The windows of the Admiralty were thrown open in the warm night air. Under the light from which Nelson had received his orders were gathered a small group of admirals and captains and a cluster of clerks, pencil in hand, waiting.

"COMMENCE HOSTILITIES," WAS WAR SIGNAL

Along the Mall, from the direction of Buckingham Palace, the sound of an immense concourse, singing "God Save the King," floated in, and on this deep wave broke the chimes of Big Ben. As the first stroke of the hour boomed out a rustle of movement swept across the room. The war telegram, "Commence hostilities," was flashed to ships and establishments under the white ensign all over the world.

Aye, commence hostilities at once against Germany; urge them, pursue them; severe in them; concentrate upon them; repent not of them; pursue them to the very end.

Certainly Great Britain's entry into the war was workmanlike. Confronted by the greatest military Power in the world and by a navy second only to her own, she acted with instant decision. Her great fleet disappeared into the mists at one end of the island, her small army hurried out of the country at the other.

By these extraordinary strokes she might well have appeared to the uninstructed eye to divest herself of her defences, to lay herself open to the greatest perils. Long stretches of her eastern coasts, guarded only by unostentatious flotillas and comparatively untrained territorial forces, seemed almost to invite attack. Yet both these acts had been carefully conceived in time of peace, and both were in harmony with the highest strategic truth.

The "contemptible little army" reached the western battlefield in time to play what might be judged a decisive role.

most critical of all trials of strength. The "Grand fleet"—for this name, so honored by our ancestors, was to be revived on the outbreak of war—from its southern throne has ruled the seas ever since with a completeness of control which even Trafalgar had not secured. It may well be that history furnishes no more remarkable example of determined adhesion by civil government to sound principles of war as embodied in carefully considered plans without regard to obvious risks and objections. Had all our action been on this level, how many months of danger, how many lives and what treasure might not have been saved.

From the first hour of war it was evident that command of the sea and all that followed from it rested with Britain. Everywhere German merchant vessels scurried to port. Everywhere their cruisers hid themselves. Everywhere their commerce raiders were blocked in neutral or enemy harbors.

THE TASK OF BRITAIN'S NAVY

But at any moment England's naval strength might be challenged—and if at any moment when surely the earliest moment was probable—and even pending battle, the seas were full of dangers about which no experience existed as a guide or measure. At any moment—and, if at any moment, then surely while it might delay the departure of an expeditionary force—a raid or descent might be attempted upon our coast. Nevertheless, the army must go. The French African army also must cross seas not yet cleared. Never mind—the bulk would get there. And then, from all over the world, the Great Amphibian must draw her children, her resources and her food. Ten thousand keels, were carrying on trade and transportation, sailing boldly over every sea, on hundreds homeward bound and hundreds outward bound each day, on one day of war insurance.

The Australian and Canadian armies, the Indian divisions for France, the territorial divisions for India, regular divisions, spread garrisons about the world and a dozen minor enterprises claimed transport and armed convoy. For the enemy's cruisers were still at large and hidden.

Reinforcements and supplies for the army in France flowed in an ever widening stream, in spite of the enemy submarine, growing more daring and more skillful every day. Then, as the Allied armies recoiled on Paris, land communications by Havre were threatened. "Shift the base to St. Nazaire." It was shifted accordingly. "Better now—victory on the Marne—the tide has turned—shift it back to Havre." Again it was shifted accordingly.

Meanwhile there was not a moment's interruption to the men and supplies pouring out or the wounded pouring back. And all the time Britain must pen the second greatest naval power in its fortified harbors, guard the island from all attack or be ready to fight the supreme sea battle of all history at four hours' notice. She must keep on being ready for years.

The Great Amphibian, going ashore, must transform a large part of her body. Armies of millions must be raised—one, two, three, four millions, or more. She never thought of that before, either—not even at the time she thought of armies.

Never mind. Let us become the world's armorer and steel maker. Transform industries, call out men, call in the world's armorer and steel maker. Looked at, a double cowl body and down you to get out to get out.

down you to get out to get out

Chalmers with the

double cowl body and

3400 r. p. m.

which wheelbase, double cowl body and

looked at, a double cowl body and

3400 r. p. m.

Chalmers with the

double cowl body and

3400 r. p. m.

which wheelbase, double cowl body and

looked at, a double cowl body and

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looked at, a double cowl body and

3400 r. p. m.

NEW BRUNSWICK MAN BURIED AT YPRES, CAPTURED

Capt. Scovil Writes from
Prison Camp of Mira-
culous Escape

IS TREATED WELL
BY THE GERMANS

Says Gens. Mercer and
Williams Had Come for
Inspection on June 2

Special to The Montreal Star.
FREDERICTON, N. B., July 22.—
Capt. Morris A. Scovil, is now at a
prison camp at Guterslob, Germany.

His father, Morris Scovil, of Gage-
town, N. B., received a letter from
him yesterday written under date
of June 16 from Guterslob, in which
Capt. Scovil tells of his miraculous
escape and from death in the third
battle of Ypres and tells how he hap-
pened to be captured by the Ger-
mans.

The letter, which also contains the
information that Gens. Mercer and
Williams had just arrived at the
Canadians' front line trenches on an
inspection at 8 o'clock on the morn-
ing of June 2, which the Germans
were opening their bombardment,
which continued until one o'clock
that afternoon and marked the open-
ing of the third battle of Ypres, fol-
lows:

"I want to tell how I came to be
taken prisoner. I was not scratched
except for some bruises on my
cheek, which I got when buried in a
trench.

FIRST SHELL ON JUNE 2

"Gens. Mercer and Williams had
come up to look over our lines and
I was eating my breakfast when I
went out to meet them, pulling on
my rubber boots. As I went out the
first shell came over at eight o'clock
on June 2, a lovely, fine day.

"I was at the other end of the
trench, as I knew other officers were
there. Shells and trench mortars
were bursting all around.

"Of course at that time we did not
realize that it was to have been any-
thing but an ordinary bombardment,
but they kept it up until one o'clock.
I never lived through such a Hell
and of the men saved who were in
front line I am only one who has
been heard of as yet.

"A 12 o'clock a sergeant and I
were the only living men I could see.
He was killed soon after. I was
partly buried several times and my
steel helmet undoubtedly saved my
life on several occasions.

BURIED IN MINE SHAFT.

"A little after twelve I went back
about twenty-five yards to a mine
shaft, where I found five men from
my company and two miners. I
crawled in, but before doing so seiz-
ed a shovel I saw lying outside. It
certainly saved all our lives, as a
shell lit on top of the opening and
the roof caved in imprisoning us
and we had no air.

"However, we dug with the shovel
and just as we were giving up all
hope, struck light. We enlarged the
hole and crawled out, intending to go
back to our support lines, but we
saw Germans on every side and we
were told to go across to their
trenches. None of us had a rifle or
revolver. What had been our trench
was nothing but shell craters.

"We were well treated by the Ger-
mans, who were kindness itself. Nat-
urally, I was pretty well shaken and
I could hardly hear. They gave me
wine and after a wash I was able to
continue marching about fifteen
miles, where we met some other of-
ficers of another regiment and
spent the night there.

OTHER SURVIVORS.

"I thought I was the only sur-
vivor of the officers of any unit, but
next morning, Col. Usher, Dr. Park
and Capt. Lighburn and two of my
lieutenants, Smith and Wood, came.
The only reason they escaped was
because they took refuge in a tun-
nel. All the men who escaped death
were there also. I will never forget
experience as long as I live—even
though it seems a bad dream.

The camp we are at is the best
one in Germany and I am very com-
fortable. I have a fine warm bed
and the food is well cooked although
plain. I have made arrangements
through a London firm to forward a
parcel of food each week, same as
other officers here do. Lots of Eng-
lish officers are here, and they are
kindness itself, and have fitted me
out with a change of clothes so that
I am alright until mine arrive, which
I not be for six weeks."

SLAVS BENDING ENEMY'S FLANK BACK AT LUTSK

Austro-Hungarians Defeated in
Drive Towards Northern Gali-
cian Border and 1,600 Taken

WITHDRAWAL ADMITTED

Immense Amount of Booty
Taken in Battle of the 16th
Included 35,570 Shells,
49 Machine-guns and
Three Guns

(Special Cable to The Gazette)
Petrograd, July 21.—Interest is
mainly concentrated on the fighting
near Riga. In Riga itself there is great
excitement, and hopes are glowing.
The noise of the bombardment is deaf-
ening, and the windows in the town
are rattling with the reverberations of
the explosions.

Private telegrams state that the
Russians already have taken three
lines of German trenches, and that the
first party of German prisoners has
reached Riga. Further news is await-
ed here with great eagerness.

DNIESTER HELPS TEUTONS By Its Flood Enables Large Force to Be Released

London, July 21.—The floods, along
the Dniester are of benefit to the
Austro-Germans as they liberate
troops with which to reinforce at
least temporarily the Kovel-Vladimir-
Volynski and Bukovina-Transylvania
fronts, where consequently military
experts expect there will be more
heavy fighting, says a Reuter des-
patch from Petrograd.

The summer floods in the Dniester
rise quickly to a height of six or
seven feet, covering wide expanses
of adjacent country and making mili-
tary operations impracticable for
about a month. The recent cessation
of the fighting in the Dniester region
on the roads from Buczac and Kolo-
mea, therefore, was to be expected.

A former town councillor of Vlad-
imir-Volynski, who escaped, says the
town is depopulated except for wo-
men, children and aged persons. Al-
able bodied persons, he reports, were
compelled to work on the defenses,
were deported to Austria. The popu-
lation is starving and the cheapest
black bread is sold at one ruble a
pound, and there is no meat.

FRENCH SPRING FORWARD LIKE A GIANT PANTHER

Famous Division Did 18 Hours
Hard Fighting in 3 1-2 Hours
—Defences Fell en Masse
TEUTONS ANNIHILATED

Attacked Germans Before They Could Man Machine- guns, and Only One Man Was Wounded in Tak- ing One Position

(Special to The Gazette.)

Paris, July 21.—After ten days of preparation the French army of the Somme has made another panther spring. The action was in two parts. North of the River France's most famous division surpassed its records, by accomplishing in the brief period between 5.25 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a task its own chiefs had calculated would take fully eighteen hours of daylight. Their progress automatically cleared Delville Wood and Longueval; there the Germans were stubbornly disputing with the British the ground they won back in Tuesday's great counter attack. Moreover, the French have now a firm footing on the high ground north of Peronne, whence they can initiate an enveloping movement instead of a costly frontal attack across almost impassable marshes. The second action south of Peronne was on a greater scale, but attained with equal success its extensive objective. The forty-eight-hour artillery preparation was so efficient that on the whole five mile front the German first line defences fell en masse. Here it was Fayolle's army which so perfectly coordinated the work of the gunners and infantry that the Germans were unable to work their favorite manoeuvre of bringing up quick firers from the deepest shelters.

Thus at the entrance of Estree's village the strong underground fort was rushed by the assaulting column so swiftly after the cannonade lifted that the mitrailleuse crews were bayoneted in the act of installing weapons, and the position that a few moments later might have withstood a whole brigade was captured with the loss of one man wounded.

The hardest fight occurred in the afternoon between the south side of Soyecourt village and the Etoille Wood. Here, in underground works, strengthened with steel plates and steel blocks many defenders had survived the bombardment, and the fighting in the trench labyrinth was long and furious with bombs and bayonets.

But the French were not to be denied. They pushed right through Etoille Wood to the slopes of Hill 90, until Soyecourt itself was encircled from north, south and west.

As if to emphasize the victory's importance dusk had scarcely fallen when the Germans launched a brigade to retake the trenches south of Soyecourt. That was what the 76's had been waiting for, while the heavies battered the German fortifications. The leading ranks of the Germans were blasted by a terrible fire curtain, and the wearied French infantry did not need to fight again to hold their guns.

ADMIRAL SAYS SITUATION ESPECIALLY IN TOWNS

Amsterdam, via London, July 21.—The Berliner Tagblatt says that at a recent conference at Darmstadt with regard to the food situation, Adolph T. von Batocki, President of the German food regulation board, frankly admitted that there was a shortage of foodstuffs, especially in towns, which it was impossible to overcome, and that he did not believe the present supply of potatoes would permit of the raising of the maximum allowance from 1½ to 2 pounds per week per head, as had been proposed.

CIVILIAN HARVESTERS

German Commander Mobilizes Belgians for the Crops

The Hague, July 21, via London, July 22.—The commander of the 20th German Army Corps has obtained the mobilization of all civilians to aid in harvesting the crops. They will be paid for their work at the local rates of hire. Exemption from work will only be granted on a doctor's certificate. Persons refusing to comply with the mobilization order are punishable with a maximum sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 marks.

GERMANS MAKING THEIR LAST EFFORT

General Russki Says Allies Must Keep Up Sure but Slow and Steady Progress

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Petrograd, July 21.—General Russki, who retired from the Russian northern command through serious ill-health, has just passed through Petrograd on his way to spend the rest of the summer in Finland. In the course of a conversation, the famous soldier, to whom belongs the credit for the series of heavy blows dealt at the Austrians in the first months of the war, spoke of the present state of affairs with the greatest satisfaction. "Continued pressure is necessary now," he said, "pressure at a number of points, so that the enemy's forces may be divided. If this is kept up steadily, and if all the Allied armies avoid the mistake of pushing on more quickly than is prudent, then the end may come in sight a good deal sooner than seemed likely a few months ago."

"The Germans are making their last effort. They have been forced to change their plans and no longer possess the initiative. Everywhere they are on the defensive. Their strength in munitions is still very great, and the task before the Allies is not an easy one anywhere, but with unflinching determination and readiness to make sacrifices if victory can be won."

The Allies' superiority in numbers now deprived the enemy of the advantage of operating upon interior lines. He is no longer able to transfer troops at will from one point to another, and this increases the possibility of piercing his front at many points and of breaking up his forces into separate groups. When this has been done he can be dealt with more satisfactorily.

"Even now Germany will make a desperate effort to snatch victory by bold tactics and the employment of all her resources, but let the Allies stand firm and success cannot be long delayed."

HOPE OF GLORY GONE

Crown Prince Forced to Sacrifice Madcap Scheme

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, July 21.—"From the examination of yesterday's prisoners, whose battalions of Wurtembergers, Saxons, Prussians, Bavarians and Badenese were jumbled in a headlong pell-mell that reveals extraordinary confusion—one fact stands out: there was an entire company of troops that had helped to capture Vaux fort. One of them declared his regiment had been heavily withdrawn from Verdun on July 12, and rushed headlong to the Somme first line to relieve the Bavarian Landsturm."

These words in a despatch from the Somme front received this afternoon mark the failure of the Germans' gigantic enterprise against "her principal enemy." The long awaited Franco-British offensive has achieved its first and not least important result. To patch the threatened line even the Crown Prince's hope of glory must be sacrificed, and the Allies are reaping the full benefit of French heroism at Verdun.

SUPREME EFFORT NEAR

In 3 Weeks Germans Drafted 340,000 Men to West

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, July 21.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News says: Germany is preparing for a supreme effort on the western front; and according to reliable information, has drafted to the Somme front in the last three weeks 340,000 men. One hundred thousand are from depots, but the remainder are seasoned men, who have been slightly wounded and are now thoroughly cured. The cavalry is being sent west also, my informant declares. He personally saw regiments of dragoons, hussars, uhlans and mounted laegers passing through Dusseldorf on their way west.

It is certain that even at the risk of continual small retreats on the eastern fronts the Germans are determined to throw everything into the west.

GERMANS BRING MASSES OF MEN FROM VERDUN

Concentration of Entire Western
Effectives to Stem Allied
Advance on Somme

100,000 ON 27-MILE FRONT

Large Anglo - French Forces
Used on River Banks—
British Test Enemy's
Strength at Other
Points on Front

London, July 22.—Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme in northern France is given in the official statement from Berlin tonight, in which it is stated that more than 200,000 French and British troops attacked the German lines north and south of the Somme Thursday on a front of 27 miles. Today's news from the battle ground, which has been contested bitterly since July 1 shows no great change in the relative positions of the Franco-British and German forces.

The British have again pressed forward to the German third line in the Fourceaux Wood, northeast of Longueval. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point on the ridge commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond, which is not so much broken up and not wooded, lending itself not too well to defense. This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold the wood, where the heavy fighting continued.

The Associated Press correspondent at the front states the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the allied advance. Meanwhile, the indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. The trench raid by Australian troops in the neighborhood of Armentieres against machine-gunners in this country

The flooding of the Dniester River is delaying the operations on a large section of the Russian front to the advantage of the Austro-Germans, but Russia was able to announce two successes today. General von Ling, gen. commanding the Austro-German forces south of Kovel, has been obliged to retire further in the face of strong attacks by the forces under General Sakharoff. The Russians also seized the crossings of the River Styr and compelled their opponents to retire from the salient of the Styr and Lupa rivers toward Berestechk, where a battle is now going on.

By this advance General Sakharoff gives greater protection to the operations of the Russian General Kaledine on the Volhynian line, in the region of Brody. In the Caucasus, the Russians have taken the town of Gumushkaneh, between Trebizond and Erzinjan, the objective of the Russian army in this section of the front.

Official Statements

GREAT BRITAIN

London, July 21.—The British line north of Bazentin and Longueval has been pushed forward to Fourceaux Wood, the War Office announced today. The British drove the Germans from the wood, but lost part of this position subsequently.

The statement follows: The battle continues without intermission between the Leipsic redoubt on the west and Delville Wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance has been pushed to Fourceaux Wood, from which we drove the enemy.

During the night the enemy counter-attacked, after an intense bombardment with gas shells, and succeeded in effecting entry into the northern part of the wood, but failed to dislodge us from the southern half.

Elsewhere there is no change.

London, July 22.—The Germans, in an attack on the British on the northern edge of the Leipsic salient succeeded Friday in occupying British front trenches, but later were driven out, according to the British official communication issued at midnight.

Elsewhere along the British front comparative calm prevailed.

The statement says: Except for local encounters there has been a comparative lull in the main battle area today (Friday), and there has been no change in the situation since the last report.

The enemy made a bombing attack on the north edge of our positions in the Leipsic salient and succeeded at one point in entering our front trenches, but at once was driven out.

Taking advantage of the fine weather the Royal flying corps yesterday continued their bombing operations against points of military importance with successful results. The hostile aircraft were inactive until evening, when a good deal of fighting took place behind the German lines. One of our offensive patrols encountered eleven German machines, and, as a result three German machines were shot down, one burning into flames.

Another encounter between four of our machines and six of the enemy lasted 45 minutes. One Fokker was shot down and another badly damaged.

SUCCEEDS GEN. WILLIAMS

Lt.-Col. Elmsley, D.S.O., Given
Command and Promoted

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 21.—Lieut. Colonel Elmsley, D.S.O., is appointed temporary Brigadier-General, succeeding General Williams, who is a prisoner of war. Major R. C. Andros, 1st C.M.R.S., has taken over the command of the battalion with temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel. Major D. C. Draper, 5th C.M.R.S., is promoted lieutenant-colonel and command of battalion. Captain B. Laws, 1st C.M.R.S., is promoted temporary major.

AMERICA SENDS QUERY

"Blacklisters" Organize to
Fight Great Britain's Action

Washington, July 21.—Inquiry as to why certain business concerns in the United States have been placed on a 'blacklist' under Great Britain's 'Trading with the Enemy Act' was directed to the British Government by the State Department today brought both the British Embassy here and Ambassador Page at London.

TO FIGHT ACTION.

Representatives of fifty of the eighty-two firms blacklisted by Great Britain under the Trading with the Enemy Act met here today to form an organization to fight the action of the British Government.

The only statement made was that a committee of five would be designated to formulate a plan of action.

BUILDING TWELVE LIKE DEUTSCHLAND

Three Underseas Merchantmen
Are Ready—Prince Henry of
Prussia at Farewell

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Amsterdam, July 21.—Through the agency of one who was present at the launching of the Deutschland, I learn that the occasion was severely private, only a few of the leading commercial shipping men and a few select friends being present. Prince Henry of Prussia, was sent to attend the launching by the Kaiser and to make a speech to the assembled guests.

The Prince, who appeared to be most cheerful and optimistic, endeavored to inspire his hearers with hope and confidence, said: "With the launching of the Bremen and the Deutschland we have made a beginning in the great work of renewing, restoring and enlarging Germany's overseas trade. Though this is but a comparatively small beginning, I promise you the enlargement of the new fleet will be rapid and that the extension of the scope of its enterprises will take place. Indeed, you may confidently expect great develop-

menes. We have now begun to show all the world that Germany's marchant marine, which already has made great progress, is in such hands that it cannot now be beaten out of the field of world wide commerce."

It is said that three such boats as the Deutschland already have been built and that twelve more are in various stages of construction.

To Open Hospital

London, July 21.—It is hoped that the Duchess of Devonshire will open the Canadian hospital at Buxton for Canadians suffering from rheumatism. It already contains over a hundred patients. The hospital is situated not far from the Denyonsire's most famous seat at Chatsworth, and is one of the most elaborate in the country.

War News Summary

The intensity of the British and French attacks against the German front north and south of the Somme River in Northern France appears to have lessened greatly, according to the latest official statements. London declares a lull has set in on the British front and the Paris official statement of Friday night mentions no activity along the whole front from north of the Somme to Switzerland.

In the salient of the Leipsic redoubt the Germans re-entered the lines held by General Haig's forces, but were ejected subsequently, London asserts.

The Anglo-French attacks against the German lines north and south of the Somme on Thursday were fruitless, according to Berlin, except on a two mile front from south of Hardecourt, where the Germans retired from first to second line trenches about 800 metres in the rear. The attack, Berlin asserts, was preceded by a violent artillery fire on a front of more than 27 miles and was participated in by more than 200,000 men.

North of La Basse an attack Wednesday by the British in the region of Fromelles resulted disastrously for them, Berlin says, the Britishers losing more than 2,000 men killed and nearly 500 men made prisoners.

Floods on the Dniester preventing any advance farther into Galicia, from the south and east for the time, the Russians are driving in the Austro-Germans toward the Northern Galician border, below Vladimir-Volynski. Both Berlin and Vienna admit the retirement of part of General von Linsingen's forces from the region of the confluence of the Styr and Lipa rivers to Berestechk, north of Brody.

Petrograd asserts the retirement of the Austro-Germans was the result of an impetuous attack, in which more than 1,600 prisoners were taken. Berlin and Vienna say the withdrawal was made in the expectation of an enveloping movement.

In addition to capturing Gumushaneh, 45 miles northwest of Baidart, the Russian armies in Turkish Armenia are advancing in other sectors.

Artillery fighting appears to occupy the opposing forces on the Austro-Italian front generally. Rome, however, reports the capture of further trenches on Monte Maio.

GRAVE ANXIETY BEHIND TEUTON LINES EXPOSED

Prisoners Tell Philip Gibbs That Germans Are Straining Every Nerve to Organize Resistance

NEW GUNS BROUGHT UP

British Fighting Hard for Important Positions Which Must Be Held Before Advance Into Open Country

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 20.—The present stage of our advance is causing us very hard fighting for important positions on high ground, which must be gained and held before new progress over the open country is possible. The enemy is gathering up reserves and flinging them against us to check the onward movement at all costs, and it seems to me that he has brought two new batteries of heavy guns, because his artillery fire is increasing.

The prisoners reveal the grave anxiety that reigns behind the German lines, where there is no attempt to minimize the greatness of our menace. The Germans are straining every nerve to organize a new and formidable resistance. Today, however, they lost many men and valuable ground, not only in fighting the British troops but with the French, who at Maurepas and other positions on our right made successful advances.

In the early hours of this morning, after a long bombardment, which made the night very dreadful with noise and the sky vivid with the light of bursting shells, the attack was made by our troops on high ground between Delville Wood and High Wood, and to the west of these positions. The enemy in great strength maintained a strong defence, but suffered severely, and was forced to retreat in disorder upon some parts of the line.

We were firing "grandmothers" and "aunties," those 15-inch and 12-inch shells which go roaring through the air, and explode with vast earth-shaking crashes, and the Germans replied with "coal scuttles."

"They were the real Jack Johnson," said a Devonshire lad who had a piece of one of them in his right shoulder. "Those brutes had not been seen, I'm told, since Ypres, except in one or twos, but they came over as fast as hand grenades. You know the kind of hole they make. It is forty feet across, and deep enough to bury a whole platoon."

But they did not suffer from all this gunfire. As they manned the trenches in the darkness the shells passed over them, and few were hurt.

The attack was made before dawn up a rising slope of ground toward the high roads which used to go across the Bois de Foureaux, or High Wood, as we call it, to Delville Wood. Now there was no road, for our bombardment had torn up the earth into a series of deep craters. The Germans had a line of dugouts here, built since July 1, but well built.

As soon as our men were upon them, German soldiers who had been hiding below ground came up like rabbits when ferrets are at work. Most of them ran away, as hard as they could, stumbling and falling over the broken ground.

"They ran so hard," said one of our men, "that I couldn't catch up with them. It was a queer kind of race, us chasing 'em and they running. The only Germans I came up with were dead ones."

But some of the Germans did not run. They came forward through the half darkness of dawn with their hands raised. A Cornish boy I knew took five prisoners, who crowded round him crying "Kamerad," so that he felt like the old woman in the shoe.

Up to that point our casualties were very slight, but later, on the higher ground, the German machine gun fire swept across the grass and brown bare earth of the old trenches and above the high rims of the shell craters. But our men swept on. The troops were working round High Wood on the left and in the centre the men were advancing into the wood itself and forcing forward over fallen trees and branches, and the bodies of German dead. German shells crashed about them, but those regiments of ours were determined to get on and hold on, and during the days they have organized strong points and captured the western side and all the southern part of this point.

FULL OF TROUBLE.

The situation at Longueval and Delville Wood has been very full of trouble for our men ever since taken by some of our Highland regiments on July 14. The enemy made repeated counter-attacks, from the upper end of the village where he still held some machine gun emplacements, and kept a way open through his trenches here on the north so that he could send up supports and supplies.

From the north also he concentrated a heavy artillery fire on the southern part of Delville Wood, which was held by some of our South African troops and maintained a violent barrage. Nevertheless the Highlanders have held on for nearly a week, with dogged endurance that frustrated all efforts of the enemy to get back to their old ground.

CAN'T EVEN DENT IT



General Sir Sam Hughes' steel helmet proves a great protection.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER ADVANCE AT POZIERES. AUSTRALIANS PRAISED

Large Portion of Village Now in Allies' Hands—
"Very Gallant, Skilful and Successful Attack," Writes Gen. Haig of Antipodean Troops' Work

LONDON, July 24. — "The prospects of battle are good. British generals are more than satisfied. I am confident victory is assured," declared the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons this evening.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, today sent the following telegram to the Australian Government:

"Part of the first Australian division made a very gallant, skilful and successful attack on Pozieres village, a very strong point in the enemy's lines, and captured two guns and some prisoners, with slight loss."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 24.—Amid a blast of artillery fire hurled from big guns, British forces have advanced still further in their thrust around Pozieres, General Sir Douglas Haig reported today. The fighting is continuing with the advantage with the British.

The statement follows:

"Apart from continuous heavy shelling by both sides during the night, comparative calm followed the severe fighting of yesterday."

"Yesterday, between High wood and Guillemont, repeated counter-attacks by the enemy gained for him no advantage, and very heavy casualties were inflicted by our artillery and machine guns."

"We gained some ground near High Wood and in the direction of Guillemont. In the neighborhood of Pozieres we secured important advantages in spite of the stubborn defence of the enemy, and a large portion of the village is now in our hands. Here we have secured two guns and sixty more prisoners."

ADVANCE ALONG FIVE-MILE FRONT

Successful resumption of General Haig's massed infantry "push" within the short space of three days after the initial effort had advanced the British lines to within striking distance of the German third line trenches brought great satisfaction in London today.

Special despatches emphasized the terrific hand-to-hand fighting raging around Guillemont. Half of the village is in British hands, but in the other half the Teutons are strongly dug in, and fighting desperately to hold their ground.

The latest advance reported in last night's statement to hold five-mile front.

The furthestmost point achieved was at Pozieres—nearly a mile on the main highway to Bapaume, the immediate objective of the thrust. Guillemont was apparently today the most hotly contested spot.

GERMAN TRENCHES PENETRATED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 24.—Bad weather prevented the French front in Northern France, and last night passed quietly with the French troops there, the War Office announced today.

In a raid near Vailly, north of the Aisne, German trenches were penetrated and some prisoners taken.

On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, there were small local engagements.

Extraordinary aerial activity on both sides of the French-German battle line was also reported in the official communiqué. Luneville was the object of a German air raid, while a French aerial raid on Sunday dropped eight bombs on Conflans station and a number of others on buildings at Dieuze and Vigneulles.

The text of the statement follows: "On the Somme front the night was calm. The weather continues bad."

North of the Aisne reconnoitering parties penetrated enemy trenches near Vailly and we brought back prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse last night, in the course of a small action of a detail surrounding Chapelle Sainte Fie, we captured thirty prisoners. According to the latest information the total number of prisoners taken by us in the last few days in this sector amounts to 800."

"During the night a German aviator dropped bombs on Luneville. One person was wounded. Sub-Lieutenant Chaput brought down yesterday his eighth enemy aeroplane, which fell near Fresnoy-en-Woivre. A second German machine which was attacked near Fort Vaux, and during the night of July 22-23, and during the day of July 23 our aeroplanes dropped eight shells upon the railroad station at Conflans, forty on the barracks near Vigneulles, and twenty-five on the aerodrome at Dieuze."

FRENCH FLYER DROPS NOTES TO BERLINERS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 24.—A French aviator, Antoine Marchal, who started from Nancy on an aeroplane trip to Russia, failed in his aerial race by a bare sixty miles, according to word here today. He was captured by the Germans at Cholm, in Poland, after having dropped proclamations on Berlin.

Nancy lies on the French-Alsace-Lorraine frontier. Cholm is in Russian Poland, fifty miles north of the Austrian frontier. Marchal must have flown nearly 1,000 miles to have covered the distance between these two points, including Berlin in between.

This in itself is a remarkable exploit, but even more astonishing was his feat of flying over Berlin, dropping proclamations in the city and making good his escape. Had Marchal been able to fly fifty miles farther beyond Cholm he would have landed behind the Russian lines.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S GREAT FLIGHT

An official communication given out today tells of the wonderful feat of Aviator Marchal in crossing Germany from France to Poland, it says:

"On June 20, at 9:30 o'clock in the evening Sub-Lieutenant Marchal ascended at Nancy on board a Nieuport monoplane of a special type, taking with him a supply of fuel sufficient to last fourteen hours. His mission was to cross Germany at a low altitude in order to drop proclamations on the capital, Berlin, and then to descend in Russia.

"This audacious flight was accomplished point by point and after flying all night Lieutenant Marchal was compelled to descend at 8.30 o'clock on the morning of June 21 near Cholm, Russian Poland, at least 100 kilometres (62 miles) from the Russian lines. He was made a prisoner.

"The proclamation which Lieutenant Marchal dropped on Berlin began with the words: 'We could bombard the open town of Berlin and thus kill the women and innocent

children, but we are content to throw only the following proclamation.'

"Lieutenant Marchal was interned at Salzerbach whence he forwarded to France a postal card giving these details:

"I was made prisoner at o'clock on the morning of the 21st at Chelm. The Austrian officers did not believe that I had accomplished my task, but the proof later arrived and they were obliged to bow to the reality.

"It was the failure of the spark plugs which stopped me and I descended to change two of the plugs and to start the motor again. Unfortunately, it would have been necessary to change two more plugs and at this moment I was taken prisoner. You may judge of my chagrin."

"Aviator Marchal in the course of his journey covered in continuous flight a distance of about 1,300 kilometres (807 miles), most of which he travelled during the night."

ADMIT BRITISH IN POZIERES

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 24, via London 4.38 p.m.—The only advantage gained by the British in the fighting on the Somme front on Sunday, says the German official statement issued today, was the penetration of a few houses in the village of Pozieres for which the attackers paid heavy and sanguinary losses.

The text of today's official statement by German army headquarters is as follows:

"It is now evident that the British attacks reported yesterday against the front from Thiepval to Gulleminot were made by parts of eleven

British divisions, several of which were hurled from our fronts.

"The only advantage gained by the enemy on the whole line not yet rectified by the Germans is that he entered some houses in Pozieres for which he paid in extraordinarily heavy losses.

"The enemy was defeated at Longueval by a powerful counter-attack by the Brandenburg Grenadiers, of Douaumont fame.

"In the gravel pit southwest of Gulleminot, where the enemy had temporarily gained a footing, the Germans took prisoner three officers and 141 men unwounded.

(Continued on Page 15)

RUSSIANS SMASHING WAY WEST

Sakharoff Goes Ahead on
Lipa—Kuropatkin Suc-
ceeds in North

VON HINDENBERG'S
RIGA LINE PIERCED

Czar's Soldiers Also Meet
with Further Success
in Caucasus

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Forces of Emperor Nicholas operating in Turkish Armenia are steadily advancing upon the fortified town of Erzanga from the north and south, says a Russian official statement issued today. On the east the Russian advance guards are within fifteen miles of the place, which is eighty miles southwest of Erzerum.

ADVANCE ALONG RIGA FRONT.

LONDON, July 24.—The Russians have driven the German forces back a distance of twelve miles at one point on the Riga front, according to a Reuter's despatch from Petrograd. Progress for the Russians is reported on a front running from the Gulf of Riga to Uxkull, a distance of more than thirty miles, the greatest advance being made along the coastline.

The despatch says that fighting went on without pause for four days prior to Sunday. It has now halted, as the Russians require time to consolidate the ground they have gained, and the Germans are waiting for reinforcements being brought from other sections of eastern front.

RUSSIANS SMASH WAY WESTWARD.

Special Star Cable.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—Russian armies have blasted and battered their way through the German line below Riga and have shattered temporarily the Austrian resistance to further Russian advance toward Northeastern Galicia and Hungary. Violent German counter-attacks northeast of Kovel have been repulsed.

Today a violent artillery duel was in progress between the forces of Generals Kuropatkin and Von Hindenberg along the northeastern-most point of the battle front. So far the censor has veiled the exact details of General Kuropatkin's recent coup, but the fact that the Czar's troops have been able successfully to pierce von Hindenberg's line—considered the strongest to which the Russians are opposed—was hailed here as one of the striking achievements of the war.

Further details today served to accentuate the victories of Gen. Sakharoff along the rivers Lipa and Styr. Apparently his forces have almost encircled the Teutonic commands of Generals Boehm-Ermolli and Bothmer, forcing their ineffectual retirement. Russian troops now dominate both banks of the Lipa, from the Styr to near Mirkaw, and in some parts of the line have thrust forward eight or ten miles beyond the river. Brody is menaced with an enveloping movement.

Southward Russian forces control many of the approaches to Jablonitz pass, and have forced retirement of the Austrians to crests of the hills beyond. Probably the conflict today is in the pass itself. Considerable booty has fallen into the Russians' hands, and in two days 27,000 men have been captured.

To emphasize Russian successes came a full report to-day of more advances of the Grand Duke Nicholas' army in the Caucasus. The Turks are in full retreat along the full line toward Erzincan.

"On the Russian front the Germans have been dislodged from another position along the river Lipa," says today's official statement, as follows:

"On the Lipa yesterday, we dislodged the Germans from the village of Galtchanie and took some prisoners and one machine gun. On July 21, near the village of Kolmoff, on the Lipa, an Austrian company, 193 strong, surrendered to our troops.

"Caucasus front: The offensive of our Caucasus army is proceeding successfully. In the direction of Mosul, throughout the day of July 22, numerically superior Turkish forces attacked a detachment of our troops at Rayat, combining a frontal attack with an outflanking movement, but our fire and counter-attacks forced the enemy to abandon the offensive."

AUSTRIA MUSTERS LAST RESERVES.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, July 24.—A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Milan says:

"Information from Lindau, Switzerland, states that the Austrian frontier is again closed to passengers. The reason is believed to be a general levy en masse in Austria, the clearing out of the last reserves, including only half recovered invalids and wounded from the barracks, the withdrawal of a large part of the troops from the Italian front and the transportation of all troops in Serbia.

"Austria thus is collecting whatever remains of her forces and sending them to the Russian front. It is said that already 100,000 Austrian troops, mostly territorials, who formed the army of occupation in Serbia, have been removed and sent to Galicia.

"The maximum reserves that can thus be collected is estimated at about 400,000 men, and if this reserve army also is defeated by the Russians, Austria will have used up her very last resources in human material.

CAPT. WALTER MOLSON.

Capt. Walter Molson, of Kitchener's Own, followed, and said he intended to speak particularly to the ladies, since so much had been said to the men that no fit man who could go had any excuse for staying back.

"There may be many women amongst you," he said, "who are afraid and holding back that one word of encouragement that might save a man from the shame of not doing his duty. Every man you see in khaki has fought out that problem. Each has wife, mother, sister or children, and has considered his own inclinations and his duty, and duty has won. There are lots of people who will look after the wives, mothers and children, but few who will look after us all if we do not win this war—the Germans won't, anyway."

Capt. Molson mentioned cases where he knew families of four and five sons, with fathers that had not given one man for the war. "What can we, who are giving up wives and families, think of such men? Don't you think we ought to kick them off the sidewalk? (Applause.)

"If some families here only knew what the men at the front are saying about their boys who are holding back they would blush for shame. The whole trouble is that things here are too easy, and we are not taking this war as seriously as we should. It is not lack of courage that keeps men home—I don't believe that ten per cent. of the men who ought to go, and do not stay home because they are afraid. It is simply because they do not realize the necessity for their services. But I am strongly of opinion that all men who are physically fit and can go to the front must go as free men, or freedom will be lost."

Amongst those present were Mayor John McKergow, hon. colonel of the 58th Westmounts; Lt.-Col. F. M. McRobie, O.C. of Kitchener's Own; Lt.-Col. C. M. Strange, O.C., the 53th; Capt. Hards, Lieut. Armstrong and others.

DESTROYS THIRD FLYER

American Airman Victor in Air
Duel With German

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Paris, July 24.—Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell downed his third German aeroplane over the German lines north of Verdun on Friday afternoon. Scouting with Bert Hall, another American aviator, in Nieuport machines, Rockwell, who was leading, saw a two-seated aviatik, which he attacked from above, with the result that the German machine fell headlong. Swooping to make sure that the German aviator had crashed to the ground, Rockwell was attacked from above by two Fokkers, and Hall, coming to the rescue, by two more. Badly placed for an offensive, Rockwell plunged into a cloud and succeeded in escaping. Hall speedily rejoined him. Both returned safely, although their machines were riddled with bullets.

Both Rockwell and Hall are members of the Franco-American Flying Corps, which has greatly distinguished itself at Verdun. Victor Chapman, another member of the squadron, was killed only recently in a fight with German machines. Rockwell, who comes from Atlanta, Ga., was made a sergeant and decorated with the Military Medal for his daring work at the front.

BRITISH PRISONERS CRUELLY TREATED

Attache to American Embassy
Relates Disgusting Details
of Detention by Enemy

London, July 25.—A dark picture of the treatment of British prisoners at the Ruhleben camp in Germany, where civilians are interned, is given in a report by Dr. Alonso E. Taylor, attache of the American Embassy at Berlin. The report reached Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, from Jas. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, through Walter Hines Page, the ambassador to Great Britain.

"The barracks at Ruhleben," says Dr. Taylor, "are overcrowded. It is intolerable that people of education should be herded six together in a horse's stall and in some lofts. The bunks touch one another; the light for reading is bad, and reading is a necessity if these poor prisoners are to be detained during another winter. In the hay lofts above the stables the conditions are even worse."

Dr. Taylor cites as an example one loft ten by thirteen metres in width, with the ceiling ten feet high in the centre and four and a half feet high at the sides, where 64 men live.

"The light from the little window," says Dr. Taylor, "is so faint that the prisoners' eyes will be seriously injured, if their sight is not permanently lost. And this semi-darkness will undoubtedly cause depression and mental trouble."

The report complains of inadequate heating of prisoners' quarters and the lack of facilities for drying the clothes of the men, who often have to answer the roll call in the heavy rains outside. Many things, like soap, which are usually given prisoners, even in jails, Dr. Taylor says, are not given the prisoners at Ruhleben.

The report of Dr. Taylor says that the writer is satisfied the camp officials are aware of what can be done to better the conditions of the prisoners, but that they have not the authority to make the needed improvements.

The Daily Graphic, commenting editorially on the report of the treatment of British prisoners at the Ruhleben camp in Germany, says:

"To his many humanitarian services the American ambassador, Mr. Gerard, has added another by his remarkably outspoken letter descriptive of the miseries of British civilian prisoners in Ruhleben."

"The letter marks painful reading. Its importance lies in the fact of its being the impartial report of a representative of a power still on friendly terms with Germany. What its effect may be on his own relations with the German Government Mr. Gerard clearly cares little. He is more concerned for the sufferers at Ruhleben than with placating the friendship of the nation to which he is accredited. Perhaps his fearless attitude may influence his Government to take action in this deplorable matter."

ANZACS PRESS ON TO MASTERY OF POZIERES

Made Small But Important Gains
In Street Fighting Yesterday
And Took 151 Prisoners

INCESSANT POUNDING

Both Sides Keep Up Terrific
Deluge of Barrage Fire on
Both Sides of the Vil-
lage—More Rein-
forcements

With the British Army in France, July 24, via London.—How about the Australians? Everybody was asking today at the front. Were they sticking to it?

What the official bulletins call a curtain of fire hid the ruins of Pozieres, where the Australians had yesterday established themselves on one side of the main street, with the Germans on the other; unrelentingly the German guns kept a curtain there, with bursts after burst of shrapnel, raining bullets and high explosives, their black bursts churning the earth. On the other side of the massed remains of that village which is precious high ground the British guns placed the same kind of a curtain, as if serving the same kind of a notice that no one might pass the barrier of death and join in the struggle of the combatants surrounded by an infernal ring.

But back from the scene came more prisoners and two guns taken, and news that the Australians, not content with holding one side of the street, now had both, and, digging, bombing, ducking and rushing amidst piles of fallen bricks and debris, were pressing on to the mastery of the whole village.

This and some sections of a trench beyond the Bazentin-Le-Petit were the gain for this sultry day, with the thick dust of the traffic in the rear and the smoke of shells over the field of battle hanging low. Never since the battle of the Somme began has the correspondent of the Associated Press seen more shelling by both sides.

Pounding, with no recess, proceeding on every part of the line, but is particularly heavy on the right of the line as well as on the left. Pozieres. The Germans are pressing in an uncensured volume on the front Wood, where the British infantry face the village of Guillemont and an answering thunder deluges Guillemont. What Pozieres is to the left Guillemont and Glinchy beyond are to the right. Apparently the Germans have brought still more guns and troops from Verdun for the issue at stake here.

Official Statements GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 24.—British troops have captured a large part of the village of Pozieres, says the official British statement issued this afternoon. They also gained some ground near High Wood, in the direction of Guillemont.

The statement follows: Apart from continuous heavy shelling by both sides during the night, comparative calm followed the severe fighting of yesterday.

Yesterday, between High Wood and Guillemont, repeated counter-attacks by the enemy gained for him no advantage, and very heavy casualties were inflicted by our artillery and machine gun fire.

We gained some ground near High Wood and in the direction of Guillemont. In the neighborhood of Pozieres we secured important advantages in spite of the stubborn defence of the enemy, and a large portion of the village is now in our hands. Here we have captured two guns and sixty more prisoners.

London, July 24.—The British official statement from headquarters in France issued tonight reads: The fighting has continued in the village of Pozieres, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australians troops has reached a total of 6 officers and 145 other ranks.

In other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides.

Between the Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred.

War News Summary

At Pozieres, the Australians are still fighting furiously with the Germans for possession of the village and the head of the road leading from it to Bapaume, and the greater part of the village is now reported to be in their hands. There has been a diminution in the vicious fighting which began Saturday night along the British front from Thiepval to Guillemont. A condition of comparative quiet prevails south of the Somme along the French line, where the only fighting reported—and that a minor engagement—resulted in the French capturing a German battery south of Ertrées. Eastward, in the Verdun region, the French have occupied a German redoubt west of Thiaumont, taking with it five machine guns and two scores of prisoners.

Berlin still asserts that the only result of the British attack Sunday along the Thiepval-Guillemont line was the penetration of a few houses in the village of Pozieres, and that the Australians obtained these only after having suffered sanguinary losses.

That German troops have been removed from the Verdun front for the Somme operation, is apparent from the German statement that Brandenburg grenadiers of "Douaumont fame" defeated the British in the fight Sunday at Longueval.

Although unofficial reports have credited to the Russians big gains against the Germans in the Riga sector of Russia, neither the Petrograd nor Berlin communication have as yet recorded any important changes in terrain there. Petrograd claims the dislodgment of the Germans from the village of Galitchanie, on the Lipa River, in Volhynia, while Berlin says that near the Galician border, in Southern Volhynia strong attacks by the Russians against the German line were repulsed.

Emperor William is reported to have left the French front to observe the operations in the east.

The Russians have made further progress against the Turks in the Ez-zingian region of Turkish Armenia, while to the south, along the Persian front, the Turks report that they have gained fresh successes over the Russians. The Italians in the Astico and Avis regions of the Austro-Italian theatre report continued advances against the Austrians.

Premier Asquith has asked the British Parliament for an additional credit vote of £450,000,000—the largest requested since the beginning of the war.

MACHINE GUNS DID NOT HOLD BACK ANZACS

New Type of Manhood Carry
Trenches With Fewer Cas-
ualties Than Expected

POZIERES IS DIVIDED

Tenacious Fighting for North-
western Side—Supreme
Devotion and Self-
Sacrifice Shown
by Soldiers

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 23.—Heavy fighting began in the early hours of this morning along all the lines from Pozieres to Delville Wood and southward from Trones Wood in the direction of Guillemont. Many battalions took part in this assault, belonging to English, Scottish, Australian and New Zealand regiments, and fought with the finest courage, with that courage which, through all this three weeks of battle, has been shown by all our troops, who have gone forward or held on—most of all held on—with supreme devotion and self-sacrifice.

They were Australians who made the attack upon Pozieres, with English boys working up on their left. For several days and nights they had been in this neighborhood under a shellfire that never ceased in daylight or darkness, our shellfire passing over their heads and the Germans' shellfire searching for their bodies.

"The strain on the nerves was bad," said an Australian soldier, who looked as though he had no nerves. "The heavy German crumps came thundering about us, and after a time I found myself trembling in a queer way. One slept a bit, but always awoke to the scream of shells passing overhead and the crash of some damnable thing nearby and the noise of the guns everywhere. But it was worse just before the attack last night—an hour or two before. Every nerve in one's body was a live wire."

There was a distance of something like 530 yards between the Australians' line and the front trench of the German network of trenches across the Ba-paume Road, which runs diagonally through Pozieres village. Our men lay crouched behind the earthworks ready for the sprint across that ground, bracing their spirits to it, and for two hours every gun from our batteries behind them and about them fired as hard as the gunners could get their shells into the breach. The sky was blazing with shell bursts and rockets, and the earth trembled.

It was midnight when the Australians went forward with the other troops in the darkness, and the only light given to the battle was the flare of rockets, the signals of frightened Germans 500 yards away. It gleamed white upon the rims of all the shell craters in No Man's Land. The men fell into these holes and scrambled out of them and fell into others.

It was impossible to run or walk up right. The enemy, aware of their coming, at once opened them with a very fierce barrage of shrapnel. At least, it was mostly shrapnel, for the Australians, but on the left where the English lads were running forward the shrapnel seemed to end as though the line had been drawn through the darkness and high explosives began.

Other kinds of shells were being fired at our men. Many of them burst high and then came down like flaming torches with trailing feathers of flame. They were liquid fire shells, to burn up the bodies of the men.

"They frightened us at first," said a Territorial. "It was as though the stars had suddenly dropped, all on fire. But they did not do us much harm, and after the first scare we didn't mind them."

Other shells, dropping in a queer way, came with a singing note as though they had whistles tied to them, and burst without much noise, but with a hiss like a "Dud" shell. These were of the poison gas variety, and some of our men were made sick, but did not suffer in a deadly way because they were quick to get beyond the reach of the fumes. The first German trench was lightly held. The only men who stayed there were machine gunners, who fired at the advancing infantry, and some parties of Grenadiers, who flung their bombs.

The Australians sprang at them with fixed bayonets, but the Germans did not wait until the steel reached them. Some ran back to the second line, others flung up their hands. It was hard to give them mercy, because they had waited too long to ask for it, but the Australians made them prisoners and sent them back.

The most difficult part of the way was to come. The second line of defence was a light railway or tramway, and this was more strongly held with many machine guns, and the usual deep dugouts. But the Australians were coming up, in waves, and while some remained behind in the first line as consolidating parties, others pressed on, went straight toward the machine guns fire and German riflemen. Not even the German machine gunners could keep back this line of keen, ardent men, these clean-shaven, hatchet-faced lads, who brought a new type of manhood to France, and without such heavy casualties as might have been expected, they took territory and fought down the line dugouts.

S GREAT HONOR TO SERVE CANADA IN THE TRENCHES

The Irish-Canadian Rangers' recruiting meeting on Dominion Square last night was addressed by two returned soldiers—Lieut. V. A. Duclos, of the 24th Battalion, who served for nine months in the trenches, and Pte. Christopher Mahoney, of the famous Winnipeg "Black Devils."

"Apart entirely from the call of honor and glory, the life at the front is one that should appeal to any man with red blood in his veins," said Lieut. Duclos. "And remember that in years to come the men who have fought as they should in this war can never be the friends of the men who should have fought in it, but for selfish reasons stayed at home."

"It is a great honor to any man to be able to say he was one of Canada's army in this war, and for one wouldn't have missed it,





THE GREAT MILITARY REVIEW AT CAMP BORDEN.—The picture shows one of the long lines of troops in the march past General Sir Sam Hughes, who took the salute.

LA GRANDE REVUE MILITAIRE DU CAMP BORDEN.—Cette illustration montre les troupes défilant en longues lignes dans la grande marche et saluant le général Sir Sam Hughes.



Lieut. W. H. Warminton, of Saskatoon, brother of the late Major Warminton, of Montreal, wounded, and now on his way to Canada.



FELL ON THE FIELD OF HONOR. — Pte. Robert Scott Eason, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Eason, Montreal, and a former member of The Standard's staff, who was recently killed in action in France. He went overseas with the 42nd Highlanders.



MEMBERS OF A REGIMENT THAT HAS COVERED ITSELF WITH GLORY.—The signallers of the 1st Newfoundland Overseas Regiment. Many of these boys made the supreme sacrifice in Gallipoli and Egypt. Others are still in the fighting line "somewhere in France."

MEMBRES D'UN REGIMENT QUI S'EST COUVERT DE GLOIRE. Les signaleurs du 1er régiment terreneuvien d'outre-mer. Maintes de ces braves ont fait le sacrifice suprême de leur vie en Gallipoli et en Egypte. D'autres sont encore sur la ligne de combat.



PLAYED THEIR REGIMENT OVER EGYPTIAN SANDS.—The bugle corps of the 1st Newfoundland Overseas Regiment as it looked before it entered the war zone. Over the graves of many of these lads the "Last Post" has since been sounded.

IL ACCOMPAGNE LE REGIMENT SUR LES SABLES DE L'EGYPTE.—Le corps de clairons du 1er régiment terreneuvien d'outre-mer avant d'entrer dans la zone de guerre. "L'adieu suprême" a sonné depuis sur les tombes de nombre de héros qui en faisaient partie.



COVERED THE ALLIES' EMBARKATION DURING THE EVACUATION OF GALLIPOLI.—Some of the boys of the 1st Newfoundland Overseas Regiment who occupied a post of great distinction and danger during the British withdrawal from the Dardanelles.

CEUX QUI COUVRIRENT L'EMBARQUEMENT DES ALLIES DURANT L'EVACUATION DE GALLIPOLI.—Quelques-uns des preux du 1er régiment terre-neuvien d'outre-mer qui occupaient un poste de grande distinction et de danger durant la retraite des Anglais aux Dardanelles.

A REGIMENT TO BE PROUD OF.

THE record of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, which suffered severe losses in the recent British offensive in France, is most creditable. The men crossed on the S.S. Florizel, in

company with the Canadian First Overseas Expeditionary. They did garrison duty in various parts of the United Kingdom, including the guardianship of German prisoners. After a most trying experience in the Gallipoli campaign, where they won great distinction, and demonstrated both daring and en-

durance, the regiment was chosen as part of the force which covered the Allies' embarkation when the Turkish territory was evacuated, a post of high distinction and honor. Thence the fortune of war led the sturdy islanders to Egypt, where again their conduct won high praise. And finally they were chosen for service in

the big drive in France, where heavy loss has befallen them. Their list of dead, wounded and missing parallels in the sense of

prominence of the names of its officers in the social and business circles of St. John's and Newfoundland, the lists which

have won the sympathy of the larger communities of Canada. Newfoundland has a regiment to be proud of.

encore sur la ligne de feu



PRISONERS AT GUTERSLOH, GERMANY. — Reading from left to right—Lieut. Charles B. Pitblado, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada; Lieut. Style, Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Van Someran, Lincolns, (formerly of the Crown Trust Company, Montreal.

FRENCH MAKE ANOTHER ADVANCE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, July 25.—Another advance of French troops was reported in today's official statement. They carried strongly fortified block-houses south of Estrees and ejected the Germans from trenches they occupied nearby. Counter-attacks elsewhere along the French front by the Germans were repulsed.

The text of the French official statement was as follows:

"South of the Somme yesterday we captured in a small attack south of Estrees a group of powerfully fortified houses. Our troops chased the Germans from some trenches north of Vermandovillers, and occupied them.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed with grenades several reconnoitring parties which at-

tempted to reach our lines in the sector of Tracey-le-Val.

"On the left bank of the Meuse an enemy attack with hand grenades against Hill 304 failed under machine gun fire. On the right bank there was violent bombardment in the region between Fleury and Lauree.

"In Alsace, after artillery preparation, the Germans delivered an attack upon our Balschwiller positions northwest of Altkirch. After lively fighting the enemy was driven out from some elements of the trenches where he had gained a foothold.

"On July 22, Sub-Lieut. Nungesser brought down his tenth German aeroplane. On the night of July 24-25 one of our aeroplane squadrons bombarded the railroad stations at Pierrepont and Longuyon and the bivouacs near Mansiennes."

GERMANS ADMIT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 25, via London, 4:35 p.m.—An English and French combined attack made yesterday north of the river Somme in France, says the official statement issued today by the German headquarters, broke down.

On the Eastern front Russian troops succeeded in penetrating the German first line on a small part of the front, defended by the troops under command of General von Linsingen.

The text of the German official statement reporting the operations on the western front says:

"North of the River Somme, after the unsuccessful British attack on July 22, the British and French forces yesterday made a resolute and combined attack on the Pozieres-Maurepas front. It again broke down either through our fire or in some places after sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

"East of Pozieres at Foreau Wood, near Longueval and near Guillemont, the Brandenburg Grenadiers and the gallant 104th Saxon Regiment again distinguished themselves.

"Simultaneously the French threw strong forces forward in a storming attack south of the Somme in the Estrees-Soyecourt sector, which, however, only temporarily gained ground south of Estrees.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS

the attack was dispersed with the most severe and sanguinary loss to the enemy."

The text of the German official statement dealing with the eastern front says:

"Attacks by weak Russian detachment southeast of Riga and by Russian patrols on the Dvina were repulsed.

"Army group of Gen. von Linsingen: Enemy attacks on the front south of Stonowka and on the front south of Berestechik succeeded over a small front in penetrating our first line of defence.

"West of Burkanow a Russian aeroplane was shot down in an aerial fight.

"Balkan theatre: There is nothing to report."

"In the Meuse region there were intense artillery duels from time to time. On the left bank of the river unimportant hand grenade engagements developed. On the right bank of the river the enemy several times repeated his attempts to recapture positions on the Froideterre ridge, he being repulsed by our curtain of fire.

"North of Balschwiller, in Alsace, our patrols brought back 30 prisoners from French positions.

"Lieut. Baldum shot down a French biplane south of Binarville, thereby putting his fourth enemy aeroplane out of action."

GAINS RECORDED BY THE BRITISH AT POZIERES; ALL ALLIES ADVANCING

**Gen. Haig Tells of Further Progress Made—
French Win at Verdun—Russians Continue
Drive in South—Italians Take Highest Peak
in Appennines**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, July 25.—Mount Cimone, the loftiest peak in the Northern Appennines, has been captured by Italian troops, it was officially announced today. Cimone is 7,103 in height and lies just south of the Austrian border.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—A further advance of General Sakharoff's Russian forces was announced today. The Russian commander reported his troops had penetrated entanglements on the river Slonevke.

From the Caucasus theatre of war the Grand Duke Nicholas reported that his advancing Russians had reached a point fifteen versts (about ten miles) from Erzingan, the Turks retreating in disorder.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 25.—"The greater part of Pozieres is now ours," reported Gen. Haig in an official statement today. German counter-attacks at several points north of Pozieres were all frustrated, the report declared. The British gained some additional ground and captured two machine guns and more prisoners.

The text of the British statement follows:

"In the last few days the enemy brought further reinforcements of infantry and guns to the Somme front. Throughout yesterday the hostile bombardment was fairly continuous and at times became very heavy.

"An attempt to attack our right flank was made yesterday afternoon but it was frustrated by our artillery.

"Last night two further infantry attacks, preceded by a specially violent artillery fire, were launched against the centre of our line. These attacks also were stopped by the concentrated fire of our guns.

"At no place did the enemy succeed in reaching the British trenches and his casualties in these fruitless attacks must have been severe.

"At other points in the line there was a great deal of hand-to-hand fighting and our infantry worked their way forward in places.

"North of Pozieres, the greater part of which village now is in our possession, the enemy continued to offer strong opposition but here also we gained some ground and captured two machine guns and a few more prisoners, including two battalions commanders."

Major Gault Hopes to Return to Front

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur street, London, July 25.

—A Montreal friend calling on Major Hamilton Gault in a London hospital, tells me that he found him with his mother and sister, pale, but full of pluck.

He said he hoped to be all right again in a few weeks. He is hopeful despite his wooden leg that he again will be accepted for service in the field.

WINDERMERE.

HUN PEACE TALK

ADMITS NEED OF

QUITTING BELGIUM.

Special to The Standard.

The Hague, via London, July 22.—One of the objects of the campaign for an "honorable peace" which will be launched simultaneously in fifty German cities, August 1st, by the German National Committee of which Prince von Wedel is the chairman, is to help prepare the German mind for the evacuation of Belgium. This is according to a well authenticated report received here from Germany. With German troops out of Belgium it is believed one of the chief obstacles standing in the way of peace would be removed. The project of withdrawing German troops from Belgium is said to have the active support of the Socialists.

Fierce Artillery Duel Was Fought Last Night All Along the British Front in France But Foe Gained Nothing.

London, July 22, 2:02 p.m.—A spirited artillery duel along the British front in northern France during which British front line and supporting trenches were bombarded with gas shells and projectiles containing eye irritants is recorded in today's War Office statement.

Aside from these heavy bombardments at several points on the front in the past twelve hours there have been no important developments.

BRITISH WOUNDED IN TRENCHES ON WESTERN FRONT



An official photograph from the Western front made during the advance of the Allies on the Teuton lines, showing the wounded British defenders of one of the trenches. Note the mushroom steel helmets worn by the men.

OFFICIAL PHOTO OF BRITISH CHARGE AT MAMETZ



The white blotches indicate trenches and shell holes, as the undersoil is chalky and shows white when thrown up. The little black dots are British soldiers pouring from their own front line, across the dark stretch of No Man's Land. The picture was taken from some distance in the rear, but under heavy fire. In the upper right hand corner is a shrapnel shell bursting.

HUN PROF. HELLEBRANDT'S BRILLIANT IDEA



Owner of Dog:—Vot? Cut off his nose to spite der Allies? But hów he vos
out business in der world market after der war?

CANNOT SHAKE BRITISH GRIP ON POZIERES

Gains in Village Maintained and
Fierce Counter-Attacks With
Reinforcements Repulsed

STUBBORNNESS OF BOTH

Germans Admit They Have
Taken Troops from Verdun
to Protect Third Line
on the Somme and
Help Einem

London, July 25.—The battle on the Somme front, which began Saturday at midnight, and has continued since with brief lulls is still being engaged in by British and Germans with the utmost stubbornness. An indication of the importance the Germans attach to defending their third line is found in the report of General Haig, the British commander, and in the German admission, that troops have been brought from before Verdun in order to lend all possible strength to General von Einem.

The British, if they are making but slow progress have been able to repulse all the fierce German counter attacks and fully maintain their ground, although the fighting largely consists of hand-to-hand conflicts. There is no news as to whether the Australians, who hold the greater portion of the Village of Pozieres have yet secured the eastern part, which is on the plateau dominating the village. But General Haig tonight reports the repulse of a German infantry attack from the east.

Advices from the eastern front today are meagre, but the Grand Duke's troops are gradually closing in on Erzincan, the most important base, and military position, of the Turks in Asia Minor, while General Sakharoff continues his successful advance.

According to a Berlin despatch, by way of Amsterdam, Turkish troops are to be sent to help the Austro-Germans against the Russians on the Galician front.

GERMANS ARE DOPED

Stimulated by Ether They
Show Extraordinary Courage

Paris, July 25.—The fighting in the fortified Village of Pozieres between the British and the Germans is described as follows by an officer who was wounded in the struggle:

"Early Sunday morning, at the moment the signal for the attack was given, after a frightfully intense bombardment, the English infantry rushed forward to the entrance of the village, carried it brilliantly and occupied the first houses. At 11.30 o'clock the German counter attack. Their onset was extraordinary, doubtlessly because their courage had been stimulated by ether, as one could tell from the odor.

"Here the rifle played no part—the knife, bayonet, revolver and grenade were the only weapons used. The Germans employed a sort of long handled mace studded with nails, such as an apache might use, not a soldier. I saw a German officer using one of them on a wounded comrade, but as he was in the act of striking, a revolver shot laid down beside his intended victim.

"In a ruined house a German squad with a machine gun was exterminated to the last man, with the bayonet by an Australian party which had followed them into the house. I was present at many exciting duel between two officers—an English lieutenant, who was charging at the head of his men, and a Bavarian captain. The lieutenant struck the Bavarian blow in the chest with his sword, and at the same instant he received a ball from his adversary's revolver in the stomach. Disregarding his sufferings the lieutenant had just strength enough left to deliver another blow. This proved mortal to the Bavarian. Unfortunately the lieutenant died shortly afterwards.

"Pressed by strong enemy forces the English had to retreat during the afternoon, but they strongly counterattacked and at 7 o'clock were masters of three-quarters of the village. By last accounts fighting was still going on in the northwest part of the village to the advantage of the Allies."

ERZINGAN NEAR FALL; ENEMY IS LEAVING CITY

Russians Hold Positions Forming
Arc to Northeast of Turk
Stronghold in Asia Minor

1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Linsingen's Lines Are Deeply
Pierced Again When Czar's
Troops Push Forward on
Styr—Enemy Admits
Progress

Petrograd, July 25, via London.—The Russian operations against the Turks, which lately have been overshadowed by the more sensational events on General Brussiloff's front are now reclaiming general attention. As a result of a series of consecutive gains achieved by a skillfully organized offensive, which ever since the fall of Erzerum has been slowly but irresistibly sweeping toward the objectives in Asia Minor, the Caucasian armies now command the heights which definitely threaten the important Turkish base of Erzincan and make the fall of this city in the near future extremely probable. The Russians, after having stolidly withstood most energetic counter-offensives without weakening are now pressing forward in three directions—from Gumish Khaneh, 45 miles north of Erzincan, from Balburt, 50 miles northeast of Erzincan, and from Mamakhatumn, 45 miles east of Erzincan, all of which points have recently been occupied by the Russians and form an arc from which to focus attacks upon Erzincan.

The new points mentioned as having been occupied by the Russians possessed every natural advantage for defence, and the Turks made the most persistent efforts to hold them. Their loss not only brings the Russians within 25 miles of Erzincan, but gives them command of the chief approaches to the city.

It is reliably reported here that the evacuation of Erzincan has already begun, and that the present defence of the city is being conducted only with the purpose of giving the Turks time to withdraw to a new base at Sivas, 130 miles to the west. There being no railway system between Erzincan and Sivas the Turks apparently are attempting to avoid a repetition of their flight at Erzerum and Trebigond, where they gave themselves insufficient time for an orderly withdrawal and allowed their forces to be divided and surrounded by the advancing Russians.

On the other fronts in the Russian theatres the situation is virtually unchanged.

TEUTONS FLED AT RIGA

Terror-Stricken When Slavs Attacked After Shellfire

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
Petrograd, July 25.—Many of Russia's war operations are being noted almost with the curtness of algebraical signs in the brief phrases of the official bulletins, but their real extent is illustrated by news now to hand of the success gained last week by the Russians near Riga.

Before the main attack, which began July 16, the Russian land batteries and the guns of the ships lying in the Gulf opened a tremendous fire on the German positions extending southeast from the Gulf, near Lake Kanger. This fire was so terrible that the Germans, after holding out for an hour, fled in panic, and the Russians occupied their first line to a distance of ten miles southward from the sea, together with the neighboring Tierul and Kemmern swamps, which afford excellent protection against German counter-attacks.

The main attack being thus carried out on the right flank, an assault was delivered further to the east, and here, after a heavy bombardment, the Russian infantry advanced with an impetus which carried in places as far as the German third line.

To reap the best results of this on-set further artillery preparation is necessary, and that explains why for some days past the official bulletins have noted heavy artillery fire on the Riga positions and along the Dvina.

War News Summary

Fierce fighting is still going on between the British and Germans in the Somme region of France, the men in their endeavors to press forward on to hold back attacks frequently engaging in hand to hand combats.

The British are tenaciously holding to the portions of the village of Poelers, from which they drove the Germans, and with their artillery fire have repulsed there an attempt by the German infantry to regain possession of the northeastern portion of the village.

Calm has prevailed on the French section of the front in the Somme region. In fact, except for a violent bombardment of La Laufee, to the northeast of Verdun, the French War Office says there has been no important action on the entire French front.

The Russians continue to make progress against the Teutonic allies in the Volhynia district, driving the men across the Slonevke River despite the fire of the Teutons. Over thousand prisoners and four cannons and five machine guns, which last were used against the Austrians at Germans, were taken in this region by the Russians.

Berlin admits the penetration by the Russians of part of General von Linsingen's first line trenches in Volhynia.

In the Carpathian district the Austrians at several points attacked the Russian cavalry operating against them, but Petrograd says they were everywhere repulsed.

The drive of the Turks in Armenia is still going on, and with the Russians on their heels, the Turks are fleeing, abandoning guns and munitions along the road. The Russians have thrown their advanced guards to within ten miles of Erzincan, in Central Armenia, and the Turks are declared unofficially to be preparing to withdraw from this fortified town to a new base at Sivas, 130 miles to the west.

In the Austro-Italian zone the Italians report the capture by their troops of Monte Cimone, in the Posina - Astico sector, a further advance in the Monte Chiesla region, and the repulse of counter-attacks on trenches they had captured.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

French in Alsace storm a strong German position north of Munster, dominating valley of the Fecht. Italian squadron captures Austrian island of Pelagosa. German destroyer sunk by British submarine near German coast. French submarine Mariotte sunk by a German submarine in the Dardanelles.

THE BOY HERO OF THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF JUTLAND



This is John Travers Cornwall, of whom Vice-Admiral Beatty and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe in their report of the battle, said:—"Boy (1st class), John Travers Cornwall, of Chester, was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all round him. His age was under 16½ years. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set



LT. WILLIAM M. BENNETT,
Argyll and Sutherland High-
landers. Son of Major Bennett,
Struan Lodge, Dunoon, Argyll.



LIEUT. A. A. WANKLYN,
P.P.C.L.I. Son of Mr. Frederic
Lumb Wanklyn, of the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

*Killed in big fighting
in June 1916*

CANADIAN UNITS NO LONGER SURE TO KEEP IDENTITY

Probability is That Bat-
talions Will Have to Be
Broken for Drafts

Special to The Montreal Star From
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 26.—The preser-
vation of Canadian units at the
front is no longer a certainty. In
fact, the situation is such that the
probability is strong that the bat-
talions, once overseas, will be bro-
ken up and sent to the front in
drafts.

There are practically four divi-
sions in the field now. After each
battle the losses are more or less
heavy, and while parts of each bat-
talion remain in the field and can-
not be withdrawn as a whole, rein-
forcements have to be sent over to
fill the vacant places. These nat-
urally come from the battalions in

England, and this necessitates
breaking up of units.

In consequence there can be no
longer a guarantee that units going
overseas will maintain their iden-
tity and go to the front as distinct
organizations.

PERONNE FROM GERMAN VIEWPOINT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GER-
MAN ARMIES ON THE SOMME,
July 24, via London, July 26. — Em-
peror Williams' departure for the
eastern front, accompanied by Gen-
eral Erich von Falkenhayn, chief of
the General Staff, immediately after
the religious service at army head-
quarters, is taken as a sign that the
responsible heads of the army consid-
er the situation on the Somme front
now well in hand and that there is
no occasion for apprehension.

The Associated Press correspon-
dent spent part of the morning at
an artillery observation station near
Peronne, waiting for the weather to
clear sufficiently to permit military
operations to begin.

Noon, however, saw no lift to the
clouds, which hung low until they
joined hands with the fogs from the
Somme flats, and as there was no
prospect of witnessing anything in-
teresting or important, the watch
was abandoned.

The weather was not too thick,
however, to prevent the general line
of the opposing positions being traced
from this observation point. From
the rustic platform, built on the top
of a lofty elm tree on a commanding
height the wide expanse of battle-
field, with good glasses could be
swept directly opposite, and seem-
ingly almost at the observers foot, was
the point of the wedge which the
French had driven against Peronne.

Blaches, on the west bank of the
Somme, which the French for a time
occupied, but which now again was in

German hands, could not be seen,
as the town lies too low in the val-
ley, but the height of La Maison-
ette, crowned by farm buildings and
a little wooded park, stood out
plainly against the background of
clouds.

A Homeric struggle for its pos-
session had been waged for a long
time. The owner ship now was
shared, the Germans holding the
park, while the chateau on the sou-
thern edge remains in French hands.
Even on this day shells and shrap-
nel were seen bursting frequently
over La Maisonette.

From La Maisonette, the line ran
generally southwest to the village
of Belloy, the corner bastion on
which it bends almost directly west-
ward to Coyecourt, where it enters
the original front before the begin-
ning of the offensive.

What details of the trace could
not be made out with the eye, as-
sisted by the occasionally dropping
shells, were supplied by an artil-
lery observer, who stated that the
village of Barleux, which the
French repeatedly had endeavored
to storm, was in German hands,
while Belloy was a French strong-
hold, and the village of Estrees was
divided in possession.

The French had this morning
twice attempted to push forward
the lines here by vicious attacks
with hand grenades and bayonets,
but without success. Barleux and
La Maisonette were the storm cen-
tres in this sector, judging from the
evidence of artillery activity.

ITALIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK

By Canadian Press.

ROME, July 26, via London, 3:15
p.m.—On the night of July 24, Ital-
ian troops repulsed two violent
counter-attacks against the sum-
mit of Monte Cimone, which had
been captured from the Austrians,
says the Italian official statement
issued today. The text follows:

The text follows:

"In the Lagarina Valley and in
the Corcola region, our artillery
shelled enemy columns on the
march.

"In the Posina-Astico line during
the night of July 24 we repelled two
violent counter-attacks against the
summit of Monte Cimone. We are

still working to dislodge the enemy
from the rough wooded slopes on
that mountain towards Tonezza.

"On the Asiago Plateau we are
consolidating our new positions. Yes-
terday, as the result of encounters
there, we took thirty prisoners.

"In the Trevignola Valley our air-
craft bombarded enemy parks and
depots at Dellamonte.

"In Carnia our artillery bombard-
ed convoys on the Monte Croce di
Comelico Road. Hostile batteries
shelled village in the Upper Degano
Valley, killing some civilians.

"On the Isonzo front there was
nothing of importance. The enemy is
reported to be increasing the use of
explosive rifle bullets."

TURKS' MOST IMPORTANT BASE

Erzingan was the most important base and military position of the Turks in Asia Minor. It was the headquarters of the Tenth Turkish Army Corps and contained large barracks and military factories.

Erzingan is situated at an altitude of 3,000 feet near the western end of a rich well watered plain through which runs the Western Euphrate river.

It is eighty miles southwest of Erzerum which position was captured by the troops of the Grand Duke Nicholas last February. The population at the outbreak of the war numbered about 15,000, of whom about half were Armenians.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and his army have completed nearly a quarter of the journey to Angora. Russian troops are forcing back demoralized Turkish forces and establishing almost a record for quick advance.

Their rate of progress has been almost that of a marching army peace times, now that Erzingan has fallen into Russian hands apparently the Grand Duke's troops will have little difficulty in pressing onward.

Angora is the eastern terminus of the railroad which leads to Constantinople. It is the immediate objective of the Russian advance.

CONVERGED FROM THREE SIDES

Recent advices from Petrograd had begun and that the defence of the fortress was being conducted only with the purpose of giving the Turks time to withdraw to a new base at Silvas, 130 miles to the west.

The Russian official communication of Tuesday said the Turkish armies in the Erzingan region were retreating in disorder before the irresistible pressure of the Russian troops and were abandoning along the road cannon, rifles and munitions.

VOLHYNIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES

By Canadian Press. During these, our detachments succeeded in making small advance at some points.

Six enemy aviators threw thirty-two bombs on the Gamlira station. Eleven aeroplanes also threw seventy-one bombs on the station at Pogoreley.

"During the night, after fierce fighting in the region of the village of Vonsk, southwest of Baranovich, a company of the enemy crossed the river Shara and approached our wire entanglement, but were repulsed by our rifle and gun fire.

"In the region of the river Slonevka, a branch of the Shtyr, our troops crossing to the left bank of the river continue to press the retreating enemy, who suffered great losses. We have taken prisoner sixty-three officers, 4,000 men, five guns, six machine guns, twelve cases of munitions and many other stores. Prisoners are continuing to arrive."

ERZINGAN CAPTURED BY GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AFTER A GREAT BATTLE

Last Turkish Stronghold in Armenia Falls Before Victorious Russian Advance — Czar Congratulates Troops—Swift March by Victorians—Hungarians Relying on Carpathians

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—Capture of the Turkish fortress of Erzingan, in Central Armenia, by forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas and advances against the Teutonic defenders northwest of Baranowitchi, following a fierce battle, were announced in the War Office statement today.

It was also stated that the enemy had been repulsed after crossing the river Shara.

The official statement announcing the capture of Erzingan says:

On Tuesday our gallant troops under command of General Udenitchin took in battle the town of Erzingan. As a result the clearing of the Turks from Armenia has been accomplished.

"The Emperor yesterday sent the following telegram to the Comamder-in-Chief at Tiflis:

"It is with joy that I have heard of the taking of Erzingan. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you and the heroic Caucasian army on your victory. I am delighted that the troops so quickly justified the confidence placed in them.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

BRITISH TAKE VILLAGE OF POZIERES AND MAKE ADDITIONAL PROGRESS

German Official Report Admits Victory of Gen. Haig's Troops After Most Stubbornly Contested Battle—War Has Seen No More Desperate Fighting

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 26.—"After a stubborn fight the British established themselves in Pozieres," the German official statement declared today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, July 26.—Italian troops on Mount Cimone, the highest peak in the Northern Apennines, beat off two violent Austrian counter-attacks today, according to the official War Office statement. The Italians captured Mount Cimone yesterday.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 26.—After three days of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, grubbing in mud and crumbled masonry, the Anzac soldiers of Great Britain's armies have finally taken the whole of the village of Pozieres.

"The whole of Pozieres is now in our hands," General Sir Douglas Haig reported briefly today.

"Westward the territorial have further advanced, capturing two strong trenches and a number of prisoners, including five officers. Elsewhere there is no change."

The war has seen no more desperate fighting than that which has resulted in the ejection of the Teutons from this French village. An important point on the main highway toward Baupenne, it was the objective of the first great thrust of the British offensive.

RESTS HOPE UPON CARPATHIANS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 26.—"The Allies will not talk peace while their hopes of victory are re-aroused—but it may be well for them to talk peace when the Russians retreat," declared Count Julius Andrássy, Budapest opposition leader, here today.

He was commenting on the Teuton-Russian conflict in the Carpathians, and expressed the belief that the Austro-German troops would hold the Russians back.

"The Carpathians are a natural

barrier," he said, "but the only danger point is along the Skokhod river and around Lemberg."

"Reasonable officers all declare that sooner or later the Russians will be pushed back if we hold our present lines."

"I do not think Roumania will enter the war, as it would injure her interests to be a belligerent. I am here to meet officials, but not to talk peace."

The Count expects to confer with Emperor Franz Joseph next week.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT 100,000 LOST

LONDON, July 26.—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian General Staff says that only 60,000 soldiers were taken prisoners by the Russians during their present offensive, according to a Budapest leaflet to the Morning Post.

The statement brands as untrue the claim of the Russians that they took 250,000 prisoners, and declares that on the 300-kilometre front where the actual fighting occurred the number of Austrians and Hungarians engaged was less than this number.

WHAT THE GERMANS CLAIM.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 26, via London, 5:25 p.m.—The repulse of strong attacks by the Russians on the German lines in the Baranovichi region is announced today by the War Office. Heavy losses were inflicted on the three divisions engaged in the attack and at one point the Russians were driven back by a counter-attack.

Regarding operations on the eastern front, the official statement says: "Our armies, by dropping bombs and by their machine-gun fire, compelled enemy troops' transport trains on the Dvinsk-Flock railway and

east of Minsk to come to a standstill."

"Army group of Prince Leopold: During the evening and the night the Russians directed attacks, in which three divisions were observed to be engaged, against the front east and southeast of Gorodische (13 miles north of Baranovichi)."

"As with all previous attacks, these were rendered fruitless and most severe losses were inflicted on the enemy. At one point the enemy was driven back by a counter-attack, leaving one officer, 30 men and one machine-gun in our hands."

"German aerial squadrons successfully dropped numerous bombs on the railway stations of Pogorzely and Horodzlaja, where troop trains were standing, and on troop camps in the vicinity of these railway stations."

"Army group of Gen. Linning: Northwest of Lutsk, enemy-reinforcing detachments were unsuccessful."

Northwest of Beresteck, strong Russian attacks were repulsed partly by our fire and partly by counter-attack. One hundred prisoners and two machine guns brought in.

Late last week Australian and New Zealand soldiers gained a foothold in the village itself. A series of furious German counter-attacks failed to dislodge them.

Clinging desperately to make-shift barriers to the southeast of the town—barriers for the most part made of the crumbled ruins of the town's houses—the British forces stubbornly repulsed their assailants and steadily pushed them back, almost brick by brick and inch by inch.

The rattle of machine guns fire was incessant, save when forces on both sides swarmed out of their barriers and with clubbed rifles and bayonets swayed back and forth in hand-to-hand grips.

WHOLE GERMAN FORCE ENDANGERED

Threatened for weeks, the Germans had time to make emplacements in houses for their machine guns, to buttress up their positions with concrete and steel. They turned a windmill to the northwest of the town into a veritable fortress, from which machine guns rattled death. Nearby was a cemetery, and among the graves of the dead were placed the terrible modern death-dealing implements of war. The cemetery is now a shambles above the earth.

Capture of the whole of Pozieres endangers the German forces fighting in the salient from Thiepval to Pozieres. It was noted here to-day that the Territorials, having ejected the Teutons from the village, immediately began a westward encircling movement, menacing the enemy contained in this loop of the line.

A retirement from this curve is expected. A further British enveloping movement eastward from Thiepval was anticipated today to increase the pressure on this "kink" in the line, forcing the Germans to straighten it out by a retreat.

DEFEAT ADMITTED BY GERMANS

By Canadian Press.
BERLIN, July 26, via London, 5:14 p.m.—British troops have established themselves in the town of Pozieres, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters staff.

The War Office reported the repulse of enemy attacks in Fourreaux wood, near Longueval, and at Trones woods, and claimed a "small advance" against French forces entrenched on Hill 304.

In the eastern war theatre, east and southeast of Gorodishcho and northwest of Beresteczko the statement asserted that Russian attacks had been repulsed with severe losses.

The official statement regarding operations on the western front says:

"On the Comines-Ypres Canal a large British bastion was destroyed with its occupants by the explosion of a German mine.

"The British have established themselves in Pozieres. Further east minor enemy attacks on Fourreaux Wood and near Longueval were repulsed. Attempted attacks on

Trones Wood were observed and frustrated by our fire.

"South of the Somme, southwest of La Maisonette Farm, on the night of July 25, we held the ground won against French attempts to recapture it. Lively hand-to-hand fighting occurred south of Es-trees yesterday.

"The French occupied the crater made by the explosion of one of their mines on La Fille Morte height in the Argonne, but were immediately driven out by a German counter-attack.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made a little progress on Hill 304."

"At various points along the front enemy patrols were repulsed.

"Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down within our lines north of the Somme by infantry and machine gun fire. One aeroplane, after an aerial battle, fell to earth in a burning condition in the vicinity of Lunville. On Monday a French biplane was shot down in the direction of Fort Souville by a direct hit from our anti-aircraft guns."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 26. — The night was calm on the French front south of the river Somme says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. In the capture by the French of a group of houses south of Estrees on Monday, 117 Germans were made prisoner, and three new German guns were taken.

The text of the official statement follows:

"On the Somme front the night was calm.

"In the course of the battle the day before yesterday when we won a group of houses south of Estrees, we made 117 prisoners. We have brought in three new German guns

and much material found in the terrain conquered by us July 20 to the north of Soyecourt. This brings the total number of cannon captured by us on that day to six.

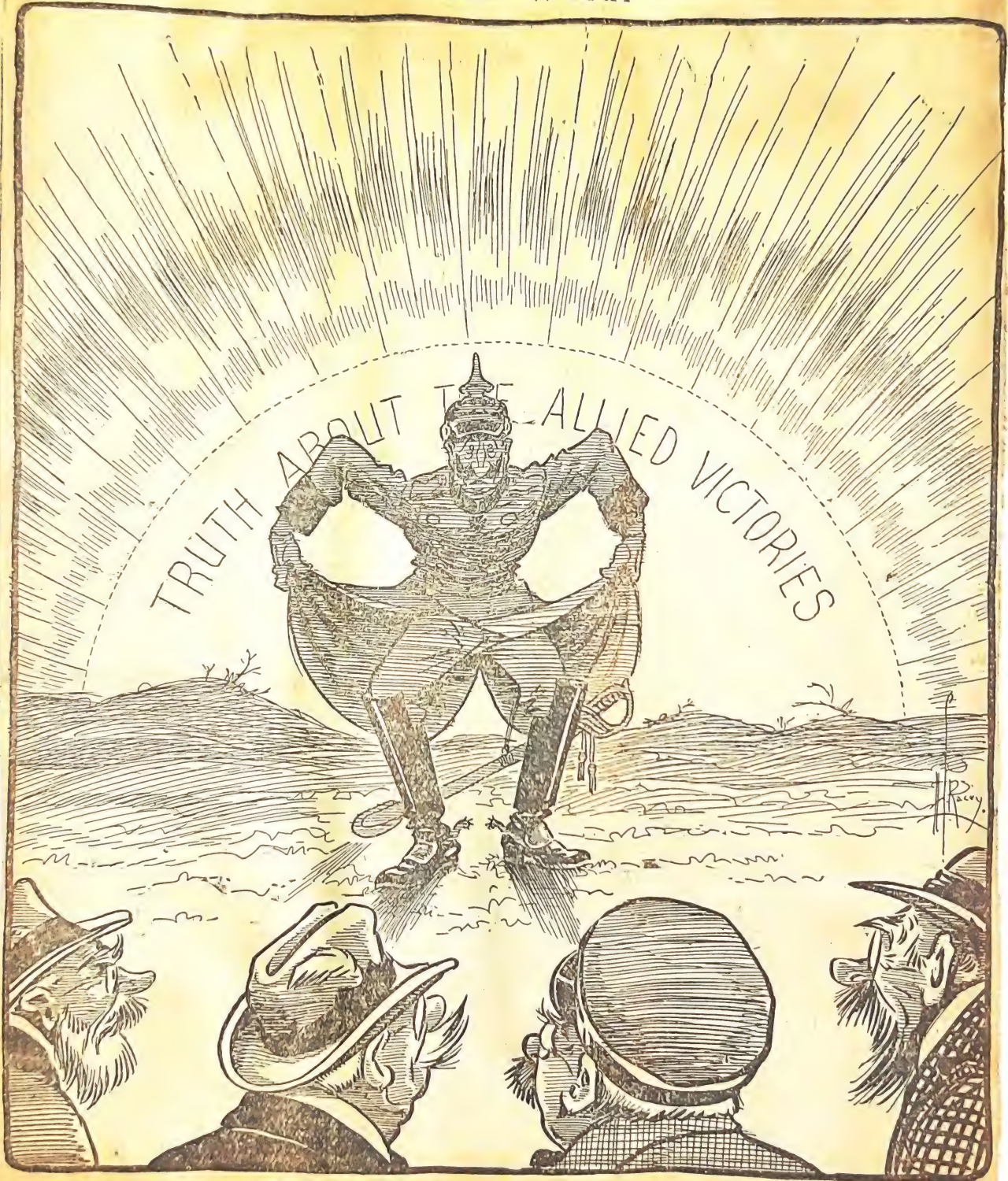
"On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the Fleury sector. We placed under our fire and dispersed enemy detachments north of Chapelle Sainte Fine.

"At daybreak we bombarded an important munitions depot near Dun. Thirty-eight shells were launched on this objective.

"In the course of the night twenty-nine shells were thrown on the railway stations at Vilosnes and Brisulles and on the bivouacs near Danne-roux."

PAGE

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1919
HARD WORK



Trying to hide the Allied sunrise from his people.

THE REASON WHY



"Why does the Deutschland stay papa?
Why does the Deutschland stay?
The reason for the U-boat's stay,
Is because there's something in the way,
And so, it has to stay."

(After Father Goose.)

RUSSIAN ADVANCE VERY RAPID

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, July 27. — Heavy rains are impeding the progress of the Russian drive into Northern Galicia. The styx, Stockod and Lila rivers are swollen over their banks and the sticky marshes hedging the Stockod in particular, have been rendered even more impassable.

Russian forces are battling against the elements as well as against the Teutons, but notwithstanding are steadily forcing onward. Brody is harassed on two sides by a Russian battering-ram, which is gradually crushing the resistance of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli's Austrians.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the Russian official statement follows:

"Western front: During the night of Wednesday, nearly a company of the enemy launched an attack on our position south of Lake Volchyno, to the north of Lake Mladziol. The attackers were driven back to their trenches.

"In the district of Lobuzy, south-east of Baranovichi, there were artillery duels and engagements with our front line detachments.

"An attack by an enemy detachment of about fifty or sixty men launched Wednesday in the region of Urochisch-Berezno, about twelve

On the extreme north Gen. Kuropatkin's forces are successfully repulsing furious assaults by Gen. von Hindenberg, inflicting heavy losses on the Teutonic columns.

Petrograd is expecting further gains by the army of the Caucasus under the Grand Duke Nicholas. Rate of progress of this force against the Turks has been extremely rapid.

On Monday the official reports placed the Grand Duke at a point fifteen miles distant from Erzincan. On Tuesday the War Office announced the capture of the town. Since Erzincan's capture deprives the Turks of any base nearer than Sivas, 130 miles further west, a rapid retirement nearly to this point may be expected.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT IS ADMITTED BY VIENNA IN OFFICIAL REPORT

Russians Took 6,250 Prisoners in Tuesday's Big Battle—Turkish Flight from Erzincan Taking on Nature of Rout—Czar's Army Advancing Very Quickly

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 27 (By wireless to Sayville)—An Austrian withdrawal before superior Russian pressure north of Brody, in Northwestern Galicia, is announced by Austro-Hungarian army headquarters in its report of July 26.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, July 27. via London, 3:38 p.m.—In the battle on Tuesday on the Russian western front, 6,250 Teutons were taken prisoners, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The Russians also captured five guns and 22 machine guns.

Russian forces operating in the Caucasus are continuing their pursuit of the retreating Turks, the Russian official statement also says. In the Turkish fortress of Erzincan, the capture of which was announced yesterday, the Russians took a depot of war materials.

AUSTRIANS FORCED TO FALL BACK

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 27, by wireless to Sayville.—The Austrian official report of July 25, says:

"South of Lesznaw, twelve miles north of Brody, our troops were withdrawn behind the Boldurka sector before superior enemy forces. Very violent Russian attacks in the vicinity of Radziviloff (six miles northeast of Brody), resulted in insignificant Russian advantages. The

Russians suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

"Italian front: In the Sugana Valley Italian attacks have ceased. Artillery duels are still in progress. On July 24 the enemy's losses before one sector of this front were from 1,200 to 1,300 dead, and wounded. The enemy is occupied with the rescue of his dead and wounded.

"Balkan front: Artillery combats have occurred on the Voyusa."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 27.—Throughout the night British troops continued to press the Germans with hand-to-hand encounters at various points on the Somme front in France, says the official British statement issued today.

The text of the statement reads:

"Throughout the night our artillery had been active and we continued to press the enemy with hand-to-hand encounters at various points.

"The enemy is using large numbers of gas and tear shells in the battle area.

"Elsewhere on the British front there was no incident of importance in the last forty-eight hours."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 27.—The severity of the fighting since the beginning of the present offensive on the western front is indicated by the list of casualties among officers issued by the War Office, showing for the first three weeks of July 1,108 killed, 2,834 wounded and 491 missing, a total of 4,433.

This makes the aggregate loss since the beginning of the war 33,857, of which 10,105 were killed, 21,290 wounded, and 2,462 missing.

The proportion of killed to wounded is still about 2 to 1, although it was rather less than this during the first fortnight of July.

BRITISH SIX MILES OFF BAPAUME

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, July 27.—Within the next few days the British advanced lines must withstand Germany's most powerful counter-attacks since the start of the Allied offensive. The newly-won positions out of Pozieres, from which the Teutons were forced, will be the point of attack.

This is the opinion of military observers here today. They point out that the Germans have admittedly transferred large reserve forces to this salient from Verdun. Knowledge of that fact makes the British success reported yesterday by Gen. Haig all the more satisfactory, but it likewise gives notice to military experts here that the Germanans, feeling the menace in the British encircling movement from Pozieres westward and eastward from Hill 141, south of Thiepval, will attempt its checking with every resource of men and guns at their command.

In their new positions at Pozieres,

the British are only a trifle over six miles from Bapaume, the immediate objective of their drive. At one point at least they have penetrated the third line of the German front. If they can press the intervening six miles to Bapaume, a German retirement along a front of fifteen or twenty miles is almost inevitable. From Pozieres on to Bapaume the country is fairly flat, with none of the ridges which do the territory just south of Thiepval, except one knoll, known as Hill 100.

None of the official statements sheds any light on whether this position, lying northwest of Pozieres, is traversed by the two strong trenches which Gen. Haig reported having been stormed and captured.

Apparently there was a lull in the infantry attacks along the British front today. Feverish activity in throwing up entrenchments and consolidating their gains will be necessary, so that the British can successfully withstand the German counter-attacks, pending their further advance.

RELENTLESS WAR BY U-BOATS ON TIMBER SHIPS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, July 27.—German submarines have started a relentless war against timber-laden vessels in the North Sea. Four ships, all Norwegian, are reported to have been sunk today. They were the Bams, Siebrid, Juno and Kentgern.

The captain and twelve men of the Kentgern were landed today at Shields, where they gave details of the destruction of their vessel. The German submarine commander, after examining the Norwegian vessel's papers, is quoted by members of the crew as saying:

"Well, I suppose I must do it. I am very sorry, but it is my duty. I am sick and tired of the whole business."

The ship was then saturated with paraffin and set on fire.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO PRESS GERMANS ALONG WESTERN BATTLE-FRONT

Hand-to-Hand Encounters at Various Points—
Allies Now Within Six Miles of Bapaume—
British Objective—How Contest is Reported
from German Side

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, July 27.—Repulse of a British reconnoitring attack southwest of Warneton, near Richbourg, and failure of French assaults around Barleux and Fleury were reported in the German official statement today.

The text of the statement follows: "Western theatre: Between the Ancre and the Somme intense artillery activity on both sides lasted into the night. Enemy hand grenade attacks were repulsed west of Posteres. "South of the Somme a French attack carried out northeast of Barleux failed.

"During the night several strong French attacks made in the region of Froide Terre and Fleury were repulsed. Fighting continues at some points.

"Strong reconnoitring detachments attacking on the front southwest of Warneton and Patrols near Richbourg, were repulsed.

"A French coup de main north of Vienna le Chateau failed. Near Villeaux Bois and northwest of Brunay our patrols made about 60 prisoners in the French position.

"A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight."

FRENCH MAKING PROGRESS

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Journal today publishes the following from Paris:

"The French forces on the southern side of their salient, running southward from before Peronne and westward into the German lines from Harcaux, through Estrees to Soyecourt, are continuing to make inroads upon the enemy's defences. The official report from Paris today recorded further progress of this sort.

"Fighting was also reported north of the River Aisne and the Champagne region. A German attack launched in the former sector was repulsed and two strong assaults on French positions in Champagne were also driven back.

"In the Verdun region the French are systematically making progress east of the Meuse, in their attempt to

regain the Thiaumont redoubt. Grenade attacks on the Germans west of the redoubt were again successful, states the report."

A cable from Rome to the Journal says:

"Official announcement was made today that Italian aircraft yesterday bombarded Durazzo in Albania, across the Adriatic. The planes dropped bombs on the Austrian aero hangars and landing stages and then returned safely to their base."

The Journal has the following despatch from Athens:

"Reports received here today from Smyrna state that a Turkish regiment mutinied at Sevelkny and took refuge in the forest of Mount Simloun. Turkish forces pursued the mutineers and set fire to the forest. Many of the mutineers were burned to death."

NEWS AS PASSED BY GERMANS

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE SOMME, July 25, via Berlin, July 26, to London, July 27. — The French and British, giving themselves no rest, are continuing their efforts to widen the sack-like position north and south of the Somme wherein they are pinned by the German armies.

Both German officers and men are confident of their ability to hold their own and are aided by the most powerful aggregation of artillery Germany has yet accumulated in a single battle theatre.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the correspondents had left the battlefield, an artillery duel of violent proportions took place. From the intensity of the bombardment it was soon evident that the main effort of the Allies would again be made on the line from Pozieres to Hardecourt — the sector which was the scene of such bitter fighting from July 20 to July 23.

The bombardment continued with increasing intensity the whole afternoon. Toward evening an attack was made in strong force by a British division which was headed by picked troops and bomb-throwers.

The attackers were able to establish a foothold in the German lines, but were later driven out by a German counter-attack. The British also succeeded in entering tempor-

arily the German trenches in the vicinity of Longueval and Guillemont, but here also were finally expelled.

Gen. Foch supported his British colleague with a determined attack south of the Somme. On the blood-drenched terrain between Estrees and Soyecourt he gained a few hundred metres of front line trenches south of Estrees, but was unable to hold them.

NOTE.—The expulsion of the Allied forces alleged above is obviously untrue, as the British and official despatches both show the Allies held the positions to which reference is made.

**SLAVS COVERED
100 MILES IN
WEEK'S STRIDE**

**350,000 of Best Troops of Ottoman
Empire Defeated and No Fur-
ther Offensive Expected**

THE VALUE OF ERZINGAN

**Easy Means of Communication
Now for Rest of Caucasian
Armies—Russians Cap-
tured 6,378 Teutons
on Tuesday**

Petrograd, via London, July 27.—Russian troops covered a hundred miles in their advance on Erzincan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia and gives Russia the benefit of the extremely fertile valley and opens an easy means of communication through Trebizond for the western and southern Caucasian armies.

It is estimated that the Turks had between 25 and 30 divisions between the Black Sea and Mush—approximately 350,000 men. Three months ago the Turks undertook a comprehensive campaign, intended to recapture Erzerum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. General Eudenich, the Russian commander in the Caucasus succeeded, however, in holding the Turks in the Erzerum district while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district. In order to counter this flanking from the south and a similar effort from the north the Russians were obliged temporarily to abandon Mamakhatun, fifty miles west of Erzerum. The Russians now have captured Trebizond, Balburt and Gumish Khaneh and re-occupied Mamakhatun.

The Gallician advance of the Russians has caused the Germans to withdraw troops from the Balkans and Turks were sent there to replace them. The Russians, quick to see the advantage thus afforded, started a vigorous offensive toward Erzincan. Only a rear-guard battle preceded the capture of the town, the Turkish main forces having been beaten and forced to retrace toward Sivas.

TERRIFIC GUN-FIRE BECOMES PANDEMONIUM

Unimaginable and Incomparable Bombardment Takes Place Nightly on British Front

REST ONLY FOR THE DEAD

Never a Moment Since July 1 That Guns Have Been Quiet, but Only a Slackening, Says Philip Gibbs

By PHILIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Armies in the Field, July 26.—Along the front of our attack from Pozieres eastward to the north of Bazentin-le-Grand and Fourreaux Wood, and swinging south to Delville Wood and Guillemont, the battle goes on by night as well as by day, and the fire of guns never ceases. German "crumps" are crashing over the trenches by Bazentin and smashing the trees in the lower end of Delville Wood. The steady rush of our shells overhead suddenly becomes a pandemonium of artillery. Some signal has gone up and all our batteries are answering the call. The red flames of the trench mortars are leaping all along the line. Hell has broken out once more and there is no rest except for those who will die before dawn.

So it was last night again. There were no lights on our cars. The sentry had all the light as he swung his lantern, and it gleamed on the bayonet of the men standing close to him in the doorway of the barn. It was all pitch blackness except for the red eyes glowing down the dark tunnels where the lorries with dim tail lights crawled forward through the French village with breakfast for the men and guns. There was no moon, but the sky was faintly pale, and our drivers groped forward very slowly, telling his way by the shapes of things and by their degrees of blackness.

The roads of war at night are full of moving shadows. Supply columns creep along; dispatch riders without any kind of lamps swoop down the black roads at an increasing pace, seeing like bats. Last night there were horsemen on the roads. Groups of four rode at fifty paces apart. By the shape of their headress I could see they were Indians. Guns went by with lanterns here and there beaming—French, by the shape of their helmets on the heads of men who drooped forward a little over their horses' necks. There were no soldiers marching, but everywhere behind the lines there were soldiers sleeping. Through the open doors of barns dimly lighted by lanterns I saw their bodies and I heard the sound of their breathing.

We left our car alongside the road, climbed a steep bank and went toward the battle of the night. On the way we passed through small encampments of soldiers, most of them in darkness. Only very dimly could one see the shapes of the tents. Some of the men were sleeping separately curled up in the depths of shell holes as I have seen dead men, but very comfortable and sheltered from the light breeze. The black outlines of the cookers, and transport waggons framed each small camp.

But further on there was another camp where some troops had just arrived and were settling down after their long march. They had fires burning which threw a ruddy glare upon their bodies as they moved about tamping their stores. The cookers were smoking and there was a smell of good soup in the air.

"What's your regiment?" asked one of the officers with me, and the man told us in broad Scotch speech. He did not seem surprised to see three strangers in the camp at this hour of the night. A sentry stood in front of one of the fires, a sturdy Scottish figure, with the red light flung upon him. He turned his head as we passed, but did not call out a challenge, as, perhaps, he ought to have done, taking us for granted as he and all his men did not bother their heads about other things passing in the night—great shells overhead like rushing trains to reach the journey's end yonder above Bazentin-le-Grand and Delville Wood, where many shells were bursting.

So we went on falling into invisible trenches and crawling out of shell holes. Such a journey teaches one the difficulties of No Man's Land, and the reason why patrols lose their sense of direction sometimes and try to get home by way of the German lines. Telephone wires coiled themselves about our feet, bits of old barbed wire entanglements suddenly pricked us as we went groping forward, the shout of the lookout came too late to stop the sudden plunge into the old communication trench no longer used now that the war is in the open again, for the time at least.

The battle was going on as it has never ceased going on since July 1. There was never a moment all night when the guns were quiet, nor a second when the great tumult of artillery did more than slacken a little into the quietude that is only comparative between a greater and lesser noise. Yet this is nothing like the two bombardments of July 1 and 14. It was what would be called officially "no great activity and just the ordinary night of battle where there was no attack or counter-attack."

TELLS OF BRAVE DEEDS IN BATTLE BY CANADIANS

Major J. A. Ross, 24th Battalion Wins D.S.O. for Magnificent Duty Under Fire

ACTS OF SELF-SACRIFICE

Lieut. A. W. Aitcheson and Sergt. A. McLeod, of 13th Battalion, Among Honored Warriors—Noble Work of Medicals

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 26.—In the Official Gazette tonight is published a long list of honors awarded Canadian officers, N.C.O.'s, and men, for distinguished and gallant conduct in the field, as follows:

The Distinguished Service Order has been granted Major John Alexander Ross, 24th Battalion, who "volunteered for and carried out, with another officer a very dangerous reconnaissance in the face of heavy fire, and secured information of the utmost value."

Captain Robert Murdie, 5th Battalion, is awarded the D.S.O. Of the award to Captain Murdie the Official Gazette says: "During a long-continued and very heavy bombardment by the enemy Captain Murdie set a fine example of cool courage and by skilful dispositions materially reduced the casualties."

Other awards are: Captain John Arthur Cullum, of the Canadian Medical Corps, Military Cross. "During a heavy bombardment, Captain Cullum," the notice of award reads, "saw a sergeant buried in his dug-out. He at once went out, and at great personal risk succeeded in rescuing him. On many previous occasions he had displayed great coolness."

Captain Herbert Ernest Cummings, of the Canadian Medicals, Military Cross, "for devotion to duty and carrying out duties during a heavy bombardment."

Captain Albert Peter Miller, 24th Battalion, Military Cross, for "leading a scouting party and subsequently a bombing attack, and continuing, though wounded, to encourage his men."

HELPED WOUNDED UNDER FIRE.

Captain George Willard Treleven, of the Medicals, Military Cross, for attending to wounded under heavy shell fire, and getting them to safety."

Lieut. Alexander William Aitchison, 15th Battalion, Military Cross, for leading a party of bombers through the enemy's barrage in order to occupy an important point. His gallant act removed a great danger."

Lieut. James Creswell Auld, 15th Battalion, Military Cross. "When his observation post was hit by a shell, which wounded him severely and his telephonist mortally, he endeavored to rescue the latter from the debris. Falling, he went three hundred yards, under heavy fire, for assistance, and helped to carry the telephonist to safety."

Lieut. Lionel Dalzell Heron, 20th Battalion, Military Cross. "When in charge of scouts covering a raiding party, the latter party was dispersed, and the leader killed by heavy fire, Lieut. Heron rallied the party and withdrew them. He then went out twice and brought in missing men."

Lieut. John Arnold Jackson, 20th Battalion, Military Cross. "Lieut. Jackson hung on to a battered enemy trench during an intense bombardment, led a very dangerous patrol, and held the post all next day, though quite exhausted."

Lieut. Ernest Henry Latter, 5th Battalion, Military Cross, "for consistently and gallantly handling men with great coolness and judgment during heavy bombardment. He carried three wounded men across a wide breach in his parapet under snipers' fire."

Lieut. Robert Winyard Powell, Engineers, Military Cross. Lieut. Powell, "carried on" with a working party for several days and nights with the greatest coolness, under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, and frequent bombing attacks, being twice wounded himself."

GREAT AVIATION FEAT.

Lieut. James Stanley Scott, of the local forces, Military Cross. Lieut. Scott and an aviator, descended to an altitude of a thousand feet to attack a train, well behind the enemy lines, and though his engine was much damaged, his tank pierced and flying wires carried away by hostile fire, he succeeded in landing the machine within our lines."

Lieut. George Alexander Speer, 21st Battalion, Military Cross. Lieut. Speer "led a bombing party with great dash and gallantry, capturing important points and securing our own trench."

Lieut. Francis Bassall Winter, 26th Battalion, Military Cross. Lieut. Winter "was the first man in and the last man out during a raid on the enemy's trench, and brought back wounded under heavy fire."

A GALLANT FRENCH-CANADIAN PATRIOT

Capt. Talbot M. Papineau is one of the best-known of the younger generation of lawyers in Montreal. He is the great-



CAPT. TALBOT M. PAPINEAU.

grandson of the famous patriot of 1837, Louis Joseph Papineau. He won a Rhodes Scholarship at McGill, and made a brilliant record at Oxford, while in Canadian athletics. Capt. Papineau proved himself a sportsman of the first order. He went as a lieutenant with the famous Princess Patricia's. While in training at Salisbury Plain Lieut. Papineau, as he then was, was badly burned by a lamp explosion, but he again got fit and went through the terrific fighting which played such havoc in the ranks of the men raised by Major Hamilton Gault. At St. Eloi he won the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery on the field, when in charge of a bomb-throwing force he got into the German trenches and did much damage with revolver and bomb. He was promoted to a captaincy last December.

CAPTAIN PAPINEAU TO MR. BOURASSA

French-Speaking Soldier Addresses Editor of Le Devoir

THE POSITION OF CANADA

What It Is and How It Fixes
the Duty of Her People
in the World
War

Captain Talbot M. Papineau, who is on duty in France as a member of the Canadian contingent, has addressed the following letter to his relative, Mr. Henri Bourassa:

in the Field,
France, March 21st, 1916.
To Monsieur Henri Bourassa, Editor of
"Le Devoir," Montreal:

My dear Cousin Henri.—I was sorry before leaving Quebec in 1914 not to have had an opportunity of discussing with you the momentous issues which were raised in Canada by the outbreak of this war.

You and I have had some discussions in the past, and although we have not agreed upon all points, yet I am happy to think that our pleasant friendship, which indeed dates from the time of my birth, has hitherto continued uninjured by our differences in opinion. Nor would I be the first to make it otherwise, for however I may deplore the character of your views, I have always considered that you held them honestly and sincerely and that you were singularly free from purely selfish or personal ambitions.

Very possibly nothing that I could have said in August, 1914, would have caused you to change your opinions, but I did hope that as events developed and as the great national opportunity of Canada became clearer to all her citizens, you would have been influenced to modify your views and to adopt a different attitude. In that hope I have been disappointed. Deeply involved as the honor and the very national existence of Canada has become, beautiful but terrible as her sacrifices have been, you and you alone of the leaders of Canadian thought appear to have remained unmoved, and your unhappy views unchanged.

Too occupied by immediate events in this country to formulate a protest or to frame a reasoned argument, I have nevertheless followed with intense feeling and deep regret the course of action which you have pursued. Consolation, of course, I have had in the fact that far from sharing in your views, the vast majority of Canadians, and even many of those who had formerly agreed with you were now strongly and bitterly opposed to you. With this fact in mind I would not take the time from my duties here to write you this letter, did I not fear that the influence which your talent, energy and sincerity of purpose formerly entitled you might still be exercised upon a small minority of your fellow countrymen and that your attitude might still be considered by some as representative of the race to which we belong.

Nor can I altogether abandon the hope—presumptuous, no doubt, but friendly and well-intentioned—that I may so express myself here as to give you a new outlook and a different purpose, and perhaps even win you the support of a principle which has been proved to be dearer to many Canadians than life itself.

I shall consider the grounds upon which you base your opposition to Canadian participation in this more than European—this World War. Rather I wish to begin by pointing out some reasons why, on the contrary, your whole-hearted support might have been expected.

And the first reason is this. By the declaration of war by Great Britain upon Germany, Canada became ipso facto a belligerent, subject to invasion and conquest, her property at sea subject to capture, her coasts subject to bombardment or attack, her citizens in enemy territory subject to imprisonment or detention. This is not a matter of opinion—it is a matter of fact—a question of international law. No arguments of yours at least could have persuaded the Kaiser to the contrary. Whatever your views or theories may be as to the future constitutional development of Canada, and in those views I believe I coincide to a large extent, the fact remains that at the time of the outbreak of war Canada was a possession of the British Empire, and as such as much involved in the war as any county in England, and from the German point of view and the point of view of International Law equally subject to all its pains and penalties. Indeed, proof may no doubt be made that one of the very purposes of German aggression and German military preparedness was the ambition to secure a part, if not the whole, of the English possessions in North America.

That being so, surely it was idle and pernicious to continue an academic discussion as to whether the situation was a just one or not, as to whether Canada should or should not have had a voice in ante bellum English diplomacy or in the actual de-

claration of war. Such a discussion may very properly arise upon a successful conclusion of the war, but so long as national issues are being decided in Prussian fashion, that is, by an appeal to the power of might, the liberties of discussion which you enjoyed by virtue of British citizenship were necessarily curtailed and any resulting decisions utterly valueless. If ever there was a time for action and not for theories it was to be found in Canada upon the outbreak of war.

Let us presume, for the sake of argument, that your attitude had also been adopted by the Government and people of Canada and that we had declared our intention to abstain from active participation in the war until Canada herself was actually attacked. What would have resulted? One of two things. Either the Allies would have been defeated or they would not have been defeated. In the former case Canada would have been called upon either to surrender unconditionally to German domination or to have attempted a resistance against German arms.

You, I feel sure, would have preferred resistance; but as a proper corrective to such a preference I would prescribe a moderate dose of trench bombardment. I have known my own dogmas to be seriously disturbed in the midst of a German artillery concentration. I can assure you that the further from

Canada and the nearer you approach the great military power of Germany, the less do you value the unaided strength of Canada. By the time you are fifteen yards off a German army and know yourself to be holding about one yard out of a line of five hundred miles or more, you are liable to be inquiring very anxiously about the presence and power of British and French forces. Your ideas about charging to Berlin or of ending the war would also have undergone some slight moderation.

No, my dear cousin, I think you would shortly after the defeat of the Allies have been more worried over the mastery of the German consonants than you are even now over a conflict with the Ontario anti-bilingualists. Or I can imagine you an unhappy exile in Tierra del Fuego, eloquently comparing the wrongs of Quebec and Alsace.

But you will doubtless say we would have had the assistance of the great American republic! It is quite possible. I will admit that by the time the American fleet had been sunk and the principal buildings in New York destroyed, the United States would have declared war upon Europe, but in the meantime Canada might very well have been paying tribute and learning to decline German verbs, probably the only thing in German she could have declined.

I am, as you know, by descent even more American than I am French, and I am a sincere believer in the future of that magnificent republic. I cannot forget that more than any other nation in the world's history—England not excepted—she has suffered war solely for the sake of some fine principle of nationality: in 1776 for the principle of national existence; in 1812 for the principle of the inviolability of American citizenship; in 1861 for the preservation of national unity and the suppression of slavery; in 1896 for the protection of her national pride and in sympathy for the wrongs of a neighboring people.

Nor disappointed as I am at the present inactivity of the States with I ever waver in my loyal belief that in time to come, perhaps less distant than we realize, her actions will correspond with the lofty expression of her national and international ideals. I shall continue to anticipate the day when with a clear understanding and a mutual trust we shall by virtue of our united strength and our common purpose be prepared to defend the rights of humanity not only upon the American continent, but throughout the civilized world.

Nevertheless, we are not dealing with what may occur in the future, but with the actual facts of yesterday and today, and I would fain know if you still think that a power which without protest witnesses the ruthless spoliation of Belgium and Serbia, and without effective action the murder of her own citizens would have interfered to protect the property or the liberties of Canadians. Surely you must at least admit an element of doubt, and even if such interference had been attempted, have we not the admission of the Americans themselves that it could not have been successful against the great naval and military organizations of the central powers.

May I be permitted to conclude that had the Allies been defeated Canada must afterwards necessarily have suffered a similar fate.

But there was the other alternative, namely, that the Allies, even without the assistance of Canada, would not have been defeated. What then? Presumably French and English would still have been the official languages in Canada. You might still have edited untrammelled your version of duty, and Colonel Laverne might still, publicly and without the restraining fear of death or imprisonment, have spoken seditiously (I mean from the Prussian point of view, of course). In fact, Canada might still have retained her liberties, and might, with the same freedom from external influences, have continued her progress to material and political strength.

But would you have been satisfied—you who have arrogated to yourself the high term of Nationalist? What of the soul of Canada? Can a nation's pride or patriotism be built upon the blood and suffering of others, or upon the wealth garnered from the coffers of those who in anguish and with blood-sweat are fighting the battles of freedom? If we accept our liberties, our national life, from the hands of the English soldiers, if without sacrifices of our own we profit by the sacrifices of the English citizen, can we hope to ever become a nation ourselves? How could we ever acquire that soul or create that pride without which a nation is a dead thing and doomed to speedy decay and disappearance?

If you were truly a Nationalist—if you loved our great country and without smallness, longed to see it become the home of a good and united people, surely you would have recognized this as her moment of travail and tribulation. You would have felt that in the agony of her losses in Belgium and France, Canada was suffering the birth pains of her national life. There, even more than in Canada herself, her citizens are being knit together into a new existence because when men stand side by side and endure a soldier's life and face together a soldier's death, they are united in bonds almost as strong as the closest of blood-ties.

There was the great opportunity of the true Nationalist. There was the great issue, the great sacrifice, which should have appealed equally to all true citizens of Canada, and should have served to cement them with indissoluble strength. Canada was at war. Canada was attacked. What mattered then internal dissensions and questions of home importance? What mattered the why and wherefore of the war, whether we owed anything to England or not, whether we were Imperialists or not, or whether we were French or English? The one simple commanding fact to govern our conduct was that Canada was at war and Canada and Canadian liberties had to be protected.

To you as a "Nationalist" this fact should have appealed more than to any others. Englishmen, as was natural, returned to fight for England, just as Germans and Austrians and Belgians and Italians returned to fight for their native lands.

But we Canadians had we not call just as insistent, just as compelling, to fight for Canada? Did not the Leipzig and the Gneissau possibly menace Victoria and Vancouver, and did you not feel the patriotism to make sacrifices for the protection of British Columbia? How could you otherwise call yourself Canadian? It is true that Canada did not hear the roar of German guns nor were we visited at night by the murderous Zeppelins; but every shot that was fired in Belgium or France was aimed as much at the heart of Canada as at the bodies of our brave Allies. Could we then wait within the temporary safety of our distant shores until either the central powers flushed with victory should come to settle their account or until by the glorious

death of millions of our fellowmen in Europe Canada should remain in inglorious security and a shameful liberty?

I give thanks that that question has been answered not as you would have had it answered, but as those Canadians who have already died or are about to die here in this gallant motherland of France have answered it.

It may have been difficult for you at first to have realized the full significance of the situation. You were steeped in your belief that Canada owed no debt to England, was merely a vassal state and entitled to protection without payment. You were deeply imbued with the principle that we should not partake in a war in the declaration of which we had had no say. You believed very sincerely that Canadian soldiers should not be called upon to fight beyond the frontier of Canada itself, and your vision was further obscured by your indignation at the apparent injustice to a French minority in Ontario.

It is conceivable that at first on account of this long held attitude of mind and because it seemed that Canadian aid was hardly necessary, for even we feared that the war would be over before the first Canadian regiment should land in France, you should have failed to adapt your mind to the new situation and should for a while have continued in your former views—but now—now that Canada has pledged herself body and soul to the successful prosecution of this war—now that we know that only by the exercise of our full and united strength can we achieve a speedy and lasting victory—now that thousands of your fellow citizens have died, and alas many more must yet be killed—how in the

name of all that you may hold most sacred can you still maintain your opposition? How can you refrain from using all your influences and your personal magnetism and eloquence to swell the great army of Canada and make it as representative of all classes of our citizens as possible?

Could you have been here yourself to witness in its horrible detail the cruelty of war, to have seen your comrades suddenly struck down. In death and lie mangled at your side, even you could not have failed to wish to visit punishment upon those responsible. You, too, would now wish to see every ounce of our united strength instantly and relentlessly directed to an end. Afterwards when that end has been accomplished then and then only can there be profit or honor in the discussion of our domestic or imperial disputes.

And so my first reason for your support would be that you should assist in the defence of Canadian territory and Canadian liberties.

And my second would be this:—Whatever criticisms may today be properly directed against the constitutional structure of the British Empire, we are compelled to admit that the spiritual union of the self-governing portions of the Empire is a most necessary and desirable thing. Surely you will concede that the degree of civilization which they represent and the standards of individual and national liberty for which they stand are the highest and noblest to which the human race has yet attained and jealousy to be protected against destruction by less developed powers. All may not be perfection—grave and serious faults no doubt exist—vast progress must still be made—nevertheless that which has been achieved is good and must not be allowed to disappear. The bonds which unite us for certain great purposes and which have proved so powerful in this common struggle must not be loosened. They may indeed be readjusted, but the great communities which the British Empire has joined together must not be broken asunder. If I thought that the development of a national spirit in Canada meant antagonism to the spirit which unites the Empire today I would utterly repudiate the idea of a Canadian nation and would gladly accept the most exacting of Imperial organic unions.

Hitherto I have welcomed your nationalism because I thought it would only mean that you wished Canada to assume national responsibilities as well as to enjoy its privileges. But your attitude in the present crisis will alienate and antagonize the support which you might otherwise have received. Can you not realize that if any worthy nationality is possible for Canada it must be sympathetic to and must co-operate with the fine spirit of Imperial unity? That spirit was endangered by the outbreak of European war. It would only be preserved by loyal assistance from all those in whom the spirit dwelt.

And so I would also have had you support Canadian participation in the war, not in order to maintain a certain political organism of Empire, but to preserve and perpetuate that invaluable spirit which alone makes our union possible.

The third reason is this: You and I are so-called French-Canadians. We belong to a race that began the conquest of this country long before the days of Wolfe. That race was in its turn conquered, but their personal liberties were not restricted. They were in fact increased. Ultimately as a minority in a great English-speaking community we have preserved our racial identity, and we have had freedom to speak or to

worship as we wished. I may not be like yourself, "un pur sang," for I am by birth even more English than French; but I am proud of my French ancestors, I love the French language, and I am as determined as you are that we shall have full liberty to remain French as long as we like. But if we are to preserve this liberty we must recognize that we do not belong entirely to ourselves but to a mixed population, we must rather seek to find points of contact and of common interest than points of friction and separation. We must make concessions and certain sacrifices of our distinct individuality if we mean to live on amicable terms with our fellow citizens or if we are to expect them to make similar concessions to us. There in this moment of crisis was the greatest opportunity which could ever have presented itself for us to show unity of purpose and to prove to our English fellow citizens that whatever our respective histories may have been we were actuated by a common love for our country and a mutual wish that in the future we should unite our distinctive talents and energies to create a proud and happy nation.

That was an opportunity which you, my cousin, have failed to grasp, and unfortunately despite the heroic and able manner in which French-Canadian battalions have distinguished themselves here, and despite the whole-hearted support which so many leaders of French-Canadian thought have given to the cause, the fact remains that the French in Canada have not responded in the same proportion as have other Canadian citizens, and the unhappy impression has been created that French-Canadians are not bearing their full share in this great Canadian enterprise. For this fact and this impression you will be held largely responsible. Do you fully realize what such a responsibility will mean not so much to you personally—for that I believe you would care very little—but to the principles which you have advocated, and for many of which I have but the deepest regard. You

will have brought them into a disrepute from which they may never recover. Already you have made the fine term of Nationalists to stink in the nostrils of our English fellow-citizens. Have you caused them to respect your national views? Have you won their admiration or led them to consider with esteem and toleration your ambitions for the French language? Have you shown yourself worthy of concession or consideration? After this war what influence will you enjoy? What good to your country will you be able to accomplish? Wherever you go you will stir up strife and enmity; you will bring disfavor and dishonor upon our race, so that whoever hears a French name in Canada will be an object of suspicion and possibly of hatred.

And so in the third place, for the honor of French Canada and for the unity of our country, I would have had you favorable to our cause.

I have only two more reasons, and they but need to be mentioned, I think, to be appreciated.

Here in this little French town I hear all about me the language I love so well, and which recalls so vividly my happy childhood days in Montebello. I see types and faces that are like old friends. I see farm houses like those at home. I notice that our French-Canadian soldiers have easy friendships wherever they go.

Can you make me believe that there must not always be a bond of blood relationship between the Old France and the New?

And France—more glorious than in all her history—is now in agony, straining fearlessly and proudly in a struggle for life or death.

For Old France and French civilization, I would have had your support.

And in the last place, all other considerations aside, and even supposing Canada had been a neutral country, I would have had you decide that she should enter the struggle for no other reason than that it is a fight for freedom of the world—a fight in the result of which, like every other country, she is herself vitally interested. I will not further speak of the causes of this war, but I should like to think that even if Canada had been an independent and neutral nation, she of her own accord would have chosen to follow the same path of glory that she is following today.

Perhaps, my cousin, I have been overlong and tedious with my reasons, but I shall be shorter with my warning, and in closing I wish to say this to you:

Those of us in this great army who may be so fortunate as to return to our Canada will have faced the grimest and sincerest issues of life and death—we will have experienced the unhappy strength of brute force—we will have seen our loved comrades die in blood and suffering. Beware lest we return with revengeful feelings, for I say to you that for those who, while we fought and suffered here, remained in safety and comfort in Canada and failed to give us encouragement and support, as well as for those who grew fat with the wealth dishonorably gained by political graft and by dishonest business methods at our expense, we shall demand a heavy day of reckoning. We shall inflict upon them the punishment they deserve, not by physical violence, for we shall have had enough of that, nor by unconstitutional or illegal means, for we are fighting to protect, not to destroy justice and freedom—but by the invincible power of our moral influence.

Can you ask us then for sympathy or concession? Will any listen when you speak of pride and patriotism? I think not.

Remember, too, that if Canada has become a nation respected and self-respecting, she owes it to her citizens who have fought and died in this distant land and not to those self-styled Nationalists who have remained at home.

Can I hope that anything I have said here may influence you to consider the situation in a different light and that it is not yet too late for me to be made proud of our relationship?

At this moment, as I write, French and English Canadians are fighting and dying side by side. Is their sacrifice to go for nothing, or will it not cement a foundation for a true Canadian nation, a Canadian nation independent in thought, independent in action, independent even in its political organization—but in spirit united for high international and humane purposes to the two Motherlands of England and France?

I think that is an ideal in which we shall all equally share. Can we not all play an equal part in its realization?

I am, as long as may be possible,
Your affectionate friend,
TALBOT M. PAPINEAU.

NO CONFIRMATION OF STORY BREMEN HAS BEEN NABBED

Special to The Montreal Star from
Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The Naval Service Department has received no word whatever confirmatory of the report of the German submarine Bremen having been captured and taken to Halifax or anywhere else.

"We would be happy if it were true, but unfortunately we have no such advices," asserted the Deputy-Minister of Marine, Mr. Desbarats, today.

The Naval Service at Halifax is under the Department at Ottawa, and it is said here that any big event of that kind would be reported promptly to headquarters.

There is no question that the British cruisers are closely watching not only for the Bremen, but also for the outgoing Deutschland, and the capture of either or both of them would not cause surprise. Halifax would be the natural port of entry with such a prize.

"BREMEN, WO BIST DU?"

Special to The Montreal Star by
United Press.

NEW YORK, July 28.—"Bremen, wo bist du?" This is no comic opera question like "Alma, wo wohnst du?" (Alma, where dwellest thou?) but one that is seriously puzzling everybody in America nowadays.

The Bremen, as a matter of fact, is a deep dark mystery in more ways than one. According to the Germans themselves, she is long overdue, and there is a possibility that the Allied patrols waiting for the Deutschland may have captured her sister submarine.

Deutschland Fears Ramming at Capes

Special to The Montreal Star by
United Press.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Watchers aboard the German submarine Deutschland want to see the ships of England go.

They fear that a plan is afoot to have vessels in ballast in the harbor follow the Deutschland out to the Capes and "accidentally" ram her. This would save the Allied patrol a big task, and as one of the Germans put it, the Britisher could say, "Oh, I beg pardon; I will pay you damages."

This fear is believed to be one of the compelling motives behind orders to delay the Deutschland's departure.

The Bremen, however, is a vital factor. Stories that she has been captured brought the comment from a Deutschland official today: "Bah, she is not lost until three or four weeks." And he added that the Deutschland's sister ship is too clever to fall into the meshes of the Allied patrol.

All was peaceful along the Patuxent today. A persistent screen of mystery still veiled the situation.

But no one connected with the submarine venture would reveal when the Deutschland's stay ends. The forty-eight hours since the Deutschland cleared expired this afternoon, but under local port rules it was found that the vessel need not re-clear, as supposed, except in case she alters her cargo. This is still being trimmed, as there is a certain inexactness that might be annoying later.

The Deutschland prepared today to take on a pilot from the Maryland Pilots' Association.

A twenty-four crew is aboard the Timmins, giving the impression that the stay of the Deutschland is not to be much longer, and that when she does head out, she may plan a lay-over in the lower bay before trying to run the Allied patrol.

HIGH COMMANDS GIVEN CANADIAN OFFICERS TODAY

Special Star Cable From Our Own
Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, July 28.—Today's gazettings include Lieut.-Col. J. H. Mitchell, of the Canadian Artillery, to be Brigadier-General in the Royal Artillery, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General; Lieut.-Col. W. S. T. P. Hughes, of the 21st Canadian Battalion, as Brigade Commander and temporary Brigadier-General.

Several Canadians are also gazetted to staff appointments, including Capt. R. M. Redmond, of the 60th Battalion, to be Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. De B. Panet as assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Today's official list of awards for gallantry include the Military Cross to Capt. McBean Bell Irving, of the R. F. C. of London. The journals speak today of the family of the Bell Irvings, who have been so prominent throughout the war.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Jack McNaughton, of the 42nd Canadian Highlanders, son of the Rev. Mr. McNaughton, of Carsphairn, Scotland, to the Hon. Doris Clair Kitson, third daughter of Lord and Lady Alvedale.

APPETIZERS



The Bear:—Congratulations, old fellow!
The Lion:—Same to you, old chap!



General Kuropatkin, who is conducting an aggressive offensive against Von Hindenburg.

ENTIRE DELVILLE WOOD NOW IN POSSESSION OF BRITISH, SAYS GEN. HAIG

**They Have Driven Last of Brandenburgers Out
After Severe Fighting — Further Progress
Made at Longueval and Near Pozieres—
French are Busily Engaged**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 28.—British troops have driven the German Brandenburgers out of Deville wood, according to Gen. Haig's report to the War Office today.

The British Commander-in-Chief said the 5th Brandenburgers were the Teutonic troops thus ejected from the little forest area northwest of Longueval, which has been the scene of hand-to-hand fighting for the past week.

The text of the British official statement follows:

"After severe fighting we have driven the Fifth Brandenburg division from their remaining positions in Deville Wood, capturing three officers and 158 men.

"The whole wood is now in our hands, and two German counter-attacks have been beaten off, with heavy loss to the enemy.

"We made further progress in Longueval village and near Pozieres, and in the latter area we captured forty-eight wounded Germans.

"Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle area.

"Near Neuve Chapelle parts of German forces succeeded in entering our front trenches at two points, but at once were driven out by a counter-attack, leaving a few wounded in our hands.

"Northwest of Souchez and at several other points our artillery shelled the enemy's front line and communicating trenches."

BRITISH NOW HAVE ADVANTAGE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 28.—Until today, British troops fighting to push through in the Pozieres sector have been thrusting uphill. Today they have the advantage of fighting from above on an enemy below on lower ground.

They have the added advantage of attacking an enemy unaided by natural cover, and now ousted from the permanent steel-and-concrete constructed trenches perfected in the long months of the deadlock in the line.

Foremost among the advantages of Gen. Haig's position was the fact that the Kaiser is making superhuman efforts to stem any further break in his lines. Reserves have been stripped from all along the remainder of the German front, to be

massed against the British or used in desperate counter-attacks.

Special despatches from Verdun say the German attack there has waned into a mere ordinary assault, instead of the holocaust of flame from artillery with which the French fortress has been deluged during the last six months, with practically no concerted infantry attacks.

Experts here agree that the Kaiser will make desperate attempts in concerted counter-attacks to win back the ground wrung — inch by inch almost—from his soldiers by the British.

An advance very much farther along the road from Pozieres to Baupenne by the British would menace the German troops in the angle of the line from Thiepval southeast, possibly forcing a retirement here.

FRENCH DRIVE THE ENEMY BACK

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, July 28. — Russians reconnoitering at Auberville in the Champagne, says the French official statement issued this afternoon, penetrated the German trenches and cleared them with hand grenades. The Russians took some prisoners.

A German attempt to attack near Lihons, north of Chaulnes, was arrested by French infantry fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, German preparations to attack Thiaumont Work, were stopped by artillery fire.

The text of the communication follows:

"To the north of Chaulnes an enemy attack on one of our trenches near Lihons was repulsed by rifle fire.

"In the Champagne, in the region of Auberville, a Russian reconnaissance penetrated a hostile trench which was cleared with grenades. The Russians brought back some prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a German attack which was about to debouch upon our positions west of the Thiaumont

Work, was completely stopped by the heavy fire of our artillery.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front.

"Aviation: In the course of yesterday our pursuit aeroplanes engaged in numerous fights.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme, one near the river at Brie and the other in the neighborhood of St. Christ. A third enemy machine was attacked by one of our aeroplanes and brought down at Vville, to the south of Ornes, in the region of Verdun.

"In the Vosges a German aviation machine which was attacked was forced to abandon the fight and was overturned in landing.

"On the night of July 26 one of our air squadrons dropped heavy-calibre bombs on railway lines to the north of Tergnier on the station of Chauney and on enemy convoys on the road in the neighborhood of Courcy.

"Our aeroplanes also carried out bombardments between Lala and Rhimes on military establishments at Mene, Lavannes and Caurel."

GERMANS SAY ATTACKS REPULSED

Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 28, via London, 5 p.m. — Strong British attacks against the German positions in Fourceux wood, in the Somme region, broke down yesterday under the German fire, says the official statement issued today at German army headquarters.

The text of the statement follows: "Western theatre: A German patrol in the district of Neuve Chapelle brought in two machine guns and thirty prisoners, of whom three were officers.

"North of the Somme the English fire increased to its greatest strength.

In the afternoon strong attacks were launched near Pozieres and at Fourceux Wood and to the Southeast of it. They broke down in front of the German positions.

"At Longueval and in Delville Wood there was hand-to-hand fighting, but there also the enemy gained no successes.

"South of the Somme the artillery of both sides continues active. Otherwise there were only attacks of hostile hand-grenade troops near Soyecourt which were repulsed.

"To the east of the Meuse French enterprises against Thiaumont Work failed."

PATROL AND SNIPING WORK.

"Early one morning a party of an Ontario Battalion under Capt. Chaphard and Lieut. Brownlee, accompanied by Sapper Harper, blew up a German covered listening post with a charge of gun cotton.

"Patrols from several battalions crept up to the enemy trenches, and threw hand-grenades among the garrisons.

"Lieut. Routledge, of a Montreal battalion, with a small patrol crawled into the German entanglements. A large section of the wire was cut by hand and a rope was attached to the severed portions. Forty men in the lines then hauled on the rope and dragged the entanglement to the Canadian side of 'No Man's Land.'

"On another night a patrol of a Winnipeg battalion, under Lieut. Dunn followed an old communication trench towards the enemy's lines. Three Germans were encountered. Lieut. Dunn shot one of them with his revolver. The other two ran back and joined a larger party of the enemy, who at once commenced throwing bombs at our men.

"In spite of this fire, our patrol advanced and secured the wounded German, who was carried back to our lines by Lieut. Turnbull and Pte. Rule.

"At ten o'clock one night the enemy blew up a small mine immediately in front of the trenches occupied by a mounted rifle battalion. The crater formed was eight feet wide but no damage was done.

"The Canadian corps was visited by a party of Canadian Parliamentarians, consisting of Sir George Foster, Senators Landry, Belcourt, Ross and Dennis, and Messrs. Rhodes, Pickle, Shepherd, Knowles and Armstrong. Another visitor at the front was N. W. Rowell, of Toronto."

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, July 28.—The Vossische Zeitung prints the following despatch from its correspondent, Max Osborne, from Cambrai, France:

"The fearful battle which has now raged three weeks signifies more than the fact that it is the greatest attempt yet undertaken by the Western enemies, with unprecedented force, to push back the German army from the occupied provinces of Northern France.

"In a historical sense it embodies the measuring by the army leaders of the countries of all their forces in a decisive land battle.

"For the first time at the end of two years of the war appears the real significance of the great world struggle—namely England and Germany have entered upon a tremendous duel. Everything that has taken place hitherto in the war appears now more in the nature of a mere prologue. The duel has begun and day by day it swallows up lives by the tens of thousands.

"In the citadel of Cambrai I saw a number of English prisoners. Those

who see and speak with these men understand what it means for our regiments on the Somme to hold out against the storming by millions of such human specimens.

"They are strong and tough, certainly wildly courageous, daring fellows who are well able to stand up to their opponents.

"The old English pride finds expression in many of them in a naive shamelessness, and one really does not know whether to be angry or amused at them. In the mass they make quite a different impression from a crowd of French pris-

OLD BOYS WITH THE COLOURS

ANDERSON, A. A., Lieut.	FLEMING, N. S., Sergt.
ALLAN, J. R., Lieut.	FRASER, A. G., Lieut.
ARNOLDI, J. R., Gunner.	FRASER, H. N., Capt.
AVERY, F. G., Capt.	FRASER, J. D., Lieut.
BENOIT, P. S., Major.	FORBES, S., Sergt.
BELANGER, J. B., Pte.	GENDRON, F. E., Capt.
BIRCH, J., Pte.	GILMOUR, A. U., Pte.
BISHOP, J. L., Lieut.	GILMOUR, J. F., Lieut.
BROWN, G. B., Gunner.	GILMOUR, H. Lieut.
BURN, G. D., Lieut.	GODWIN, J. L., Lieut.
BARWIS, C. W. A., Lieut.	GRANT, D. A., Lieut.
BATE, H. T., Royal Navy.	GREENE, M. K., Capt.
BATE, H. B., Gunner.	GREENE, L. K., Lieut.
BATE, H. N., Lieut.	GILL, A. G., Major
BATE, S. C., Lieut.	GRAHAM, J., Lieut.
BALFE, R., Pte.	GODFREY, V. S., Royal Navy.
BEARD, C. T., Lieut.	GRAHAM, H. E., Pte.
BEDDOE, A. B., Lee.-Corp.	HERON, V. W. S., Capt.
BEIL, G. G., Lieut.	HILL, R., Pte.
BOYCE, C. D., Lieut.	HUGHSON, H. M., Lieut.
BOSTOCK, A. H., Lieut.	HUGHSON, J. W., Lieut.
BILLINGS, C. A., Lieut.	HENEX, J. B. L., Lieut.
BLAIR, D., Lieut.-	HAZEN, J. M., Capt.
BROOKE, W., Pte.	HALE, F., Lieut.
BURNS, M. C., Gunner.	HOLLAND, H. L., Lieut.
BIGGAR, P. E., Lieut.	HALLICK, G. W., Pte.
BOYD, E. D. H., Lieut.	HENNESSY, J. W., Lieut.

OLD BOYS WITH THE COLOURS

IRWIN, A. D., Major
 IRWIN, W. E. C., Lieut.
 IRWIN, R. H., Major.
 KOELLE, L. E. L., Lieut.
 KEEFER, T. C., Capt.
 LELIEVRE, R., Lieut.
 LEMESURIER, A., Pte.
 LAMBERT, M. L. B. H., Capt.
 LETHBRIDGE, E. R., Lieut.
 LEWIS, J. T., Capt.
 LINDSAY, D. St. G., Royal Navy.
 LAMBART, H. F. J., Lieut.
 McLACHLIN, E., Lieut.
 MALCOLM, J., Pte.
 MAYNARD, G., Sergt.
 MAUNSELL, T. S., Lieut.
 MORSE, O., Lieut.
 McLACHLIN, J., Capt.
 McIVOR, R. S. P., Capt.
 MCPHAIL, J. B., Lieut.
 MACPHERSON, J. A. C., Major.
 MACPHERSON, K. C., Capt.
 MASSON, D., Royal Naval Flying Corps.
 MASSON, W. G., Pte.
 MASSON, G., Lieut.
 MAY, A., Pte.
 MOORE, A., Pte.

MOORE, R. W., Pte.
 McGRATH, B., Capt.
 MACDONELL, D. K., Lieut.
 NAISMITH, A. N., Lieut.
 NEWCOMBE, E. F., Lieut.
 NUTTING, H., Pte.
 O'HALLORAN, M., Lieut.
 O'CONNOR, H. W., Capt.
 ORDE, R. G., Lieut.
 OLIVER, J., Lieut.
 PERLEY, A. G., Lieut.
 PHILLIPS, A., Lieut.
 PARKER, H. S., Lieut.
 PANET, E. DEB., Lieut.-Col.
 PATTERSON, R. W., Lieut.
 REID, E. N., Lieut.
 REIFFENSTEIN, J. C., Gunner.
 READ, C. E., Capt.
 READ, E. H., Lieut.
 REID, H. E., Royal Navy.
 ROSS, J. R., Lieut.
 RENAUD, E. F., Major.
 RIVERS, C., Lieut.
 SHAW, A. L., Adj.
 SHERWOOD, E. C., Royal Navy.
 SHERWOOD, H. L., Capt.

SHERWOOD, L. P., Capt.
 SLATER, R. K., Lieut.
 SPARKS, N. A., Lieut.
 SYMES, A. W., Sergt.
 SYMES, J., Lieut.
 SIMPSON, J., Lieut.
 SMART, D., Lieut.
 SLADEN, St. B., Lieut.
 SLADEN, J. D., Lieut.
 SPAIN, G. A. R., Lieut.
 SKEAD, E. S., Lieut.
 STRUBBE, G. A., Capt.-Adj.
 ST. LAURENT, A., Lieut.
 TRENHOLME, W. S., Lieut.
 THACKRAY, W. C., Lieut.
 THOMPSON, A. R., Lieut.
 THOMPSON, W. H., Lieut.
 TUPPER, C., Lieut.
 VERNER, D., Lieut.
 WHITE, R. W., Lieut.
 WILLIAMS, A., Sgt.
 WOODS, J. R., Capt.
 WOOLLCOMBE, P. H. P., Capt.
 WRIGHT, P. H., Lieut.
 WRIGHT, H. P., Capt.
 WRIGHT, J. S., Capt.
 WRIGHT, S., Capt.

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Some 42 $\frac{nd}{1}$ casualties. June 27th 1918



Pte. James McGory (killed in action), 14 Hazel



Pte. Harry Moot (suffering from shell shock), 32 St. Joseph street, Lachine.



Pte. John Borland (wounded), 469 Delisle street.



Pte. James Mauchline (killed in action), 1315 Evelyn avenue, Verdun.



Pte. Ernest Winslow (suffering from shock), 324 Turgeon street, St. Henry.



Pte. Arthur Parsons (wounded), 45 Fourth avenue, Lachine.



Pte. Douglas Thistle (wounded), 114 Gertrude ave.



Pte. J. Percy (wounded), 7 Knox



Pte. W. Simmonds (wounded), 72 Addington



Pte. G. Colquhoun (wounded), 1009 St. Catherine street W.



Pte. James McLaughlin (wounded), 114 Gertrude ave.



Pte. James Burnett (killed in action), 1712 St. James street



Pte. John Charner (wounded), 413



Pte. John Pilot (wounded), 2540a Park avenue.



Pte. W. T. Bennett (wounded), 400 St. Antoine street.



Pte. James Roberson (wounded), 30 Ethel street.



Pte. D. S. Reid (wounded), 82 Sebastopol street.



Pte. Arthur Bailey (wounded), 3505 Bickerdike avenue.



Lance-Corp. Jas. Stewart (wounded), 107 George Carlier square.



Pte. Geo. Mowatt (wounded), 2209 St. Hubert street.



Pte. Herbert McCormack, 2821 Hutchinson street, wounded.



Lance-Corp. Jack Gardner (killed in action), 200 Boulevard Decarie.



Pte. William Walton (wounded), 1717 Mance street.



Pte. J. M. Matheson (died of wounds), 2240 Esplanade avenue.



Pte. E. Brewer (wounded), 180 Coleraine street.



Pte. Michael Daly (wounded), 230 St. Zolique street.



Pte. J. P. McQuade (killed in action), 1267 Desjarlais avenue.



Pte. Thos. McArann, 511 (formerly 483) Selgneu street (wounded in hip and shell shock).



Pte. John Scott (wounded), 832 Bordeaux street.



Corp. J. H. Jones (killed in action), Montreal South.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Sergt. H. Byars, 18 Irene street, killed in action.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lance-Corp. John McMillan, D.C.M., (wounded), 71 Bourget street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Pte. W. T. Still (wounded), 4160 Sherbrooke street, Westmount.



Pte. Robert S. Mason (killed). He lived at 154 Ville neuve street west.



Pte. Geo. Franklin (wounded), 20 Chenneville street.

DIED OF WOUNDS



Pte. J. Seed, 341 Beaulieu street, Ville Emard.

TALKING OF STEAM ROLLERS—



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Here ends
VOL 5.

VOL 6
will be
a continuation
of these scraps.

